"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

ONE CENT

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ONE CENT

THE WEATHER.
Fair, light southwesterly winds.

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TO-DAY:

FOURTEEN PAGES

WITH

REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stocks strong.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 80¾c; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 40¾c; cash cotton, 6 1-16c.

FOREIGN.—Capt. Dreyfus arrived at Rennes last night, having been landed, it is believed, at L'Orient. King Humbert of Italy promulgated a decree yesterday adjourning Parliament because of the tumultuous scenes there yesterday. Advices from the Transvaal say German and American residents have appealed to their Consuls for marines to be in readiness to protect their interests in case of hostilities. The United States cruiser Chicago arrived yesterday in Delagoa Bay and Admiral Howison will go to Pretoria to confer with the American Consul. The riots in Brussels have ceased, the Premier having declared in the Chamber that he was anxious for conciliation. It was officially announced yesterday that the Duke of Connaught and his son, Prince Arthur, have renounced their claims to the succession of the Dukedom of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha. The Duke of Albany, now fifteen years old, son of the late Prince Leopold, is therefore the heir, and will go at once to Germany to finish his education, preparatory to entering the German Army. The First Committee of the Peace Conference discussed yesterday the reports of the War and Marine Sub-Committees on the Russian proposals to stop the increase in armaments and military budgets. The sub-committee's recommendation that the proposals be referred for ultimate decision to the various Governments was adopted. Baron von Bildt of the delegation of Sweden and Norway made an eloquent speech, in which he declared that the success of the Czar's plans was only a question of time. The Shamrock was not injured by going on the mud on Wednesday night. She will not be docked at Southampton, but immediately after the trial races will go to Belfast for inspection by the Royal Ulster Yacht Club. She will be conveyed to this country by the steam yacht Erin.—Pages 1 and 7.

Page 1.

Residents of Stockton, N. J., have ordered an ex-Sunday school official to leave town or apologize to a young woman because of a parody on Mary's Little Lamb that he is accused of circulating.

The Directors of the New York Central and the Boston and Albany Railroads passed yesterday the lease of the latter road to the former on the terms announced in THE TIMES last Monday.

On a specially constructed track and paced by a train on the Long Island Railroad, Charles M. Murphy of Brooklyn yesterday went a mile on a bicycle in 57 4-5 seconds. When he finished the race he was in a demented condition, and remained in that state for several minutes.

Two men were knocked down and badly injured yesterday by engines on their way to a fire in Martin Engel's house. Mrs. Engel was overcome by smoke, but was able to leave in the evening for the Adirondacks with "Silver Dollar" Smith and his family.

Page 2.

Columbia and Defender arrived at New Rochelle yesterday. The new yacht tried her sails after having been towed down the Sound.

Heavy rains, which still continue, have caused the rivers and creeks of Texas to overflow, thereby flooding bottom lands and causing damage to cotton and sugar crops to the extent of over two million dollars. Houses and property are swept away, and mails from all Eastern and Northern points have been delayed owing to the fact that railway tracks are washed out. A cyclone passed through Milam County, but no loss of life is reported from any point.

Page 3.

While going from Pana, Ill., to Brush's Mines yesterday, a party of negro laborers was fired upon by a band of strikers, and one was killed and many were injured.

The receivership of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad terminated last midnight, and the road was turned over to the stockholders without formal ceremony.

The Tammany Hall Executive Committee yesterday practically sanctioned the revolt against John C. Sheehan by recommending for appointment as election officers men selected by Councilman Goodwin.

Page 4.

At a sale of thoroughbred yearlings at Sheepshead Bay yesterday, Edward Corrigan paid $1,700 for a colt by Fonso—imp. Duchess Carolin.

Judge Thomas, in the United States District Court, yesterday, granted two injunctions restraining the Federal Steel Company from paying on July 20 dividends on its stock.

Page 5.

One hundred and eighty-four recruits were sworn in as lawyers yesterday in the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court.

A meeting of the various committees in charge of the arrangements for the reception to Admiral Dewey was held yesterday. It has been decided that land and naval parades shall be features of the celebration.

La Lucha of Havana publishes a dispatch from Washington saying that Gen. Brooke is to be sent to the Philippines with an increased army and that he will be succeeded by a Civil Governor, who will probably be Robert P. Porter.

The committee of the Board of Education to whom was referred the consideration of the question as to the necessity of an examination under the control of the State Superintendent for teachers who wish to teach in this city has made its report. Three classes are held exempt from examination.

Page 7.

Mrs. E. D. E. N. Southworth, the novelist, died at her home, in Washington, last evening.

Articles of incorporation have been filed for the Roman Catholic Diocese of Brooklyn, comprising the Counties of Kings, Queens, Suffolk, and Nassau.

George W. Benson, chief musician at Governors Island military post, who died Thursday, left $4,000 in cash, and the authorities know of no heirs.

A varied programme was enjoyed by a large audience at the Saengerfest in Cincinnati yesterday, and it was decided to have the next meeting at Buffalo.

The appointment of Edward F. Croker as Fire Chief without a competitive examination will be opposed by the Civil Service Commission and the Civil Service Reform Association.

Page 11.

J. P. Paret won the metropolitan championship lawn tennis tournament.

The Brooklyn baseball team lost a game in Pittsburg yesterday by a score of 11 to 10.

The American Isthmus Ship Canal Company has filed new articles of incorporation in New Jersey. The American Writing Paper Company, capitalized at $25,000,000, has also filed articles of incorporation.

Page 14.

Joseph Harris, a prisoner in a cell in the East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street Station, escaped yesterday.

The Council Committee on Affairs of Boroughs has decided to report out the resolution providing for a bond issue of $2,000,000 for repaving purposes.

The fourth hearing in the investigation of the affairs of the Gerry society was held yesterday. Chief of Police Devery and ex-Superintendent Byrnes spoke in praise of the work of the society.

The Hamburg-American liner Patricia, which arrived in Hoboken yesterday, had on board a number of members of the animal and reptile kingdoms from India and Ceylon. One of the animals, an aoudad, was for the new zoological gardens in Bronx Park.

Stories of consummation or pending ratification by a plan of merger of Metropolitan Street Railway, Manhattan Railway, Third Avenue Railroad, and Brooklyn Rapid Transit interests, with a capitalization of $147,000,000, were not confirmed yesterday by officers of these traction companies.

Papers in the suit brought by W. H. Rieger against the Metropolitan Street Railway Company to enjoin the company from using its subways for other purposes than carrying electricity for its cars were served on the defendant yesterday. Counsel for the plaintiff denied the suit was prompted by the defendant or any other corporation.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 2.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 3.
Business Troubles.—Page 12.
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COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS MEET

President Dowe of the National League Says 35,000 Travelers Have Been Thrown Out of Work by Trusts.

ALBANY, June 30.—The annual convention of the National League of Commercial Travelers of the United States opened here this afternoon.

President P. E. Dowe, in his annual address, dwelt on the effect of trusts upon commercial travelers and what the commercial traveler should do under the circumstances. He declared that he had obtained from the best possible and most reliable sources the information that 35,000 commercial travelers had been thrown out of work through trusts, and that 25,000 more had had their salaries reduced. One in every ten was affected. In conclusion President Dowe said:

"I would not advise positive or overaggressive action against trusts. As against trusts, we are novices. We would simply get whipped in a haphazard fight. It would be to our interest to see whether any one of the great political organizations deserves our approval. I have thought a monster non-partisan organization might be formed to fight trusts regardless of politics. We are, undoubtedly, confronted with a demoralized and un-American situation."

The Committee on Resolutions then reported the following resolutions, which were adopted after a long debate:

Resolved, That we commend most heartily the work of the President of the Commercial Travelers' National League in all of his labors in behalf of the commercial travelers, and especially in relation to his demonstration of what trusts really are, the speculative reason for their organization, and the consideration of the effects of trusts.

Resolved, That we thank him for the courageous stand taken confronting this vital issue.

Resolved, That we, the Commercial Travelers' National League, in convention assembled, deplore the organization of trusts, the centralization of capital, and the curtailment of individual possibilities as a species of speculative conspiracy and a menace, especially to the employment of commercial travelers.

Resolved, That we condemn as un-American the combination or syndicating of incorporated or private business concerns for the purpose of controlling products, and in restraint of trade and competition.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, P. E. Dowe, Bedford Park, N. Y.; First Vice President, H. Y. H. Snyder, Paterson; Second Vice President, N. R. Bond, Albany; Third Vice President, George C. Kirk, Stamford, Conn.; Secretary, Alfred F. O'Connor, New York City; Treasurer, W. E. Adams, Philadelphia.

President Dowe was directed to confer with Attorney General Davies on the enforcement of Senator Donnelly's anti-trust law, which was passed by the last Legislature.

IS SUED BY STOCKHOLDERS.

New York National Building and Loan Association Must Answer to Complaint Asking for a Receiver.

PITTSBURG, Penn., June 30.—Stohe & Potter, representing John G. Fouse and fourteen other complainants, filed a bill in equity in the United States Circuit Court asking for the appointment of a receiver for the New York National Building and Loan Association. It is alleged that the concern, which has an authorized capital of $75,000,000, and has been conducting a presumably prosperous business in ten or a dozen States for the past six years, is insolvent and the officers are charged with "gross carelessness" in the management of its business.

The names of the plaintiffs and the amounts of their holdings in the association are as follows: John G. Fouse, amount not stated; Elizabeth Jones, 5 shares; G. G. Turfley, 25 shares; John H. Taylor, 10 shares; Annie M. Hoffman, 10 shares; Mary Heasley, 5 shares; Ada Heasley, 5 shares; Alexander Ross, 10 shares; Daniel Shelley, 5 shares; J. B. Crooks, 15 shares; Levi D. Acker, 6 shares; Mary G. Acker, 14 shares; Blanche Harlett, 1 share; William R. Seidle, 10 shares, and J. S. Brown, 10 shares. The total par value of the stock held by the plaintiffs is in excess of $2,000.

The bill of complaint sets forth that the association was organized in 1890, with its principal offices in New York City. The complainants say that a statement of the financial condition of the association, according to the books on Dec. 31, 1898, shows that "out of a total amount of $852,846.49, due to shareholders, there was a shortage of assets, as admitted by the statement, of $54,231.13, and that thereafter, upon an appraisement of the real estate which had been purchased by the association or received through means of foreclosure sales, there was a further shortage of nearly $70,000."

The association holds mortgages on Allegheny County real estate to the face value of $57,550.

The officers of the New York National Building and Loan Association, as given by the co-partnership directory, are as follows: President—James N. Walter; Secretary—William H. Appleton; Directors—James N. Walter, Nelson A. Miller, William H. Appleton, James L. Bell, and Ralph M. Neill.

MICHIGAN'S SUGAR BOUNTY LAW.

Claimant Fails to Get a Warrant and Will Ask for Mandamus Writ.

LANSING, Mich., June 30.—The first step was taken to-day toward the commencement of proceedings to test the constitutionality of the act of 1897, providing for the payment for a period of seven years of a bounty of one cent a pound for sugar manufactured in Michigan from beets grown in the State. Although the Legislature at its recent session killed the bill making an appropriation for the payment of this bounty, the original bounty law was permitted to stand.

The Michigan Sugar Company of Bay City to-day procured from the Land Commissioner a certificate showing that it has earned $24,692 of bounty this year. This was presented to the Auditor General for his warrant, but the matter was referred to Attorney General Oren, who will advise against the issuing of a warrant on the ground that there is no fund from which the bounty can be paid, and, furthermore, that the bounty law is unconstitutional. The sugar company proposes to ask for a mandamus to compel the Auditor to issue the warrant, and the Supreme Court will be called upon to pass upon the law.

MRS. MORTON GETS ELLERSLIE.

The ex-Governor Conveys His Country Estate to His Wife.

POUGHKEEPSIE, June 30.—Ex-Governor Levi P. Morton has transferred to his wife, Anna Livingston Morton, his magnificent country estate known as Ellerslie, situated on the east bank of the Hudson near Rhinecliffe.

A deed showing the transfer of the property was filed in the County Clerk's office here to-day. It bears two $50 revenue stamps, indicating that the estate is valued at $100,000.

The property, which was formerly known as the Kelly estate, has been owned and occupied by Mr. Morton and his family for about ten years.

"Tell Him to His Teeth" that Bensolyptus Tooth Powder is the best antiseptic dentifrice you have ever found. At all druggists.—Adv.

DREYFUS LANDS; NOW AT RENNES

Believed that He Left the Cruiser Stax at Quiberon

RUMORED THAT HE IS ILL

The Government So Advised in a Dispatch From the Azores.

Reached Rennes at 5 o'Clock This Morning in the Midst of a Pouring Rain.

RENNES, July 1—5 A. M.—Capt. Dreyfus has arrived here.

Capt. Dreyfus landed at Quiberon and was conveyed by train to Bruz, twelve kilometres from Rennes. There he entered a landau, accompanied by the Chief of the Detectives of the Prefect Department, and was driven to Rennes, where twenty-five gendarmes waited his entrance into the town.

Ten of the gendarmes entered a wagon and followed the carriage. The rest followed on foot. The party arrived at the prison without incident. A large crowd assembled and witnessed the arrival in silence and without manifestation.

PARIS, July 1.—It is understood here that Capt. Dreyfus landed last evening from the cruiser Sfax, Capt. Coffinieros de Nordeck, at L'Orient, and immediately proceeded for Rennes.

It is also stated that the Government had advices from the Azores when the Sfax passed Fayal that the health of Dreyfus was precarious.

The Paris public is rather listless about his arrival, and there was no excitement when he reached Rennes, although the railway station was full of reporters awaiting the coming of the famous prisoner. Rain was falling in torrents when Dreyfus arrived.

BREST, July 1.—The latest report is that the authorities had arranged a secret landing at the little village of Moulin Blanc, about four miles from Brest, but the vigilance of the newspaper men led to a change in the arrangements, and Dreyfus was disembarked at Quiberon, in Brittany, near L'Orient, where the telegraph office closes at 9 P. M., thus rendering it impossible to telegraph to Rennes the fact of his arrival.

Excitement was at fever heat this evening when it was reported that the cruiser Sfax had already entered the harbor, and was lying off the arsenal. Scores of newspaper men immediately put off in boats to investigate, but they failed to find the warship.

AMERICAN MARINES WANTED.

Consul in the Transvaal Appealed to for Protection—The Cruiser Chicago in Delagoa Bay.

LONDON, July 1.—The Capetown correspondent of the Daily Mail says: "The Germans and Americans in the Transvaal have appealed to their Consuls for marines to protect their property in the event of hostilities."

LOURENCO MARQUES, Delagoa Bay, June 30.—The United States cruiser Chicago, Rear Admiral Howison's flagship, has arrived here. Her commander will proceed to Pretoria.

WASHINGTON, June 30.—The Chicago, which arrived at Delagoa Bay yesterday, is several days ahead of her schedule time. According to the itinerary arranged before the ship sailed from New York, she was to arrive at Delagoa Bay July 5. The visit of Admiral Howison to Pretoria is said to have no political significance, although it is not usual for an Admiral to leave his ship to proceed overland into another country. Undoubtedly the Admiral will consult with the American Consul General at Pretoria respecting the outlook in the Transvaal and will be guided largely by his advice as to how long the Chicago will be detained at Delagoa Bay, which is the nearest port to the Transvaa..

Proposed Compromise in Transvaal.

LONDON, June 30.—The Digger News, the Boer organ in London, prints a dispatch from Johannesburg to-day announcing, on reliable authority, that the Volksraad will be asked Monday to confirm an arrangement made by the Executive Council, acceptable to the British High Commissioner, Sir Alfred Milner, and the British Government. It is believed the arrangement grants a seven-year retrospective franchise to Uitlanders resident in the Transvaal before 1890, who will be immediately admitted to burgherships, with other modifications in the naturalization laws.

ELOPERS STRANDED IN MONTANA

Police Captain Siebert's Son Wants Money for Himself and Wife.

Police Captain Siebert of this city yesterday visited Hoboken to confer with Dr. Theodore Schindler in relation to the elopement of his son, William, and the doctor's daughter, Adelheid, who are now at Billings Station, Mon., where they were married a week ago. Capt. Siebert said he had received a letter from his son asking for $1,000. Young Siebert said that he and Miss Schindler left Hoboken in company with John Noordam, the Montana rancher, who visited that city in search of a wife. Siebert informed his father that Noordam had deserted them on the train, and they had not seen him since. They are now stranded at Billings Station.

As a result of the conference it was decided to send the elopers money enough to pay their hotel bills and bring them home, but not to honor the draft for $1,000 that each had made.

Fire! "Unexcelled Fireworks!" Buy before the rush at Depot, 9 Park Place.—Adv.

LIVELY TIME ON EAST SIDE.

Two Knocked Down by Engines on Way to a Fire in Engel's House—Smith Goes to the Mountains.

The east side has come to the conclusion that Martin Engel, the leader in the Eighth Assembly District, is pursued by a "hoodoo." There was a fire in the store under the apartments he occupied with his wife at 78 Essex Street yesterday, and while the engines were on their way there they knocked down and severely injured two men, who are now in the hospital. Mrs. Engel was also overcome by smoke and had to be carried to the house of "Silver Dollar" Smith, where she was revived with difficulty. This is the third appearance of the "hoodoo," and Engel's friends hope that it has played itself out.

When the Martin Engel Association went on its outing last Fall there was a fire on the steamboat that carried the party, and in the course of the parade through the east side "Tom" Boswell, the leader of the band, was knocked down by the carriage in which Engel rode and had his leg crushed so that he had to stay three months in the hospital.

The house in which Engel lives is occupied on the ground floor by Tchanowsky & Lazarus, dealers in tailors' trimmings and peddlers' supplies. An old couple, whose names are not known, occupy the basement as a dwelling place, and Engel and his wife have the three floors above the store.

The woman who lives in the basement overturned an oil stove yesterday afternoon, and there was a blaze that quickly communicated to the store above. An alarm was turned in, and Truck 13, from Delancey and Attorney Streets, and Engine 15, from Henry and Gouverneur Streets, responded.

While the truck driven by Henry Dailey was going through Delancey Street it ran over Franklin Morris, a deaf-mute, living at 88 Norfolk Street, crushing one of his legs and dislocating the other ankle. Engine No. 15 also met with a mishap. As it passed in front of 400 Grand Street it collided with a pushcart trundled by Jacob Roth, fifty-one years old, of 163 Lewis Street. Roth was thrown down and rolled along the street for quite a distance. When he was picked up he was found to be badly bruised and cut about the body. Both men were sent to the Gouverneur Hospital, where last night it was said that they were doing well.

Meanwhile at 78 Essex Street smoke was pouring in great volumes into the Engel apartments. It became known in some way that Mrs. Engel was in the house, and, as he made no sign, Policeman Keenan of the Eldridge Street Station broke down the front door and rushed up stairs.

Groping his way about, he finally found Mrs. Engel lying, unconscious, in the back room before a trunk that she was packing in anticipation of her trip with her husband yesterday to the Adirondacks with the family of "Silver Dollar" Smith.

Keenan picked up the unconscious woman and managed to get her as far as the door when he, too, dropped down from the effects of the smoke. Policeman Schilp and some citizens carried both into the street, and Keenan was revived at a neighboring drug store, while Mrs. Engel was carried to Smith's house, where she was brought around. Engel was not at home at the time, and when he had learned of the accidents his wife was already out of danger. Then they went back home and got their belongings in readiness to accompany "Silver Dollar" and his family to the mountains.

Smith has been a sick man for some time. Less than a year ago he weighed 260 pounds, and he has lost 100 pounds since he was stricken with diabetes. There has been a lot of preparation going on to give the former leader a send-off, and so when the party arrived at the Grand Central Station shortly before 6 o'clock last night, there were nearly three hundred of his admirers from "de Ate." They had previously invaded Smith's stateroom on the train, and it was piled high with flowers.

Driver Dailey of the truck that ran over Morris explains the accident by saying that there is a hill on Attorney Street, between Broome and Grand, and that it is necessary to let the three horses at this point so that they can get the truck, which weighs over five tons, up the incline.

There was a jam of vehicles in the street, and Dailey found it necessary, while going up the hill, to pass between two wagons. Just as he started to do so, Morris, whose deafness made it impossible for him to hear the clanging bell and the shouts of the driver, walked from behind one of the wagons in front of the horses. Dailey pulled up suddenly, but not before the deaf-mute had been knocked down and the front wheels of the wagon had passed over his leg. Dailey managed to stop the truck before the hind wheels had touched the man.

J. STERLING MORTON ON 1900.

Says the Next Presidential Campaign Should Be an Educative One.

OTTUMWA, Iowa, June 30.—In a letter received here from ex-Secretary J. Sterling Morton he says:

"The campaign for the Presidency in 1900 should be regarded as a great joint debate for the discussion of the principles of government and finance. It may prove a failure, and vagarists and unprincipled office seekers carry the day. It may be a great success if a minority party, by an intelligent and educative campaign, enlighten the American people upon the duties and functions of a republican form of government to such an extent that they can select the least of two evils.

"The American people need business principles applied to Government. There must be economy in the disbursement of public as there is in the paying out of private funds. Everybody knows that in the United States the Government cannot at present build a ship, erect a public building, dig a canal, improve a harbor, or deepen a river without paying anywhere from two to three and five times as much as the same work would cost private enterprise.

"The next campaign ought to impress upon the voters of this Republic that it is their duty to support the Government. Today those belonging to the Administration party teach that it is the duty of the Government to support them, all of their poor relations, and all of their indigent political disciples and dependents. Any Government which may have been so manipulated as to prescribe burdens of taxation and hard work for the masses while it provides leisure, luxury, and wealth for the classes is in danger of revolution.

"Issues are evolved by the logic of events. Neither politicians seeking office nor those in office can invent and prescribe issues for the campaign of 1900. In due time events and their inexorable logic may evolve and institute issues which the American people cannot evade or escape."

DEAL IN ALABAMA LANDS.

J. E. Searles, A. S. Hewitt, and Others Acquire Coal and Iron Properties.

ANNISTON, Ala., June 30.—Messrs. John E. Searles and Abram S. Hewitt of New York and some of their leading New York and Boston associates; the International Trust Company of Baltimore, Messrs. Middendorf, Oliver & Co., of Baltimore; John L. Williams & Sons of Richmond, and others, have just succeeded in arranging one of the most important coal and iron consolidations ever effected in the South.

A syndicate with a capital stock of $3,000,000 has been organized, all of which has been underwritten, and has purchased the Clifton Iron Company of Alabama, owning 30,000 acres of land and two furnaces; the Standard Coal Company, owning 32,000 acres of coal land; the Mary Pratt Furnace in Birmingham; the Gate City properties adjacent to Birmingham, which were purchased some months ago by the Baltimore and Richmond interests, and the Gadsden (Ala.) furnace, and large ore properties in connection therewith, the four furnaces, and several hundred coke ovens.

Repairs to some of the furnaces, the building of 400 or 500 coke ovens, and the trebling of the coal output are now under way, and will be completed within about four months, when the company will have an aggregate capacity of 180,000 tons of pig iron per year, and a daily output of over 2,000 tons of coal. Abram S. Hewitt and John E. Searles will be Directors in the company.

Santiago Anniversary.
Admiral Philip and Commander Wadhams at West Side Auditorium, 57th St. and 8th Av., Sunday, 4:15. Men invited.

BEAT A MILE A MINUTE

Bicyclist Murphy, Paced by Train, Makes Record of 57 4-5 Seconds.

THE ENGINE NOT FAST ENOUGH

At the End of the Race the Rider Was in a Demented Condition for Several Minutes.

Charles M. Murphy of Brooklyn yesterday drove a bicycle a mile faster than any human being ever before drove any kind of a machine and proved that human muscle can, for a short distance at least, excel the best power of steam and steel and iron. His time for the mile was 57 4-5 seconds.

He was led—or "paced," as the technical term is—by a big eight-wheeled locomotive of the Long Island Railroad along a specially prepared track, with all conditions perfect—a grade of three feet rise in a hundred, no curve, the weather clear and cool and still. He ended his ride of less than a minute in good physical condition, but apparently bereft of his reason—a condition which continued for at least five minutes.

The track arranged for Murphy's ride, on which he was to endeavor to make a mile on a bicycle in a minute, was two and three-eighths miles long. It began half a mile west of Maywood, an almost unknown station on the Long Island Road, and went on toward Patchogue. Five planks, each 10 inches wide, and carefully planed, were laid together along the length of the course. The joiner work was without a flaw. The planks were not tongued and grooved, but they were fitted edge to edge so neatly that a spirit level laid across them anywhere left the bubble squarely at the middle. A billiard table is no smoother or more mathematically level than the track over which Murphy rode.

He is a blonde man, with blue eyes and light hair, five feet and seven inches high, and slimly built, weighing 145 pounds, although he looks twenty pounds lighter. He came out yesterday afternoon in the presence of a thousand men and women strung along the planked part of the railroad track on both sides. There are open fields, pasture lands, and fields of wheat along the track, and four roads cross it between Maywood and the end of the measured mile. In these fields and on the roads hundreds of people were clustered. Murphy's wife sat in a drag drawn close to the track in a road near the mile mark. She is a young woman with a strong and pleasant face, and had her little son with her. She wore a white skirt and waist and a white straw hat with a long feather stuck through the band.

Murphy wore blue woollen tights and a thin light blue jersey with long sleeves. He did not waste any time or perform any "grand stand" evolutions. He came on the track, where the engine with its one car attached was standing, riding his wheel, and gave his attention strictly to the task before him.

HOW THE TRAIN WAS ARRANGED.

The train, like the track, had been especially arranged for him. A hood had been built out from the rear of the car five feet, just the length of his wheel. This extended from within six inches of the track to the car roof on each side, so as to shut out any side wind. Exactly in the centre of the platform of the car a long strip of unpainted white pine five inches wide was set perpendicularly, its upper end extending some inches above the platform railing, its lower end just clearing the track. Murphy was ordered to keep his eyes on this strip and to follow and keep up with it. The back platform of the car was just high enough to catch the nut at the top of the handles of the wheel, allowing the front wheel to go under. A line of rubber bands was arranged at the edge of the platform, while underneath a rubber roller touched the track and swept it clean as the car ran.

The start was easy, comparatively, but the stop had caused the Long Island Railroad people some anxious thought. Murphy did not seem to care about that part of it. That he was to be given an opportunity to ride a mile in a minute was enough for him. He took no interest in the arrangements for his safety, and did not know what they were. The railroad people knew that if he rode off the planked track upon the ties at a mile a minute, or anywhere near that speed, he would unquestionably be crippled or killed.

If they undertook to check their car within the two miles the track ran, the chances were that, being unable to regulate his pace on the smooth track, Murphy would drive into the rear platform with a force which would wreck his wheel and probably injure him seriously. He asked no questions about how he was to get out, and his wife seemed to be as indifferent on that subject as he was. Their idea was to make the mile. About what was to happen after that, they were obviously indifferent. They took it for granted that the railroad company would find some solution, and they were right.

The beginning of the mile was about 200 yards east of Maywood Station. It was marked by a wide black line across the track and by flags at the sides. The quarters were marked in the same way.

A PRELIMINARY RUN.

At 4:30 the engine, tender, and car were run over the course to make sure that everything was in good order. Then they were backed to Maywood. Fifty men, reporters and representatives of athletic organizations, were in the car. Mr. Townsend, a bicycle dealer of Brooklyn, Murphy's employer, was also there, and was the most anxious man in the party. Two of the newspaper men were chosen by lot to stand on the rear platform with H. B. Fullerton, Special Agent of the Long Island Railroad, who has served his time at sea and roping steers in Texas, and J. H. Cummings, also of the Long Island Railroad, who is not only a fine engineering officer, but a big, strong man. These had been chosen with a purpose, as developed later.

A little before 5 o'clock word was given that everything was ready. Elaborate preparations were made to assure accuracy of records. In the car were "Bob" Stoll, of the New York Athletic Club, Charles Dieges, of the Pastime Athletic Club, W. H. Robertson, Sam See and Sheriff Frank D. Creamer, each with a split second watch and facing to the right of the train, where the distance flags were. The two newspaper men and the railroad men were on the platform to see that the riding was "straight."

The engine was No. 74, one of the best on the road, and the engineer was Sam Booth, regarded as the best on the line, with Ed Howell, a chosen man, as fireman. Everything in front was in tune. Back behind the car Murphy looked over the outfit quietly, and did not seem to be wasting a pulse beat. Dr. Holly of Brooklyn, who is his family physician, looked him over, and reported his pulse 76 to the minute, temperature 98 2-5, and heart action normal. Engine and man were in thoroughly good condition, and capable of doing their best.

THE START AND THE RACE.

The start was made at 5:10 precisely. Murphy was there at the rear platform holding the handles of his wheel, his fingers extended and partly closed over the rubber buffer along the platform's edge. He held on until he had kicked his pedals ten or twelve times, then he let go, stuck his head down, fastened his eyes on the strip of pine plank before him, and began to work.

Nobody who was in that ride can tell much about it. Inside the car it was a rush, a roar, and a slide, and the sudden appearance of Murphy being brought in at the back door, actually demented for the moment. Outside there was just a whiz and a rush and a cloud of dust. As Murphy whirled by in the wake of the car he looked like a part of the mass of dust hitched on to the rear platform. No eye could follow the strokes of his legs on the pedals. He and his bicycle seemed to be part of the train and working with it.

His wife, sitting on the drag just opposite the finish mark, saw him for the fraction of a second as he whizzed by, and laughed. She knew he had done his work. Then she looked along the track after him and saw a marvelous thing—the only man in the history of the world who has ever boarded a train in motion at more than a mile a minute. The big man and the agile man of the Long Island force had leaned together over the rear railing of the platform and lifted Murphy from his wheel. His feet caught in the toe tips and the whirling machine was lifted with him, coming to a sudden stop, but a third man leaned over and caught the wheel and rescued it.

MURPHY TEMPORARILY DEMENTED.

Murphy was carried into the car face downward. A cot had been placed in a corner forward, and he was stretched on it. His first utterance was:

"Carry me back to where my wife is."

Either he had caught a glimpse of her as he went by or he knew where she was.

Then somebody said to him that he had fallen back several times in the mile.

"Yes," said Murphy in a matter-of-fact way. "You see, I had to do that to get out of the way of the track, tearing all to pieces and flying up."

He believing then that the plank track he had been flying over had gone to pieces under him. As the train slowed down and was run back he recovered his senses; but in the first five minutes after he was lifted from his wheel he was as bereft of his reason as any man who ever went to an asylum. He did not seem to be surprised or particularly gratified when the timers, after some comparison and brief discussion, announced these figures:

First quarter	15 seconds.
Half-mile	29 2-5 "
Three-quarters	44 "
Mile	57 4-5 "

The watches varied by fifths of seconds, but the best of them registered these figures, and they were agreed on as official.

ENGINE NOT FAST ENOUGH.

The men on the back platform believe that if the engine could have done three seconds better Murphy could have finished with it. Six times he literally tried to run over the train—drove his wheel against the rubber buffer behind with such force that he fell back several feet. It is supposed that these bumps gave him the idea that the track was flying up around him as he pounded desperately on his pedals, and concentrated his whole soul and thought on following the fast flying strip of pine in front of him. All he said during the ride was "I can't see" when one of the men on the rear platform leaned over and asked him how he was.

Even after he had rested in the car and had heard the time announced and received congratulations, about all that could be gotten from him was:

"Boys, I've always believed I could do it. Now I have done it I'm satisfied, and so are many others."

Dr. Holly examined him soon after he was taken from his wheel and found his pulse 84, temperature 99½, and heart action healthy.

Murphy was given an enthusiastic reception by the Kings County Wheelmen, of which he is a member, and was promptly proclaimed to be the champion fast bicycle rider of the world.

Circled the Earth with His Bicycle.

LYNN, Mass., June 30.—Arthur F. Cary reached here to-day after a tour around the world on a wheel. He left Lynn June 1, 1896, for San Francisco, where he was at work until October, 1897. Then he sailed for Japan. He wheeled through Japan and China, Australia, Egypt, Italy, Switzerland, France, England, Ireland, and Scotland. He was at work in Melbourne for a while. He reached Boston by steamer to-day and rode to Lynn at once. His record shows 12,500 miles ridden on one wheel, and 18,000 miles covered by sea. Cary is twenty-eight years of age. He made the trip for instruction and pleasure.

An Eighty-Day Bicycle Tour.

WASHINGTON, June 30.—Harry Culver, a Nebraska boy who left Lincoln, on May 10, with the determination to accomplish a bicycle run of 4,100 miles in eighty days, has reached Washington after a run of fifty days, and expects to be in New York on Monday, leaving this city to-morrow. He went from Nebraska to Texas, from Galveston to New Orleans, thence to Pensacola, to Atlanta, to Washington. He has made an average of 115 miles per day, traveling from 6 o'clock A. M. to 6 o'clock P. M. He says he found the best roads in Texas. His reception was cordial at all points.

SANTIAGO DAY CELEBRATION.

The Fleet at Newport Will Celebrate the Victory with Rest, Recreation, Music, and Dinners.

NEWPORT, June 30.—On Monday next an important naval function, the celebration of the first anniversary of the battle of Santiago, by the North Atlantic Squadron, with Admiral Sampson, his officers, and men, will take place in this harbor. A general committee of the officers of the squadron, with those of the training ship Essex, the War College, and the torpedo and training stations, was appointed to make all the arrangements for the event, and this committee elected Capt. H. C. Taylor of the battleship Indiana as its Chairman. The members of this committee are Commander Potter of the New York, Lieut. Commander Moore of the Indiana, Lieut. Commander Nules of the Massachusetts, Lieut. Commander Murdock of the War College, Commander Winslow of the training station, Lieut. Commander Day of the New Orleans, Commander Harber of the Texas, Lieut. Commander Rees of the torpedo station, and the executive officer of the training ship Essex, all of whom are the executive officers of the various ships and stations which will take part in the celebration, which is to be a purely naval one.

The exercises will begin at sunrise, when all the warships will dress rainbow fashion. The entire day will be devoted to the exercises, and only necessary work will be performed. At noon the ships, as well as the training ships Constellation and Essex, will fire a National salute of twenty-one guns. At noon the crews will enjoy a special dinner. During the forenoon and afternoon the crews will have sports on board. The greatest event will be at night, when the illumination of the squadron will occur from 8 to 11 o'clock, and besides the ships of the fleet the Essex, the torpedo station, the War College, and the training station will be brilliantly illuminated—the New York, Indiana, and Texas with thousands of electric lights aloft and about their hulls. The New York will use the electrical outfit built for the naval review at Kiel. The New Orleans and the Massachusetts will add to the effect with their search lights. The Essex will use the old navy lanterns. The War College, the Constellation, the torpedo station, and the gymnasium building at the training station will be outlined with electrical displays.

The men on the various ships will have minstrel shows in the evening, and in several cases vaudeville performers have been engaged. In the evening all the officers now here will sit down to dinner on the quarter-deck of the New York, with Admiral Sampson in the seat of honor. The band of the New York will render a concert during the dinner. Invitations have been sent to President McKinley and to Secretary Long, and it is hoped to have Rear Admirals Stephen B. Luce and E. O. Matthews and Commander W. McCarty Little present. The scuttle butt band of the Indiana, which was a feature at the defeat of Admiral Cervera's fleet, will be heard, and it will play the same selection in the evening as it did on the day of the battle.

On the 7th of July the North Atlantic Squadron, reinforced by the cruiser Brooklyn, will sail for Portsmouth, N. H., and while en route will pass five days at sea. The time will be occupied in target practice, while all the battery and fleet manoeuvres will be indulged in, as well as the various other tactics, including general quarters at night, man overboard, fire quarters, and many other drills.

The Squadrons at Newfoundland.

PARIS, June 30.—A semi-official note has been issued declaring that there is no foundation for the rumors of a disagreement between the British and French squadrons in Newfoundland waters.

Big Fire at Bremen.

BREMEN, June 30.—The jute spinning and weaving works here were burned this evening. Five large warehouses were destroyed. It is believed that the fire was of incendiary origin.

Two Days at Niagara Falls.
Every American should have at least this: it being only 96 hours from New York by the New York Central.—Adv.

RAILROAD DEAL IS NOW ASSURED

New York Central and Boston and Albany Directors Act.

GUARANTEE IS 8 PER CENT.

President Cassatt of the Pennsylvania at Meeting Here.

Assured that the Central Will Not Assume an Aggressive Attitude—Fitchburg Road to be Acquired Next.

This bulletin was issued by President A. R. Callaway of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad a little before 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon:

"At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, held to-day, the lease of the Boston and Albany Railroad to the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, for the period of 999 years, was unanimously passed, and President Callaway has been notified that similar action has been taken by the Directors of the Boston and Albany Railroad Company."

Supplementary to the foregoing, an official assertion was also made that the terms of this 999-year lease provided for a guarantee by the New York Central of 8 per cent. annual dividends on the $25,000,000 of capital stock of the Boston and Albany. These

setts Railroad, which is about fifty-nine miles long.

The capital stock of the Fitchburg Railroad Company is $24,360,000, there being $7,000,000 of common and $17,360,000 of preferred stock. The funded debt outstanding aggregates $23,524,000. The preferred stock is entitled to 4 per cent. dividends; then the common and the preferred receive dividends share and share alike. The State of Massachusetts owns $5,000,000 of the Fitchburg stock.

Bonds of this company maturing in 1899 and 1900 were provided for last year by the sale of $1,600,000 preferred stock, which is included in the $17,360,000.

On July 1, 1898, all of the company's notes payable had been discharged. In 1898 the gross earnings of the Fitchburg system were $7,359,470; the net earnings, $2,002,887; rentals paid, $259,980; interest on debt, $1,027,088; other interest, $7,550, and dividends, $605,022. There was a surplus balance of $103,227.

ACTION TAKEN IN BOSTON.

Directors Name Proviso That Would Mean Net Dividends of Eight and One-half Per Cent.

BOSTON, June 30.—If the stockholders ratify and the State Legislature approves the recommendations of the Directors of the Boston and Albany Railroad, one of Massachusetts's great railroad systems will become a part of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, at least for a period of 999 years. Simultaneously with the meeting of the New York Central Directors in New York, the Boston and Albany Directors came together in this city to-day, and passed the vote recommending the lease, with the proviso, however, that an 8 per cent. dividend, payable quarterly, shall be guaranteed by the New York Central Road and also that $4,000,000 in money or property shall be reserved by the Boston and Albany Road.

This sum consists of the trust improvement fund of the road, and other funds and property which had been laid by for improvements, and other special expenses. If the road is turned over to the New York Central it will not be necessary to apply these funds to the uses for which they were originally designed.

This sum of $4,000,000, invested at the current rates of interest, would mean a return of at least one-half of 1 per cent. additional to the stockholders, so that the proposition, stated broadly, is that the stockholders o. the Boston and Albany will derive net dividends of 8½ per cent. on their lease.

Of course, this recommendation may be affected by various after considerations. In the first place, it must be accepted by the stockholders, who will vote on the proposition at the annual meeting to be held Sept. 27. Then it must be approved by the Legislature of this State. All these preliminaries being favorable to the proposition, July 1, 1900, will find the lease in operation and the new tenants in control.

Vice President Hayden denied that the Vanderbilt interests were unfavorable to the development of Boston, or that the company had reached the limit of its capacity for handling grain. It is understood that the preliminary arrangements for the lease were arranged by President Bliss, Vice President Hayden, and Samuel Hoar, counsel for the road, and one of the Directors. The origin of the project dates back months, and even years.

It was first suggested at an informal meeting of representatives of interests in the New York Central and Albany roads and gradually took shape until an offer was made. It is assumed from the action of the Directors to-day that the lease is assured. They have quietly ascertained the sentiment of some of the heaviest stockholders, and have been guided by that. There seems to be no question that the recommendations will be approved by the stockholders.

It is expected that the approval of the State Legislature will also be obtained without difficulty. If it can be shown that the lease would be for the interests of the State and the City of Boston, the only issue which would seem to become a matter of discussion would be the question brought up in the last Legislature—whether the State ought to take advantage of the option it has of purchasing the road.

One of the Directors after the meeting said that the lease would be an excellent thing for the city and the State. He said: "Some of the stockholders of the road may not think it is quite so profitable for them, however. It means a great deal for the development of this port. Suppose the Vanderbilts choose to expend $5,000,000 in the development of freight terminals in this city. To them it is a matter of no tremendous importance. To us it would be out of the question."

General Counsel George A. Toney of the Fitchburg Railroad said that he did not think the lease would have any effect on his road or that it would divert Western trade from it, the Albany. Continuing, he said: "I presume the Central took the Albany because it was afraid some other road would get it. I do not think they will change the way of doing business now in operation or that there will be any diversion of traffic."

SOCIETY OF THE CINCINNATI.

Col. Asa Bird Gardiner Will Preside at Newport on July 4.

NEWPORT, June 30.—The Society of the Cincinnati of the State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations will meet according to law at noon on July 4 in the Senate Chamber of the State House, Newport. Owing to the illness of the venerable President of the society, Nathanial Greene, M. D., LL. D., who is now in his ninety-first year and confined to his room by the infirmities of age, Gen. Asa Bird Gardiner, Vice President, will preside. Among others who will attend will be the Hon. James M. Varnum, Surrogate of New York, and Capt. Percy N. Taylor, United States Navy, commanding the battleship Indiana. The society will not at this meeting have its annual dinner, but merely a luncheon, which latter is in the hands of William Watts Sherman as a committee.

Commissioners were appointed by the Legislature of the State of New York to remove the remains of Col. Christopher Greene and Major Ebenezer Flagg of the First Rhode Island Continental Infantry of the Revolution, who were killed in Westchester County in May, 1781, to Newport at the time during the Summer, and the Rhode Island Society of the Cincinnati will then hold its annual dinner and assist in receiving those Commissioners.

Electricity and Steam on Railroads.

CAPE MAY, N. J., June 30.—The American Society of Civil Engineers closed their convention here to-day. The greater part of the session was taken up with a discussion of the better means of running branch railroads, whether by steam or electricity. The consensus of opinion seemed to be that where there is constant traffic over the road, electricity is by far the better and cheaper means of operating the road, but where the trains run but seldom the steam locomotive is preferred. During the discussion, Oberlin Smith of Bridgeton, N. J., said the day was not far distant when rubber-tired engines with steel spokes and tubular frames would run from New York to Philadelphia in thirty minutes.

Fight Over Will of Daniel Morris.

TRENTON, N. J., June 30.—A consultation was held here to-day between Bishop McFaul and Pierce Archer, executor of the will of Daniel Morris of Atlantic City, in regard to attempts of relatives of Morris to have the instrument set aside. Morris left the bulk of his money to Bishop McFaul for the Hopewell Orphan Asylum and to several Catholic institutions in Philadelphia. California relatives are claiming that Col. Morris, at the time of making his will, was of unsound mind. After the consultation Mr. Archer said that the efforts to set the will aside would be resisted.

King George of Tonga Takes a Wife.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., June 30.—From Honolulu comes the news of the marriage on June 1 of King George of the Tonga Islands group to Princess Lavinia. The majority of the people of the islands wished him to marry Princess Ofa of Nina, and several meetings of dignitaries were held with view of trying to induce King George to change his mind, but to every communication the King replied that Lavinia was his choice, and that if he could not marry her he would not marry at all. The people resigned themselves, and the wedding took place June 1, in the church.

Camp Meade Ready for Inspection.

MIDDLETOWN, Pa., June 30.—This was the last day of camp, and by noon to-morrow the troops will be ready to move out. The Pittsburg troops returned to camp this afternoon from Gettysburg, and all of the regiments are together again. The inspection match were announced to-day, the Second Battery carried off the Brigadier Flanagan trophy. The Second Battery, Lieut. Kelly; First Regiment, Lieut. Christensen, 1,095.

"He is Wise Who Talks But Little."

This is only a half truth. If sales men had held their tongues, we should know nothing about the circulation of the blood. If it were not for this advertisement you might never know that Hood's Sarsaparilla is the best blood medicine.

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Never Disappoints

TWO HURT IN A RUNAWAY.

George Murphy and His Sister Emily Hurled from a Buggy at the Entrance of Prospect Park.

George Murphy, twenty years old, and his sister Emily, twenty-two years old, who live at 199 Prospect Place, Brooklyn, were seriously injured in a runaway accident at the main entrance of Prospect Park last night.

The brother and sister had driven through the park in a buggy. As they came out into the Plaza George dropped the reins and the horse bolted. The occupants of the vehicle were thrown out. Miss Murphy received a depressed fracture of the skull. She was taken to the home of Dr. Holden, at 84 Plaza Street, unconscious and was still insensible early this morning. It is feared that she may be fatally hurt. George was taken to his home, suffering from concussion of the brain.

BOTTLE STORY FROM PATCHOGUE.

PATCHOGUE, L. I., June 30.—Miss Daisy Conklin, daughter of Justice of the Peace Smith W. Conklin of this village, has received word from Suisun, near San Francisco, Cal., of the finding of a bottle in which was inclosed a piece of broken egg shell with Miss Conklin's name and address written on it.

Miss Conklin remembers throwing the bottle into the ocean off Patchogue about three years ago. How it reached the Pacific Coast is not known.

71ST VETERAN IN JAIL.

Henry Supp, who claims that he is a Spanish war veteran, that he served with the Seventy-first Regiment throughout the Cuban campaign and went up San Juan Hill, was arrested yesterday on the charge of stealing jewelry from Mrs. Josephine Bennett, a widow, whom he was to have married in August. Mrs. Bennett lives with her sister and brother-in-law at 6 East One Hundred and Eighteenth Street. Supp lives with his parents at 307 East Ninetieth Street.

After Supp had called upon her on May 15, Mrs. Bennett missed the brooch, which was set with pearls and diamonds. On Thursday Supp, who had been on a trip to Philadelphia, returned and called upon his fiancée. He stayed very late, and the family made a bed for him on the sofa. When he left yesterday morning, Mrs. Bennett found that her ring which is said to be worth $200, and which she had left on the mantel in the parlor, was gone. She says she knew that none but Supp could have taken it, and she caused his arrest.

Supp is said to have admitted that he had stolen both the brooch and the ring. He said he had established himself in business as a general commission merchant, and had had an office at 640 Broadway, but that he had not prospered since he went a-soldiering. He was taken to the East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street Police Station, and will be arraigned in the Harlem Court this morning.

HIGHWAYMEN ROB BICYCLIST.

Edward P. Franklin of 108 West One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street is slowly recovering from the effects of a number of cuts and bruises which he received at the hands of highwaymen who assaulted and robbed him Monday night while riding a tandem bicycle with a young woman in Jerome Avenue, near One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Street.

According to the story told by Franklin he and the young lady, who is said to be Miss Emily Smith of West One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, were riding leisurely along Jerome Avenue about 10 o'clock, when two men jumped in front of them and grabbed the handlebar of the tandem. One of the men, Franklin says, struck him on the head with a blunt instrument, causing him to fall from the wheel, and carrying Miss Smith with him. Another blow on the head caused him to lose consciousness.

While the men were going through Franklin's pockets, Miss Smith recovered from her fright and ran to a drugstore, two blocks distant. When she returned with the druggist and another man, Franklin was lying bleeding and his assailants had disappeared. He had been robbed of a watch and a sum of money. He was taken back to the drugstore, where his injuries were attended to. A carriage was called, and Franklin and Miss Smith were driven home.

The spot where the assault is said to have occurred is a lonely one, and near the new Croton Aqueduct. There is a large colony of negroes and Italians in the vicinity.

The matter has been reported to the police, but no arrests have been made as yet.

BROOKLYN'S RAILROAD TROUBLE.

A meeting of the delegates of Nassau Division of District Assembly No. 75, Knights of Labor, was held last night at Builders' Hall, Sixth Avenue and Fifteenth Street, Brooklyn. General Master Workman Parsons and Master Workman Pines of District Assembly No. 75 were present, as was also W. H. Webster, President of the State Board of Mediation and Arbitration. The meeting was a secret one.

At its conclusion General Master Workman Parsons said that he had assumed direction of the Brooklyn railroad men's affairs. He said that he, Commissioner Webster, and some of the representatives of the railroad companies had had a conference at the Astor House in the afternoon, and that afterward Mr. Webster called on President Rossiter of the Brooklyn rapid transit system and asked him to redress the men's grievances. The services of the State Board in mediating between the company and the men were offered. To this Mr. Rossiter replied that, inasmuch as the men had not made any complaints, there was nothing to arbitrate about.

On Mr. Webster making that report at the meeting, Mr. Parsons said that the men deputed Commissioner Webster to call to-day on Mr. Rossiter and present him with their grievance, which was the violation of the ten-hour work law for railroad employes. The other grievances were waived for the present at least. Another meeting will be held Sunday, at which Mr. Webster will present his report, and future action will be decided upon.

Mr. Parsons said that the statements which had been published that the men would strike to-morrow were not authorized, and he did not believe that they would strike.

There was considerable talk yesterday in other quarters about submitting the differences between the company and its employes to arbitration. Rumor had it that John D. Crimmins, Justice P. Henry Dugro, and ex-Postmaster Charles W. Dayton had been informally selected as arbitrators.

Justice Dugro said last evening that he had not been asked to act as arbitrator, and knew nothing about any such proposition.

Going on Peary Relief Expedition.

PRINCETON, N. J., June 30.—W. A. Libbey, Professor of Physical Geography and Director of Archaeology at Princeton University, accompanied by C. W. McClure, Professor of Biology; A. E Ortman, Professor of Invertebrate Paleontology, and C. F. Sylvester left Princeton this evening en route for Sydney, Cape Breton, Canada, where they will join the Peary relief party from New York. They will sail on July 17 on the Diana for Drisco Island, and thence to Smith Sound, Inglefield Gulf, and Baffin Bay, where scientific investigation of the deep waters of the North will be made. The party will take provisions for Peary and his party, and will proceed inland to try and find the Lieutenant.

Gold Dust from Alaska.

PORT TOWNSEND, Washington, June 30.—The steamer Farralon, which arrived from the North, had 110 Alaskan passengers and 500 pounds of gold dust in the purser's safe. Among her passengers were George and Charles Werden, who cleared up $250,000 on their claims in Eldorado this season.

FLOODS DEVASTATE TEXAS

Overflowing Streams Ruin Cotton and Sugar Cane Crops.

THE WATERS ARE STILL RISING

Cyclone Adds to Destruction in Milam County—Railway Tracks Are Under Water and Mails Delayed.

AUSTIN, Texas, June 30.—The terrific rains in Central Texas continue, and the overflowing creeks and rivers are devastating growing crops and other property. Traffic on almost every railroad line in the State is paralyzed, and the damage to the International and Great Northern, the Houston and Texas Central, the Missouri, Kansas and Texas, the San Antonio and Aransas Pass, and the Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fé Roads, by the washing away of bridges and many miles of track, will aggregate over half a million dollars. This section of the State has been completely cut off from railway communication with the North and East for the past two days, and no mail from St. Louis, Chicago, New York, and other Northern and Eastern points has been received since traffic was first interrupted.

The Brazos River is the largest of the flooded streams. At points its width is ten miles, and it continues to rise slowly below Hearne. Its tributaries are all out of their banks, and scores of costly county bridges have been washed away. The Brazos River bottom lands from Hearne to Velasco are known as the most productive cotton region in the South. They are really the cotton belt of Texas. The present unprecedented high waters have swept 100,000 prospective bales of cotton out of existence. This is a conservative estimate of the extent of the loss of the cotton yield.

In addition to the cotton crop loss, the sugar planters in the lower counties along the course of the Brazos are suffering great damage to their sugarcane crops.

H. W. Troxow, a prominent planter of Washington County, who arrived here to-day from the scene of the flood in that section, estimates that the total losses to crops in the bottoms of the Brazos and tributaries at fully two million dollars, and if the water rises a few feet higher the loss will be fully three millions.

In Washington and adjoining counties there are many well-to-do negro planters whose possessions are entirely swept away, leaving them without live stock, crops, houses, or movable possessions of any kind. All along the course of the river the negroes are heavy sufferers from the flood. In Bell County, Leon and Nolan Creeks are raging torrents of water, and have washed away many houses and household effects, besides destroying all crops in their course. A telephone message was received this evening from Belton, stating that a number of small residences there had been swept away by Nolan Creek, but no loss of life is reported. The floods have also done considerable damage at Bryan.

In addition to the floods, a destructive cyclone passed through Milam County Wednesday afternoon. The path of the storm was about 200 feet wide, and everything in its course was destroyed. A number of people were badly cut and bruised, but none was fatally injured. News of the cyclone was received here to-day by telephone, but full particulars are lacking. The Colorado River is also on another big rise below here, and in Fayette County it is out of its banks and doing much damage.

State Senator A. B. Davidson of Cuero arrived here this evening. He stated that the Guadalupe and Colorado Rivers in that section are flooding the low country. The rains in that locality during the past few days have been terrific. The fall was 8 8-10 inches in eighteen hours. The Gulf, West Texas and Pacific and the New York, Texas and Mexican Roads are literally washed to pieces. The track of the road from Victoria to Richmond, a distance of eighty miles, is nearly all under water. The San Antonio and Aransas Pass Road from Cuero to Wallace, a distance of 100 miles, is also badly washed out.

PULLED OFF RAILING BY KITE.

Frank Heffernan Fell Four Stories from Fire Escape and May Die.

Little eight-year-old Frank Heffernan of 618 East Sixteenth Street yesterday climbed up on the fourth-story fire-escape, where the breeze was strong, and sailed his big kite, to the envy of the boys in the street, until it had reached a good distance above the roofs of the houses. In order to sail it a little higher, Frank climbed up on the railing of the fire-escape and steadied himself with his feet and sailed the kite with both hands.

The kite pulled on the string with such force that all his strength was required to hold on. It sailed away over the roofs of the houses almost out of little Frank's sight. He climbed another notch higher to see better, when the string he was pulling outpulled him, and, losing his balance, he fell four stories to the asphalt pavement below.

The cries of the children in the street attracted the attention of Policeman Herkich of the East Twenty-second Street Station, and, hurrying to the spot, he carried the little boy, unconscious, into the house and sent in a hurry call for an ambulance. Dr. Anderson came in a few minutes, and, seeing that the boy was badly injured, hurried him to Bellevue Hospital. Frank had received a compound fracture of the leg and a depressed fracture of the skull. It is thought he will die.

A Driver Run Down by Trolley Cars.

William Freeling of 55 South Elliott Place, Brooklyn, was driving a horse attached to a buggy on Franklin Avenue, near Quincy Street, that borough, last night, when the vehicle was caught between two trolley cars of the Gates Avenue line. The buggy was wrecked and the horse so badly hurt that he was shot by a policeman. Freeling had a remarkable escape from injury. He was not even scratched.

Sheriffs Seize Race Horses.

Deputy Sheriffs Johnson and Cunningham of Brooklyn seized five race horses owned by William Wallace, brother-in-law of the late Byron McClelland, at the Gravesend race track last night, on an assigned claim of David Gideon to Nathan Frank for $1,700. The seizure was made on a warrant issued by Justice Beekman. The horses seized were High Jinks, Banished, Handton, George, and an unnamed yearling.

Martense Church Forced to Move.

The Martense Church congregation of Bay Ridge has decided to give up its fight with William McCormick, the saloon keeper who owns the land on which the church's temporary building is situated. The church society has leased a store at Twelfth Avenue and Fortieth Street, and the last services in the old building will be held to-morrow.

Catboat Upsets in the East River.

A catboat, containing three men, upset in the East River, opposite Ninety-second Street, yesterday. The men were rescued and taken ashore at Astoria. One of the men gave his name as Thomas Rooney, 14 Franklin Street, Astoria. The other two men left without giving their names.

Boy Run Down and Killed by Wagon.

David Kennedy, 3 years old, who lived with his parents at 496 Henry Street, Brooklyn, was run over and killed by a wagon while playing in the street near his home last night. The driver of the wagon, John Hammond, 21 years old, of 240 Dean Street, Brooklyn, was arrested.

MERIDEN COMPANY,
Silversmiths
TRADE MARK
STERLING
208 Fifth Avenue—Madison Square.
FACTORIES, MERIDEN, CONN. CANADA FACTORY, HAMILTON, ONT.

THOUGHT IT A "KISSING BUG."

Held securely in a wooden box and guarded as zealously as if it had been a tarantula, a small black pinch bug was carried into Bellevue Hospital last night by a man who declared it was one of the much advertised "kissing bugs." The man said his name is H. J. Smith, and that he lives at 42 Reid Avenue, Brooklyn.

"I got it on my Lizzie's arm this afternoon," he said, excitedly, and then carefully pried the lid off the box. The bug made no effort either to kiss or caress, but clung to the rough bottom of the box for security.

Dr. Benedict and other doctors skilled in entomology looked at the insect, but none was well enough up in the science to determine whether it was the new bug or just a plain, old, every-day Long Island pinch bug.

Dr. Benedict agreed to take the insect and try and discover its genus. Smith left the place looking much like a man who is conscious of rendering great service to his kind.

ROSENBAUM ABANDONMENT CASE

Two well-dressed women inquired yesterday at Bellevue Hospital in regard to the whereabouts of the five-weeks-old child abandoned in Stuyvesant Park on June 12 by its mother, Minnie Rosenbaum of 210 Eldridge Street. They refused to state what their interest in the case is.

The child, who is now in the children's ward at Bellevue, was on June 12 taken to the East Twenty-second Street Station by Nettie Harris, fourteen years old, of 276 First Avenue, who said that she had been asked by a woman in Stuyvesant Park to hold the baby a moment. Later in the same evening Mrs. Minnie Rosenbaum was arrested on First Avenue, below Fourteenth Street, upon complaint of Mrs. Mary Joyce, who also lives at 276 First Avenue and suspected that Mrs. Rosenbaum was planning to abandon the child.

At the station house Mrs. Rosenbaum, who had been discharged from Bellevue that day, admitted that she had arranged with the little Harris girl to take the baby to the police in the hope that it would be sent to some asylum, as she was unable to support it. When arraigned before Magistrate Brann Mrs. Rosenbaum was held in $1,000 bail to await the action of the Grand Jury.

QUEER STORY OF A MINE.

Miss Evangelina Garcia, now stopping at the Broadway Central Hotel, thinks she may soon become the owner of a rich copper mine. She came from Roxbury, Mass., and is looking for a man named Juan Lopez, on the knowledge of whose whereabouts her hopes are centred.

"In 1807," said Miss Garcia, "my great grandfather, Henrique Garcia, left Madrid with a man named Juan Lopez, and went to Mexico. Soon after they reached this continent they discovered a copper mine of untold value. Not having money enough to work it, they were obliged to seek employment elsewhere, and finally went to work as laborers in a mine called the Promontorio, now known as the Anita.

"During the months that elapsed while they toiled together there gradually came over them a distrust of each other, caused, no doubt, by jealousy over the prospective division of their discovery. In this state of mind they hit upon the idea of drawing up a description of their mine in cipher and allowing one to keep the description, while the other retained possession of the key to it.

"Such was the state of affairs in 1809 when the revolution for Mexican independence began. The owners of the Promontorio mine, wishing to close business until the trouble blew over, decided to fill it in. In order to keep its whereabouts secret, they determined to bury alive within the shaft all of their employes. The plan was carried out, but one man escaped. That man was Juan Lopez.

"In his possession Lopez held the cipher description of his and Garcia's great mine, but little good would it do him now that Garcia was dead. He returned to Madrid, his hopes of wealth shattered; but, on reaching there, he learned that Garcia had sent the key to the cipher to his family at home. On them Lopez began to use all his craft, but all in vain. They refused to give up their treasure, and made a counter request for the description which he had. The matter was finally allowed to drop, but the two documents descended in the two families.

"Some days ago I received a letter from a man in Tampa, Fla. It was written in Spanish, and said that "Juan Lopez" was in New York City in 1806, and that he had a copy of the description of the mine for which I held the key. The writer advised me to come to New York and look up the man. I will now take measures to prosecute my search for the descendant of my greatgrandfather's mining partner."

Grocers' Convention in Paris.

The International Grocers' meeting at Paris next year will be one of the important events of the Exposition. It is proposed at the Grocers' Conference, during the Paris Exposition, thoroughly to discuss the question of pure food and the proper standard to be maintained. This conference is to be held June 26, 27, and 28. Col. Robert Mitchell Floyd, editor of The Trade Price List, Boston, is a Commissioner from the United States, who has just sailed for London to confer with a preliminary committee and make final arrangements for the Paris conference. Other members of this committee are W. Findlaton of Dublin and M. Pierre Viray of Paris. They will meet in London at the meeting of the Federation of Grocers of the United Kingdom next month. This conference in Paris will be one of the most interesting conventions of grocers and allied interests the world has ever known.

Iron Steamboats' Trips July 4.

The Iron Steamboat Company will employ its entire fleet, consisting of seven steamboats, on the Coney Island route on Tuesday next, Fourth of July. The company will provide a thirty-minute service direct to the Coney Island Iron Pier from 8 A. M. until 10 P. M. The schedules will be half hourly from Twenty-second Street, North River, from 8 A. M. until 10 P. M.; from Pier (New) No. 1, North River, half hourly, 8:30 A. M. until 10:30 P. M.; from New Iron Pier at Coney Island half hourly, 9:40 A. M. until 12 P. M. The schedule for the Fourth adds an hour in the morning and an hour in the evening. The last boat will leave Coney Island at midnight.

Koster & Bial's New Manager.

C. B. Cline, who managed Koster & Bial's place when it was on Twenty-third Street and for a number of years after it was moved up to Thirty-fourth Street, will again assume its direction, and will take charge to-morrow. Mr. Cline said last night that the music hall would be devoted entirely to high-class vaudeville and that no more burlesques, travesties, or operettas would be given. Several changes are to be made in the stage apparatus and settings, and the house is to be touched up and renovated wherever needed. In connection with Edward E. Aarons, General Manager, and that of Manager Bloom with the Koster & Bial Company ends to-night.

Pigeon Sought Refuge on a Steamship.

Capt. Risk of the Mallory Line steamship Nueces, from Galveston, has brought into port a carrier pigeon which fell exhausted on the deck of his vessel off Cape May on the evening of June 27. The bird is of a steel-gray color, and has an aluminum band about his right leg marked "A. 1,388." Capt. Risk said that he was frequently supplied with birds by the Government to be released after leaving Key West. The best flyers on a recent trip, he said, got back to Key West in thirty minutes, after being released twenty-five miles at sea, their speed being fifty miles an hour.

Changes in the White Star Line.

The White Star liner Britannic arrived in port yesterday from Liverpool, in command of Capt. Hayes, late chief officer of the Teutonic of the same line. Capt. Haddock of the Britannic has been given command of the Germanic, vice Capt. McKinstry, who has been promoted to be Captain of the Teutonic. Commodore Cameron will be given command of the company's new flier Oceanic, which will shortly go into commission.

About to Lynch a Negro.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., June 30.—Shepherd, the negro who recently made a brutal attack on Mrs. Jones at Adamsville, has been captured at Warrior, and is about to be lynched.

Reported Lynching in Alaska.

VICTORIA, June 30.—Arrivals from Dawson bring news of a reported lynching at Cape Nome. A German, whose name is not given, stole $3,000 in gold dust from a miner's cabin. He was arrested by a number of miners, to whom he confessed the robbery, and the committee hanged him.

COLUMBIA TRIES HER SAILS

After Having Been Towed to New Rochelle, She Skims Over Sound.

DEFENDER AT THE SAME PORT

Old Cup Holder Makes Fast Time from New London, Unaided by Steam—Yachts May Come Here July 5.

Columbia and Defender arrived at New Rochelle yesterday, Columbia having been towed down the Sound from New London. She arrived in the early morning, while Defender came down under her own sails and reached port in the afternoon. Columbia left New London at 7:30 P. M. Thursday and was eleven and one-half hours coming down, and Defender, which had sailed from New London, off the Pequot House, at between 6 and 7 o'clock yesterday morning, was less than eight hours making the run, reaching a mooring off Premium Point at 2 o'clock. Their arrival was rather unexpected, as it had been reported that they would not leave New London until last night. Capt. George W. Lloyd and Park Officer Kelly got some ammunition, which they loaded into the old cannon in Hudson Park. They fired it as a salute to the cup defender of 1899. This was the only demonstration to disturb the serene atmosphere of Echo Bay.

Mr. Iselin's party aboard the St. Michael's, which had towed the Columbia down the Sound, came ashore soon after the yacht was moored. The mooring was a big white painted can buoy, which had been placed for her about a quarter of a mile east of the Green Flat and a mile out in the Sound from All View, Mr. Iselin's house, on Premium Point. As the news spread that Columbia had arrived, many small boats went out to the yacht. Many sailors of the craft inside the Point inspected her. Several steam yachts passing along the Sound circled about her.

Mr. Iselin went off to the Columbia shortly before 2 o'clock, announcing that he was going to take a little spin, and to stretch her sails. A number of her sails have still to be tried. As soon as he boarded her work was begun getting up her big mainsail. Just as she was slipping her moorings, the Defender showed herself, coming in flying before a wind that was blowing light from about north-northeast. Columbia bore away, close hauled on the port tack, with mainsail, working topsail, jib and forestaysail set.

Defender crossed her bows some distance to windward, and fairly swooped into her mooring, similar to that of Columbia. It lay further to the eastward and further out than Columbia's. She hauled her jib sheet to windward as she luffed, picked up the buoy, let the jib run down, clewed up her topsail, and lowered her mainsail. She had made a remarkably fast run during the seven hours and a little over from New London, the distance being eighty-six miles. Capt. Rhodes said that it was a broad reach most of the way down the Sound.

Columbia continued over toward Hempstead Harbor for about three miles, when she came about and ran for home under mainstaysail and forestaysail. The wind was light, but she was very fast. On nearing her buoy again she tacked, going about in an incredibly short time, and again standing off down the Sound, this time getting in her forestaysail and trying her jib. She was out altogether about two hours and a half, reaching her buoy again at 4:30 P. M. The Queen Mab came up while she was out and followed her for a time, apparently that those aboard might get a look at her.

Mr. Iselin said that the trip down from New London was without incident. He expressed himself as well satisfied with the way Columbia was behaving, but refused to commit himself to any comparison of the new and old boats. He said he did not know if he would sail Columbia with the Larchmont Club. He thought he would take the Columbia to New York Bay on Saturday. Meanwhile she would stay at Rochelle and have some brushes and try the yacht's sails. Mr. Iselin would not say when it is proposed to measure the yachts for the Sandy Hook race. The yachts will lie off Bay Ridge during the night of July 5. He said he could not speak definitely yet as to the exact movements of the yachts after the race on July 6.

The two sloops were examined critically by the yacht sailormen of New Rochelle. As they swung to their moorings it was remarked the Columbia had a loftier appearance, her freeboard seemed a bit higher, her big stick had a trifle more of a rake to it, the point of the bowsprit was at least a foot higher from the water, and her bilges were noted as being fuller, while the slight tumble-home was also marked. But most conspicuous of the features which were discussed were the greater overhangs, fore and aft, adding to the grace of the stern and the beauty of the bow, while the long curve of the bow as contrasted with the shorter and straighter line of Defender's bow were recognized not only as a decided improvement in appearance, but, accompanied as it is with a rising down at and from the entrance, it was predicted that in a seaway she would not jump as Defender does.

The regatta of the New Rochelle Yacht Club will be sailed to-day.

THE SHAMROCK UNINJURED.

An Officer of the Valkyrie III. Says She Has All Her Work Cut Out to Beat the Columbia.

SOUTHAMPTON, June 30.—The Shamrock was not injured by going on the mud on Wednesday night.

A former officer of the Valkyrie III., the British yacht which was defeated by the Defender in the last races for the America's Cup, basing his opinion upon his personal knowledge of the Defender's qualities and upon the reports of the Columbia's recent trials with her, said to-day that he thought the Shamrock had all her work cut out, and added that he greatly feared the result. This officer sailed on the Britannia in her trial races.

In the opinion of many yachting men here, Sir Thomas Lipton has made a great mistake in appointing two skippers, owing to the probability of friction between them.

It has been decided that the Shamrock will not be docked here. Immediately after the trial races she will go to Belfast, for inspection by the Royal Ulster Yacht Club, and will return to Southampton before crossing the Atlantic. She will be convoyed to America by the steam yacht Erin, which will also accompany her on all her trials.

There is an unconfirmed report that the racing gear of the Shamrock will be shipped on board the American Liner New York, which sails to-morrow from this port for New York City.

DOUBTS THE SHAMROCK'S SPEED.

The Field Says She May Not Even Be as Good as the Defender.

LONDON, July 1.—The Field, commenting upon what it calls the "unfairness of the conditions" of the cup race to the challenger, says:

"The Shamrock is of a fifty-year-old type of bottom, with a deep fin keel, heavily loaded with lead. Everything else is mere conjecture. Doubtless she will easily beat the Britannia, but that will not prove that she is even as good as the Defender.

"What Britishers want to see is American yachts crossing the Atlantic and challenging for the Royal Victoria Gold Cup, now held by the Prince of Wales, but the theory is that, if an American yacht won the cup it would never be recovered."

Mr. Eaton's Audax Won.

Mr. Eaton's yawl Audax was reported erroneously as not having finished in the race of the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club on last Saturday. The Audax won in her class over the Albicore and the Sultan.

Yachts at Newport.

NEWPORT, June 30.—The arrivals of steam yachts to-day were: Narada, Duquesne, Juanita, Avenel, Indolent, and Intrepid; schooners, Mayflower, Harbinger, and Iroquois; sloops, Queen Mab, Zigeuner, and Navahoe.

THE DOCTORS' FAVORITE.

Doctors everywhere commend Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Druggists everywhere sell it. For half a century it has cured all troubles caused by weak or neglected stomachs.

It cures as well as prevents constipation and imparts a healthy tone to the whole system.

It invariably brings health and strength to the user.

Hostetter's Stomach Bitters

BIG STRIKE AT HOMESTEAD.

It Is Reported that 2,000 Men Are Out —Company Refuses to Recognize Employes' Organization.

PITTSBURG, June 30.—The Post to-morrow will say:

A strike was inaugurated at the Homestead Steel Works yesterday which may rival the famous battle between capital and labor which was fought on that famous spot seven years ago. The discharge of fifteen men at the plant, during the past three weeks, is at the bottom of the trouble. These men were dismissed because of their affiliation with the newly formed lodge of the Amalgamated Association.

The strike of whatever proportions it may be was precipitated to-day when a committee of nine men, who sought the reinstatement of the discharged men, were also discharged for the same reason. Superintendent Corey informed the men that no organized men would be retained, though it became necessary to close down the entire plant.

At a secret meeting of the men held on Thursday it was decided to stand by the organization, and in the event of the discharge of any of their members all would strike.

When the nine men were discharged to-day they were not permitted to return to the mill, and the walkout was not immediately carried out, but eventually one of the men gained access to the workmen, with the result late to-night (according to the President of the Amalgamated Association at Homestead) 2,000 men have quit and all departments are more or less crippled.

And by noon to-morrow, said the President, the big works will be closed as tight as in 1892. The skilled men are all organized, he continued, and the laborers are entirely in sympathy with the movement.

There are 4,000 men employed in the big works, and the company says there are only about 250 or 300 of them who are skilled, in the usual acceptance of that term.

CHICAGO RAILWAY OFFICERS.

Union Traction Company Elects President and Directors.

CHICAGO, June 30.—At a meeting to-night, of the stockholders of the Chicago Union Traction Company the following officers were elected: President—Jesse Spalding; General Counsel—Henry Crawford, Philadelphia; General Manager—John M. Roach. Directors—William L. Elkins, Philadelphia; P. A. B. Widener, Philadelphia; Thomas F. Ryan, New York; C. K. J. Billings, Clarence Buckingham, Charles L. Hutchinson, William Dickinson, Walter Wilson, and Jesse Spalding, Chicago.

It is said that ex-Controller of the Currency James H. Eckels, President of the Commercial National Bank, has been decided upon as Treasurer of the new company.

MANY LABORERS WILL BE IDLE.

Last Day of the Scale Year of Iron, Steel, and Tin Workers.

PITTSBURG, June 30.—The last day of the scale year of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel, and Tin Workers ended at midnight. While definite figures cannot be given to-night as to how many men will be idle to-morrow, it is known that more than 50,000 of them will be forced to quit work temporarily, at least. Secretary John Williams of the Amalgamated Association, however, gave it as his opinion to-night that a settlement would be reached in the near future. There is no animosity, and both sides seem to be in favor of coming to an agreement.

Subordinate lodges of the Amalgamated Association are taking a vote on the proposition from the manufacturers granting an advance of less than 2c per cent., while the new scale calls for an advance of 25 per cent. As soon as the returns are in a conference will be held. Up to midnight six firms had signed the new scale and work will be continued at their plants.

News of a Boy Who Disappeared.

Word was received in Brooklyn yesterday that David Taplitzky, the six-year-old boy who lived in Brownsville and who disappeared while the excitement over Marion Clarke was at its height, is in Austria. He was taken from the Glenmore Avenue Public School on May 23 by a woman. Abraham Taplitzky, his grandfather, received a letter yesterday from Wolf Cohen of Galicia, Austria, saying that the child and his father had been seen in that country, and were on their way to Russia. Jack Taplitzky, the father, left his work on the morning of the boy's disappearance. The police say that the woman who took David from the school was the boy's aunt.

Railroad Plans at Sabine Pass, Texas.

OMAHA, Neb., June 30.—Herman Kountze of this city, a member of the firm of Kountze Brothers, New York, announces that the long and bitter fight between the interests at Sabine Pass, Texas, and the Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gulf Railroad has been settled. By its terms, the road is to be built from its present terminus at Port Arthur to the deep water harbor at Sabine Pass, a distance of twenty miles. The Kountzes have control of a large tract of rich coal lands near Shady Point, in Texas, and they intend to build a short road from that place to the main line of the Gulf road.

Died in Her Wedding Finery.

ALTOONA, Penn., June 30.—Dorothy Hoover, a daughter of John Hoover, a wealthy farmer, was found dead to-day in the parlor of the Hotel Kellerman, Hollidaysburg. The Coroner is making an investigation to determine if she is a suicide or not. The girl was to have been married this month, but her lover suddenly disappeared. When found she was attired in what was to have been her wedding dress, and her betrothal ring was on her finger.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST—Fair; light southwesterly winds.

The area of high pressure has moved from Wisconsin to Ohio. The pressure continues high off the North Pacific Coast. A trough of low pressure extends from Arizona to Manitoba. Showers have fall

ALGER WILL NOT RESIGN

If He Is to Leave the Cabinet He Must Be Forced Out.

THEN TO POSE AS A MARTYR

Will Talk Freely About the Administration and Try to Obtain Sympathy in Michigan.

WASHINGTON, June 30. — Secretary Alger, it is understood here, has made the resolution that if he is to leave the Cabinet he must be forced out; that it is not to his advantage to resign, but that it will be very decidedly to his political advantage, in carrying out his alliance with Pingree, to constrain the President to compel him to get out, in order that he may then pose as a martyr in his own State and be free to charge upon the Administration the offenses that he has been compelled to carry for more than a year.

Although the supposition is correct that the President has not presented to his Secretary of War an ultimatum requiring him either to abandon Pingree or the Cabinet, it is well known that the other members of the Cabinet hold the opinion that it will be intolerable for the President to keep Gen. Alger and to accept the Pingree platform. There is not another member of the Cabinet, it is believed, who could face his associates from day to day after he had entered into a political compact with such a political adventurer as Pingree, or could meet the President, while the latter is aware of the anomalous character of the relations that Alger and Pingree have established.

Alger is so far committed to Pingree and his plans, it is asserted by Michigan men, that he cannot now draw back even to retain the confidence of the President. He is determined to push the difference between them to the utmost. This may compel the President to ask for his resignation or to hasten to order his withdrawal, which latter Alger would prefer, so that he would be placed in the position of being justified in defending himself by talking freely abut the Administration with which he has been on familiar terms. This would be taking advantage of the position in a way that would not occur to everybody, or even to many, but it is asserted that Alger contemplates putting to his use everything he knows that may be employed in advancing his desire to be elected to the Senate of the United States.

Oddly enough, the Alger scheme, as it is outlined here, contemplates the turning of Alger upon the Administration he has been a part of and his use of such information as he possesses to put upon the rest of the Administration, including the President, the blame for mistakes attributed to himself. Pingree sympathizes with this idea. It is asserted, and encourages Alger with the hope that, by posing as a political martyr, he can command the sympathy and assistance of Michigan. Pingree is preparing the way in Michigan; Alger is expected to bring on the breach with the President in Washington. Gen. Alger's friends say that the President has never intimated to the Secretary that his resignation would be helpful to the Administration, nor that it is desired.

The Secretary does not lack appreciation of the fact that his attitude is embarrassing the President. Indeed, he contemplated that embarrassment as a result of his alliance with Pingree and his embarkation on the race for the Senate. He will not relieve the embarrassment. Indeed, it is his cue to increase it, and then to go home to make the most of the mess he has cooked. If the President has any feeling about the matter, it is his usual one of desiring that the trouble may be settled in a polite and decent way, by the graceful retirement of Alger. Alger insists that there is no occasion for his retirement.

No one here pretends to regard this disgraceful plan as the invention of Alger. He is not ingenious, but he is bold with the courage that is common enough with men who have profound respect for the things that great wealth will command. Relying upon the audacity and ingenuity of Pingree, and infatuated with his own hope of continuing in the public eye, he will press to the extremity the quarrel that must come, and that must result in his expulsion from the Cabinet.

A Denial from Gen. H. G. Otis.

KANSAS CITY, June 30.—A telegram from Brig. Gen. Harrison Gray Otis of Los Angeles to The Journal states positively that there is no truth in the report that Gen. Otis is on his way to Washington in connection with possible changes in the War Department. In answer to a direct query as to whether he had been called to Washington as a possible successor to Secretary Alger, Gen. Otis telegraphed from Chicago as follows: "I am not on my way to Washington in connection with that matter even remotely, and have never been an aspirant for that high honor; nor have I any information that my appointment to the Secretaryship is being even considered by the President."

MERITS OF THE PARTIES.

Discussion Before the Conference at Buffalo—Talks by Republicans, Democrats, and Others.

BUFFALO, N. Y., June 30.—The Rev. B. Fay Mills of Boston was Chairman at this morning's session of the National Social and Political Conference. The subject for the day's discussion was "Reform Through Party Action."

The question first considered was "What Can the Parties Do?" Former State Senator John Laughlin presented the claims of the Republican Party, which, he said, was born to meet a great emergency, to free and elevate mankind, to unshackle 4,000,000 slaves. The Republican Party had always been the friend of labor and the oppressed. "Never!" called out some one. This brought forth a rebuke from Chairman Mills, who advised the interrupter to retire or be more courteous.

Continuing, the Senator upheld President McKinley and his policy in the Philippines. He declared he would be re-elected in 1900, and that the Empire State was going to present Gov. Roosevelt to the Nation in 1904 as its Presidential candidate. The Senator's speech elicited but slight applause.

R. S. Thompson, an editor, of Springfield, Ohio, and who is also National Chairman of the Union Reform Party of the Buckeye State, presented the claims of that party. He said it stands simply and solely for direct legislation; in other words, government by the whole people, and not by a party, which is but a part of the people.

George Fred Williams expressed his unbounded confidence in the good ship Democracy, neatly built, stanch, true, and seaworthy, giving reasons for the faith within him. He commended the seafaring qualities of the good ship and her capacity, which, he said, was great enough to accommodate every reformer and every fad among them. His remarks were well received.

Chairman Mills at this point called for Eugene V. Debs to speak for the Social Democratic Party. Mr. Debs did not respond, and accordingly Mrs. Corrine B. Braun of Chicago was asked to represent the party. The necessity for the abolition of wage slavery was the keynote of her address. She declared she was for the basic Socialistic idea, the whole of Socialism.

John G. Wooley of Chicago spoke for the Prohibitionists. Mr. Wooley began with a fierce attack upon both parties, and upon Senators Hanna, Platt and Quay, and Richard Croker and others. His remarks became so sarcastic and scathing that he was called to order. He referred to President McKinley as a good man, but absolutely the creature of monopolies and plutocracy. There were a few hisses and protests, but the majority cheered enthusiastically.

The following resolution, offered by Joseph R. Buchanan, was practically killed by the objection of F. J. Stevens of Philadelphia, a single objection sending it to the Committee on Resolutions:

Resolved, That, while this conference may not be wholly in harmony with the policy of the National Administration in the Philippines, it has the highest admiration for Admiral George Dewey, and is not lacking in appreciation of the qualities he has displayed as an American citizen and gallant commander.

Mr. Kennedy of Binghamton then took the platform and asked all those who were in favor of the United States withdrawing from the Philippines to stand. About half the members arose. Chairman Mills was displeased, and shouted "Take your seats," and then said: "The motion is lost."

John W. Breidenthal, Bank Commissioner of Kansas, championed the cause of Populism. "We want," he said, "a return to the Government of Lincoln—for the people, of the people, and by the people."

Gen. E. C. Howard of Chicago, of the Silver Reform Party, took the platform and said he did not know much what use there was of his party now that he had heard what Mr. Williams had to say of the Democratic Party.

Prof. Richard Ely of Cambridge acknowledges being a mugwump, and said he would like as a Republican to vote for Dewey for President of the United States, and he led in a tremendous applause and cheering for Dewey.

"I object," somebody shouted. "Dewey is a Democrat."

"I object," said another, "the gentleman is out of order."

In the evening the question "Is a New Party Needed?" was discussed. George B. Keeney of New York opened the discussion in the affirmative, and was followed by Herbert N. Casson of New York in opposition. They were followed by a number of other speakers.

POPULISTS DENOUNCE FUSION.

Will Not Support Bryan Without a Populist Running Mate.

OMAHA, Neb., June 30.—Old-line Alliance men and Populists met at Kearney to-day and decided to reject fusion and nominate a "middle-of-the-road" State ticket this Fall.

They issued an address to Nebraska Populists denouncing the existing fusion arrangements, the present State officials, and the Board of Transportation; declaring that Democracy had swallowed up Populism, and the latter had received nothing from the deal, and declaring their intention to keep in the middle of the road.

They declared against supporting a National ticket with Bryan at the head, unless a Populist is given second place. The address is a scathing denunciation of fusion.

STATE COUNTY CONVENTIONS.

OGDENSBURG, N. Y., June 30.—After forty-six ballots the deadlock in the First Assembly District Republican Convention was broken this morning by the withdrawal of four candidates. Charles S. Plank of Waddington was then unanimously nominated. Resolutions were adopted commending the Administrations of Gov. Roosevelt and President McKinley.

CORNING, N. Y., June 30.—The Steuben County Republican Convention was held here to-day. County Judge Frank H. Robinson of Hornellsville was renominated by acclamation. Dr. George S. Goff of Corning and Dr. F. H. Sutton of Canisto were nominated for Coroners. The Assembly District Conventions will be held to-morrow. It is probable that Frank C. Platt of Erwin and Hyatt C. Hatch of Atlanta will be nominated for members of the Assembly.

NEGROES SHOT BY STRIKERS.

Attacked While Going from Pana, Ill., to Brush's Mines—One Killed, Many Wounded.

MARION, Ill., June 30.—To-day, as the train on the Illinois Central carrying a coachload of negroes from Pana to Brush's Mines, one mile north of Carterville, stopped at the Fredonia Mine, three miles northwest of Carterville, a large number of striking union miners opened fire on the negroes, killing a woman and wounding about twenty other persons.

Before the bloody work could be carried further the train pulled out for Johnston City. When it reached a point one mile north of Brush's Mines the negroes were unloaded and marched across the country to their destination. It is said that a majority of the rioters were negroes whom Brush brought here from the South about a year ago and who have since joined the union.

There is great excitement in the neighborhood of the Brush Mines, and a battle between the working negroes, who are well armed, and the strikers, who are on the ground ready for a fight, may be precipitated at any moment. Superintendent Brush wired for Sheriff Gray immediately after the riot asking for protection. The Sheriff has gone to the scene, but he took no Deputies with him. He has no guns to arm them.

A majority of Brush's miners have been on a strike for a month, though many of his imported negroes have remained loyal to him. The trouble is the same old one—a question of wages.

CHICAGO, June 30.—A dispatch from Murphysboro, Ill., says of the shooting near Carterville: "The miners, fifty in number, were armed with rifles and were hidden in grass behind the country station. When the train stopped, the leader, who was an Italian, got on the platform and commanded the negroes to get out. Conductor Bryan interfered, but was stopped by a revolver in his face. The train began to move and the miners poured in a withering fire. Conductor Bryan yelled to the negroes to throw themselves on the floor. All escaped serious wounds save the woman, who was killed instantly. Half a mile further the negroes were placed under charge of guards. They were then marched to the mine."

CHICAGO STRIKERS ORGANIZING.

Mass Meeting Sunday Will Decide Stockyard Laborers Action.

CHICAGO, June 30.—Leaders of the stockyards strike are organizing their forces, and if the attempt is successful a general tie-up of the packing houses will be brought about. A mass meeting of stockyards laborers will be held Sunday afternoon. Arrangements have been made to secure the attendance of speakers representing the Building Trades Council and in this way unions will be formed among the discontented workmen.

The strikers say the whole success of their movement depends upon the mass meeting Sunday. If the demonstration is well attended and a large organization is perfected the strikers claim they can close every packing house in the district, thereby forcing the proprietors to grant the desired increase in pay.

Superintendents of the big packing companies are maintaining that the strike is having no material effect upon the workings of their plants and point to the fact that they are killing the usual amount of hogs. The strikers say this is not true, and although the work is going on apparently as usual, it is being done by inexperienced men and only two-thirds the usual number of hogs are being killed. They say Armour & Co. have large orders to fill and are slaughtering 6,000 hogs per day, while the capacity of their plant is something like 9,000.

The Chicago Packing and Provision Company is killing no hogs and the officials of the company say their slaughtering gang will not go to work until the present difficulty is satisfactorily settled.

LABOR UNIONS TO PROTEST.

Appeal to President Gompers to Work Against Military Interference.

WASHINGTON, June 30.—The American Federation of Labor in this city received a telegram from Edward Boyce of the miners in Montana in co-operation and support of a National labor convention to be held in Chicago to protest against the action of the military authorities in Idaho. President Gomners while expressing sympathy with the object of the convention, declined to have the American Federation drawn officially into action with this particular movemcnt.

Mr. Boyce, in his message to Mr. Gompers, said: "Will you join union men of the West and hold a National labor convention in Chicago, July 17, to protest against the usurpation of power by military authorities in Idaho?"

President Gompers replied: "The American Federation of Labor authorizes its officers to take every action in defense of and to further labor's interests, but special conventions have proved expensive, useless, superfluous, and often destructive of the purposes for which they are called. We shall leave no effort untried to prevent military or other usurpation, and we should have your co-operation to that end."

Holiday Trips on the Hudson.

School children who are entering upon their Summer vacation will find a trip on the historic Hudson a pleasant holiday excursion. By means of the Albany Day Line steamers, interesting trips can be made to West Point, Newburg, and Poughkeepsie. The steamers of this line leave the foot of West Twenty-second Street at 9 A. M., and on the return journey reach this city at 5:30 P. M.

Snipe Shooting on Long Island.

PATCHOGUE, L. I., June 30.—The snipe shooting season will open on Long Island to-morrow. Reports from the shooting fields tell of an abundance of the birds, and good sport is promised.

Full-page portrait of Alfred Van Santvoord, the pioneer steamboat man on the Hudson River, in THE NEW YORK TIMES Sunday Magazine of to-morrow.—Adv.

SET-BACK FOR MR. SHEEHAN

Men Named by Goodwin Recommended for Election Officers.

COURTS MAY BE APPEALED TO

Senator Munzinger Claims Tammany Hall Executive Committee Has Exceeded Its Authority.

The Tammany Hall Executive Committee yesterday practically sanctioned the revolt against the leadership of John C. Sheehan in the Ninth Assembly District by recommending to the Police Board for appointment as election officers the names of the men selected by Councilman Frank Goodwin, who is directing the attack against Mr. Sheehan. While none of Mr. Sheehan's lieutenants was willing last night to state definitely whether or not legal steps would be taken, it was evident that some such action was in contemplation, for one of the leader's warmest friends, ex-Judge Browne was at the Pequod Club in consultation with Senator Louis Munzinger, who is directing Mr. Sheehan's campaign. As a result of the conference, Senator Munzinger said the Executive Committee had over-ridden the rights of the district committee, which is the basis of representation in Tammany Hall, and had thus made itself amenable to action by the courts.

Ever since the fight in the district began it has been known that both factions would submit to the Tammany General Committee lists of men for appointment as election officers. These lists are turned over to the Committee on Election Officers, of which Senator George W. Plunkitt is Chairman At the proper time it is the duty of this committee to hand the full list for all the districts to the Executive Committee, the Chairman of which is required by law to file them with the Elections Bureau. After the men named have passed a satisfactory non-competitive examination they are duly appointed to serve for one year.

One day last week Mr. Sheehan and Senator Munzinger called at Tammany Hall and gave the janitor, for delivery to Senator Plunkitt, a package containing the names of one inspector, one poll clerk, and two ballot clerks for each of the twenty-five election districts in the Assembly district, and in due course of time, the package was handed to Mr. Plunkitt. On Wednesday a similar list was filed by Mr. Goodwin, and both factions awaited with interest the decision of the Committee on Election Officers.

This decision was made known yesterday afternoon, when Mr. Plunkitt went to Police Headquarters and filed the complete list of officers for the entire city, including that submitted by Mr. Goodwin, for the Ninth District. With the package containing the lists was a letter from ex-Judge Daniel F. McMahon, as Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Democratic organization of New York County, in which it was stated that the list submitted consisted of the election officers selected by the Democratic organization, and that the applications had been filed in the Bureau of Elections.

When it became known on the west side that the Goodwin election officers had been recommended by the Executive Committee, the spirit of the anti-Sheehan men went up with a rush, and the headquarters at Twenty-fourth Street and Eighth Avenue were thronged with a jubilant crowd of men, who felt that the omen was predictive of success for Mr. Goodwin. On the other hand, Mr. Sheehan's supporters, while admitting that the action of the Executive Committee was an official recognition of the revolters, declared that it could only have the effect of strengthening Mr. Sheehan in the fight at the primaries. Their headquarters in the Pequod Club were by no means deserted, and altogether they appeared to be satisfied with the turn events had taken.

Mr. Goodwin and Thomas F. Smith, Mr. Croker's secretary, declared that the indorsement of the Executive Committee was all that was necessary to establish the regularity of the fight against Mr. Sheehan. They contended that it was proof that what had started out to be only a family quarrel had grown into an attack by Mr. Sheehan upon the Tammany Hall organization, and that the Executive Committee, in defense of the central body, had done the only thing possible to preserve its integrity. Hundreds of men, they said, would regard this action as a summons to rally around the standard of the anti-Sheehan men.

Ex-Judge Browne, after examining the laws, declared that in his opinion the Executive Committee had acted arbitrarily and against the law and the precedents of Tammany Hall. Under Section 11 of the Primary law, he said, the actions of all party officials and bodies are subject to review by the courts, and he intimated strongly that some such action may be determined upon within the next few days or before the Police Commissioners appoint the men selected by the Goodwin faction. Long-established precedent, he declared, had made the Assembly district the unit of representation in Tammany Hall, and the selection of men for election officers by a faction which is at variance with the regularly chosen district committee was in direct violation of these precedents.

ENROLLMENT BOOKS CLOSED.

More Certificates Sent in by Sheehan than Goodwin Men.

Yesterday was the last day for the enrollment of voters with the several political parties until registration for the Fall election begins. Under the amended primary law, a voter who desires to enroll may do so during the months of May and June by filing with the Bureau of Elections a certificate in which he states with which party he desires to affiliate. After this certificate has been filed and the record made in books provided for the purpose, the voter may vote at the primaries of the party of his choice.

Until yesterday not more than 4,000 certificates had been filed. More than half of these had been sent in by the political organizations of the several districts. Yesterday, however, the enrollment blanks came into the Elections Bureau in great bundles. Those from the districts in which there are contests in the Tammany organizations were especially heavy, notably the Ninth, Twenty-third, and Thirty-first.

From the Ninth at various times there were sent in packages containing from 100 to 1,000 certificates. It was apparent that the Sheehan men were endeavoring to deceive their antagonists, for while one package of nearly 1,000 certificates was filed early in the day, smaller parcels came at intervals, and finally, just before midnight, another large package was delivered.

The Goodwin men were equally crafty, for they pursued similar tactics, and though it was apparent that they were outnumbered, the disparity between the bundles did not indicate that the Sheehan men had sent in twice as many certificates as their rivals, as they had claimed.

The packages from the contesting factions in the Twenty-third Assembly District, where W. E. Stillings and ex-Police Commissioner McAvoy are contesting for the leadership, were also extremely heavy, but the clerks in the Bureau estimated that Mr. McAvoy had a slight advantage. The Welde-Hopper fight in the Thirty-first District was productive of several large batches of certificates equally divided between the contestants.

It will be several days before the clerks of the Bureau will be able to estimate the number of persons who have taken advantage of the supplementary enrollment.

Citizens' Union Reorganization.

R. Fulton Cutting, Chairman of the Central City Committee of the Citizens' Union, said yesterday that the special committee named some time ago to prepare a plan of reorganization has already reported to the City Central Committee, but that the latter body deems it unwise to take final action on the report at this time. By the new plan the Central Committee will become, for the first time in its history, a body representative of all parts of the city, but the details cannot now be made public. While the adoption of the plan of reorganization is pending the organization of the districts in accordance with it is going on.

Ex-Policeman Rourke Free.

SING SING, June 30.—William J. Rourke, who while a policeman in New York shot and killed Roundsman Robert A. Montgomery, this morning walked out of State prison a free man. Since he was sent here in 1887 he has worked in the tobacco department and in the clothing shop. Rourke was several times reported by Montgomery for breaking rules of the department, and threatened to kill the Roundsman if he was again reported. Montgomery carried him off post one time after this threat had warned him. As soon as the Roundsman turned away Rourke fired at him. He was sentenced for life but Gov. Black was prevailed upon to commute the sentence.

SELECT SOCIETY CIGARETTES

PACKET OF TEN 5¢ PURE &

PACKET OF TEN 5¢ PLEASANT

L. MILLER & SONS, NEW YORK

MOSS ON CITY GOVERNMENT

Mazet Committee's Counsel at Scotch Presbyterian Church.

CIVIC PATRIOTISM IS NEEDED

He Calls Upon His Hearers Not to Let New York Be Put to Shame Before the World.

Lawyer Frank Moss, counsel for the Mazet investigating committee, addressed the Men's Association of the Scotch Presbyterian Church last night at its regular monthly meeting. Mr. Moss spoke of the influence New York has upon the opinions of the world in regard to America at large, of the un-Americanism of the city's bosses, and the lack of the American liberty of political conscience here, and called upon his hearers, while they were thinking of patriotism in connection with the coming holiday, to localize their patriotic fervor in the City of New York, where a revival of the old spirit of liberty is needed.

"The eyes of the world are on us as they never have been before," said Mr. Moss. "The nations of the world are scrutinizing every movement to-day of this great civilizing power of the New World, which they sneered at before and never thought would come near them, but which has become a great world power.

"It won't do to point to the past and say there is the grand old founder of this Nation. Look at him. There is the savior of the Nation. Look at him as a representative of the men our land produces. For the world wants flesh and blood. The world is going to judge us, and we are going to make our influence felt according to the type of manhood that stands out before it just now.

"Now we are not showing to the world altogether our best manhood. We are showing examples of noble manhood, but there are other types. When the people of the world study us they see standing prominently among us men who do not honor any kind of manhood; they see conditions existing among us that do not honor any kind of a country. And they see us tolerate such conditions.

"The eyes of the world are close upon us. It is not only the Dewey won battles that they see, not only that the campaign was closed in Cuba after a short fight. We are also writing other pages of history. And it is a strange coincidence that while these stories of the nation's glories are being told in two of the greatest cities of the country stories are going out that show a decadence in the American spirit and make people apart from us shake their heads and wonder.

"We have not a free government in New York or Chicago—not a representative government. The people do not govern in those cities, and this fact is so well known that we take it here without any disposition to argue.

"A gentleman who holds a professorship in a law school made some remarks recently about the courts that provoked an angry response and threats to punish him for contempt. But before that another man under the solemnity of an oath had sworn to the part he had taken in controlling the same courts and no one dared to question what he said.

"Recently we have been talking a good deal about the taxes—you don't know what a difficult matter that tax business is to get at—our Government is so bound up in one man who rules with a nod here and can then nob-nob with royalty, and do it without fear of losing a whit of his power, those who are inclined to oppose this sort of thing accepting it on his part as nothing to be criticised. The different departments of the city are so bound up together that what you do against one is felt in every other.

"You business men all know of the inequalities of taxation. Now, when taxation is unequal and unfair it is nothing but legalized highway robbery. It is putting the hand in your pocket. It is worse than highway robbery, because you can turn and knock the robber down if you are able, but you have no redress here.

"With this kind of thing going on you'd think the citizens who have been robbed, when they see the chance, would come out and tell of it. Some of them do; if they did not we wouldn't know what questions to ask. But before they tell anything they put up their hands and say, 'Now whatever you do don't call me. If you do they'll put up the taxes higher than ever on me next year.'

"The duty that devolves upon us now more than any other duty is not so much the following of some political notion—to get some bill passed or to win some election. The duty for us now is to renew our faith —to make a fresh consecration at the altar of patriotism, to renew the simple patriotism that ought always to dominate the people, and has always dominated them in the time of the Nation's glory.

"If there are true men on one side and false men on the other there is bound to be a fight. There is nothing so good for a community as a wrestle going on between the right and wrong. No man who is well grounded in manliness will run away from a conflict that is imposed upon his conscience. He may not seek it, but he will not flee from it. There is nothing so good for the building up of character as the taking hold of the problems of society and acquitting one's self like a man.

"We don't love our city enough to fight for it. We don't love it enough to study its history. Stir up your civic patriotism, so that you will not be content to sit down quietly and let New York be put to shame before the whole world. Show that New York has manhood to match the evil here."

POLITICIAN IS A BANKRUPT.

S. O. Fisher of Michigan Becomes Insolvent Through Fall res.

BAY CITY, Mich., June 30.—Spencer O. Fisher, ex-Congressman, leading Democratic politician, and formerly a wealthy lumberman, has filed a petition in bankruptcy in the Federal Court. The action is the result of a series of misfortunes caused chiefly by the failures of others with whom Mr. Fisher had business relations.

The petitioner's personal liabilities are given at $428,475, about $75,000 of which is secured by mortgages and other collateral. Mr. Fisher is liable for some $320,000 commercial paper, signed jointly with various business associates. All his available assets are pledged to secure the indebtedness of himself and of the firm of Turner & Fisher.

As to petitioner's assets, of $166,000 due on notes $1,200 are scheduled as good, the remainder worthless; $141,500, due on open accounts, is stated to be worthless. Of Mr. Fisher's personal indebtedness, $850,000 is scheduled as notes and bills on which he was guarantor or indorser.

"The Heirs of the Harlem."

Austin Van Gieson, counsel for the Union Association of Heirs of the Harlem, Anneke Jans, Bogardus, Edwards, and Weber estates, writing to THE TIMES, says the association was never legally incorporated until a year or two ago. He claims John D. Fonda has been running an association under the same name for some years, unincorporated. He declares he has [illegible]

THE NEW WHISKY TRUST.

Wine and Spirit Gazette on the Formation of the Distilling Company of America.

The Wine and Spirit Gazette of to-morrow's date will devote much attention to the Distilling Company of America. It will say editorially:

The Wine and Spirit Gazette is in a position to give from an authentic source a brief history of the formation of the Distilling Company of America, which was precipitated so unexpectedly upon the trade and the public in general. It is this:

The Kentucky Distilleries and Warehouse Company, as is well known, has been acting as agent in the negotiations with a number of rye distillers. It was to the Kentucky Distilleries and Warehouse Company that the options on most of these distilleries were given. When the time came to close the bargain and pay the money it turned out that the cash money could not be raised. Then an appeal was made to certain financiers in Wall Street, and what is known as the Whitney combine was formed.

But the formation of this combine was predicated upon the distinct understanding that the principal rye distilleries of the country should be taken in. As a consequence of these financial manipulations, the options on a majority of the rye distilleries have been extended to Oct. 1 of this year. The rye distillers who had accepted the options which were to expire on July 1 are very much displeased with this arrangement.

They claim that under this extension of time to Oct. 1 their distilleries are as good as tied up as far as the Fall crop is concerned, and that they can make no contracts for future delivery. They stand, moreover, in danger of losing their old trade on account of the prejudice against trusts and trust combinations which undoubtedly exists in the trade as well as in the general public.

The Gazette also announces:

A meeting of the deluded stockholders of the American Spirits Manufacturing Company will be held at the Astor House, in this city, on Wednesday, the 5th inst. If reports that are circulated about this meeting are to be credited there is likely to be some hot discussion as to the methods pursued by S. M. Rice and the management of the American Spirits Manufacturing Company. Some of the stockholders are talking of invoking the criminal law against the former management of the American Spirits Manufacturing Company for its failure to publish an annual report of the condition of the company for the last two years.

To members of the wholesale liquor trade the true condition of the American Spirits Manufacturing Company has been no secret for years. A year ago it was publicly announced that a cash capital of $2,000,000 could readily duplicate all the properties owned by the American Spirits Manufacturing Company and still leave a handsome working capital. Yet that corporation is capitalized at $37,000,000, inclusive of the $2,000,000 of bonds issued.

The Distilling Company of America is in process of organization, with a capital of $125,000,000. It is a merger of the American Spirits Manufacturing Company, the Kentucky Distilleries and Warehouse Company, the Spirits Distributing Company, and the Standard Distilling and Distributing Company.

GEN. LEW WALLACE ON TRUSTS.

People Will Hold the President Responsible for Their Formation, He Says.

CRAWFORDSVILLE, Ind., June 30.—Gen. Lew Wallace is not only opposed to trusts, but says the people will hold the President responsible for the formation of so many of them. He says the work of the Wire and Steel Trust in Crawfordsville is a disastrous example.

"What the trust has done here it has done elsewhere," he said. "It must be checked, and that immediately. Proper legislation and officers who will not shirk their duty are the only recourse. Trusts proper are attended with a great many dangers to the people. They crush out competition. They take employment from workmen and reduce them to a condition bordering on slavery."

DIAMOND MATCH COMPANY.

Stockholders to Meet July 31 to Consider an Increase of Capital.

CHICAGO, June 30.—In conformity with the plans heretofore announced, formal notice will be sent to-morrow to the stockholders of the Diamond Match Company of a meeting to be held July 31, at which they will be asked to authorize an increase of the capital stock of the company by $4,000,000.

At present the authorized and outstanding issue is $11,000,000. The object is primarily to terminate the competition which has been impairing the profits for several years. This will be accomplished by securing control of or making terms with some of the outside match factories which have been troublesome. Chief among them is the Continental of Edwin Gould. Mr. Gould has lately acquired large holdings of Diamond Match stock, and, with the shares of the new issue which he will obtain, he will become one of the largest holders of Diamond securities. The stockholders will be asked to elect two additional Directors, making the board consist of seven instead of five members. Edwin Gould will be one of the new Directors. The new stock will be offered to present holders at the ratio of one to four, at par, and the rest will be placed at the disposal of the Directors for the benefit of the company. The money thus obtained will be used to discharge the floating indebtedness of the company and to enlarge and extend its American business. The floating debt referred to is supposed to represent money spent in bringing about peace with the outside plants.

Harlem Stores Will Not Close Early.

Representatives of seven of Harlem's largest clothing firms met last night in the East End Café, in East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, and decided not to close their places of business at 6:30 o'clock in the evening during the months of July and August. The stores are at present kept open until 9 o'clock, and the clerks had petitioned their employers to close earlier.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Sun rises...4:32	Sun sets...7:35	Moon rises....

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook....1:49	Gov. Isl'd...2:20	H. Gate...4:10
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook....2:25	Gov. Isl'd...3:00	H. Gate....4:56

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SATURDAY,) JULY 1.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Alleghany, Kingston	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Alps, Haiti	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Aller, Naples	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Cherokee, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
City of Rome, Glasgow	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
El Monte, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Hudson, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Idaho, Hull	.....	.....
Irrawaddy, Grenada	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
La Gascogne, Havre	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Laurenburg, Matanzas	.....	.....
Lucania, Liverpool	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Masadam, Rotterdam	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Manitou, London	.....	9:00 A. M.
Mexico, Havana	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Nueces, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Patria, Hamburg	.....	11:30 A. M.

Werkendam, Amsterdam	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Buffon, La Plata	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

TUESDAY, JULY 4.

Aurania, Liverpool	.....	2:00 P. M.
El Mar, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, Bremen	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Seminole, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 5.

Alliance, Colon	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Britannic, Liverpool	9:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
City of Washington, Tampico	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Comal, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Kensington, Antwerp	10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Orizaba, Havana	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Salerno, Newcastle	.....	.....
St. Louis, Southampton	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Postmaster Van Cott announces that the mails from China, Japan, and Hawaii of the following dates: Hongkong, May 20 and 28; Shanghai, May 24 and 31; Yokohama, June 7, and Honolulu, June 18, which arrived at San Francisco per steamer City of Rio de Janeiro, are due to arrive in New York on the morning of Saturday, July 1.

Mails from Yokohama, June 8, and Honolulu, June 20, are due to arrive in New York on Monday, July 3. Mails from China and Japan, which arrived at Vancouver, are also due in New York on July 3.

Mails from Japan, which arrived at Tacoma per steamer Glenogle, are due in New York on Tuesday, July 4.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China, Japan, and Hawaii, per steamship City of Rio Janeiro, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to July 1 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Empress of China, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to July 4 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Idzumi Maru, (from Seattle,) close here daily up to July 6 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji and Samoan Islands, per steamship Mariposa, (from San Francisco,) close here daily after June 23 and up to July 27 at 6:30 P. M. on day of arrival of steamship Campania, which will probably arrive July 7. Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia (from San Francisco) close here daily up to July 21 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Hawaii, and Fiji Islands, per steamship Aorangi, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after July 17 and up to July 21 at 6:30 P. M.

‡Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

•SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SATURDAY,) JULY 1.

Advance, Colon, June 24.
Alabama, Glasgow, June 9.
British King, Antwerp, June 18.
Buffalo, Hull, June 18.
Etruria, Liverpool, June 24.
Hilder, Curacoa, June 24.
Lisnacrieve, Gibraltar, June 15.
Nomadic, Liverpool, June 21.
Salerno, Newcastle, June 15.
Santiago, Santiago, June 24.
St. Louis, Southampton, June 24.

SUNDAY, JULY 2.

Caribbee, St. Kitts, June 27.
Cearense, Ceara, June 22.
City of Birmingham, Savannah, June 29.
Cymric, Liverpool, June 28.
Flaxman, St. Lucia, June 25.
La Champagne, Havre, June 24.
Leitrim, London, June 18.
Menominee, London, June 22.
Navahoe, Brunswick, June 29.
Seminole, Jacksonville, June 29.
Strabo, St. Lucia, June 25.
Wells City, Swansea, June 18.

MONDAY, JULY 3.

Louisiana, New Orleans, June 28.
Pollux, Hamburg, June 18.
Spaarndam, Rotterdam, June 22.
State of Nebraska, Glasgow, June 23.
Strathleven, Dunkirk, June 19.
Tomoana, Shields, June 19.

TUESDAY, JULY 4.

Anchoria, Glasgow, June 24.
Chalmette, New Orleans, June 29.
Noordland, Antwerp, June 24.
Oevenum, Lisbon, June 20.
Wooloomooloo, Havre, June 20.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 5.

Bremen, Bremen, June 24.
British Queen, Antwerp, June 24.
Euxinis, Shields, June 21.
European, London, June 23.
Lahn, Bremen, June 27.
Phoenicia, Hamburg, June 22.
Teutonic, Liverpool, June 28.

THURSDAY, JULY 6.

Graf Waldersee, Hamburg, June 25.
Pompeii, Hamburg, June 21.

Arrived.

SS Uller, (Nor.,) Larsen, Demarara June 19, with sugar and one cabin passenger to L. W. & P. Armstrong. Arrived at the Bar at 9 P. M.

SS Parran, (Nor.,) Henricksen, Havana June 25, with sugar to Czarnikow, McDougall & Co.; vessel to W. D. Munson. Arrived at the Bar at 8:30 P. M.

SS Island, (Dan.,) Skjodt, Stettin June 8, Copenhagen 14th, Christiania 15th, and Christiansand 16th, with mdse. and passengers to Funch, Edye & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 5:15 A. M.

SS Patricia, (Ger.,) Vogelgesang, Hamburg June 18 and Boulogne 19th, with mdse. and passengers to the Hamburg-American Line. Arrived at the Bar at midnight, 29th.

SS Wineland, (Dan.,) Petersen, Copenhagen June 12 and Shields 15th, with mdse. to Furness, Withy & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 5 A. M.

SS Britannic, (Br.,) Hayes, Liverpool June 21 and Queenstown 22d, with mdse. and passengers to the White Star Line. Arrived at the Bar at 7:44 A. M.

SS Vigilancia, Reynolds, Campeachy June 16, Vera Cruz 22d, Progreso 24th, and Havana 26th, with mdse. and passengers to James E. Ward & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 8:25 A. M.

SS Bramble, (Br.,) Postlethwaite, Guanoco, Venezuela, June 20, with asphaltum to the New York and Bermudese Company. Arrived at the Bar at 11:

Wanamaker's

Store Closes at Noon To-day. Open All Day on Monday.

Parasols

THIS is a reduction-sale that usually comes in August. It is early by some thirty days, and hence by some thirty degrees more welcome. Prices are now

$1.50, $2, $3 and $5

At these figures your choice from a full assortment that has been marked up to to-day at prices from $2 to $10.

Broadway.

Bathing Hats and Caps for Boys Crash and linen Outing Hats for the boys. Cool, light headgear, that suits comfortably negligee and will stand hard treatment. Tam o'Shanter, cadet and yachting caps at 50c.

Aisle.

Women's Outing Hats, 65c. The fitting finish for a natty toilet. Large, rough straw golfing hats, gracefully curved, strikingly trimmed with soft, bright patterned silk and long, effective quills. This Summer's own type of hat, going at

65c. Each.

Second floor, Tenth street.

Summer Fancies in Trimmed Millinery Braid straw and Leghorn, light colored flowers, cool green leaves, filmy liberty silk and sheer maline,—Summer hats that express Summer. All stylish and characteristic. We are working under pressure to supply the demand for them. The reason? Their beauty and these prices:—

$3—Rough braid straw, hand-made on wire frame; trimmed with flowers and maline; serviceable and effective.

At $5—Leghorn, trimmed with roses and liberty silk; a variety of styles; all specially designed; no two alike.

Second floor, Tenth street.

White Pique, 12½c. a Yd. Firm, high quality, pure white pique, full value at 20c. yard. Popular, too. Only a few hundred yards are left us. They are yours at

12½c. a Yard

Broadway.

For Quick Shopping Have you still to prepare for your over-the-Fourth outing? To-day is a half-holiday; the time is short. This for ready reference—a list of valuable bargains in skirts and bathing suits:

FOR WOMEN

Separate wash skirts.—White pique, $1; pique and other wash goods, beautifully trimmed, at $2, $2.50, and $2.75; exceptional values from $4 up to $10.

Bathing suits;—mohair in many styles, $2, $3.75, $4.25; flannel prettily trimmed, $2.50, $3.25, and $3.50; other styles up to $10.

FOR GIRLS

Separate wash skirts.—linen, crash, and pique, from 75c. to $7.50.

Bathing suits,—mohair and flannel, many styles and colors, from $2.25 to $4.50.

Second floor, Broadway.

Lantern Novelties Lanterns constructed on the Japanese principle, but with French decorative skill. When lighted they suggest Venetian illumination. We have good reason to believe that they are only on sale here. 50c. to $4.

Japanese Bead Lanterns to be used with small lamps, gas burners or electric lights, 50c. to $3.75.

German Paper Lanterns, 5c. to 50c.

Japanese Paper Lanterns, a great variety, 3c. to 85c. each. Prices of many sorts have been greatly reduced.

Some News of Bicycles The Unmatched stock:

Humber Bicycles, men's or women's.

Roadsters and Tourists, $40.

Orient Bicycles—hold the world's records for all distances:

Roadster, $50 Chainless, $75
"1.30," $65 Tandem, $100

Continent Bicycles—lightest and latest:

Men's, $60 Women's, $61.50

Continental Bicycles—the original Wanamaker wheel:

Men's, $25. Women's, $26.50

Rodman Bicycles for Boys and Girls:

Just right for a school promotion present, $17.50, $20, $22.50, $25.

Road Flyers for men 22 and 24-in., $16.

Basement.

Flags Bunting—best quality—National ensigns, thirty sizes, from 2x3 feet at 85c., to 20x36 feet, at $52. You must not confuse them with the trash—bunting by courtesy—with which the market is filled.

Silk Flags, printed and sewed stripes, some in the high grades with embroidered stars. 10c. to $55.

Golf The "trade" says that we are leading the town in the Golf Clubs. Why? The stocks and prices will answer. Prices $1, $1.50, $1.75, $2.25.

Golf Gloves, plain and plaided; very [illegible] to $7.50.

Golf Hose, plain or plaided; very [illegible] and make your fancy may desire.

WANAMAKER'S

Artillery, Cavalry and Infantry—Toy Arms Juvenile patriotism expressed in a bang.

Brass Toy Cannon, siege gun type, mounted on mahogany—all for powder use—25c. to $4.50.
Toy Air Rifles, 75c. to $3.
Paper Cap Pistols, 10c. and 20c.
Toy Swords, cavalry and infantry, 25c. to $1.50.
Toy Uniform Equipments, $1 to $2 a set.

Hammocks and Tents Hammocks for porch or tree:
Mexican, $1 to $2.25.
Cotton woven, 75c. to $5.
Baby, knitted cord, 50c. and $1.
Children's Tents, for beach or lawn, 7 feet square, $5; 5 feet square, $4.50.
Large tents ordered from catalogue.

Tennis Rackets, 75c. to $6.50; Poles, 75c. to $2 a pair; Nets, $1.50 to $3.50; balls, tape—no short stop here on tennis things.

Cameras Photographic instruments and supplies. If you need traps for snap shots of holiday fun let our people supply you.

Basement.

JOHN WANAMAKER
Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.,
Broadway, 4th av., 9th and 10th sts.

JOCKEY RIEFF SEES THE PRINCE.

The Tiny American Presented by Lady William Beresford.

LONDON, June 30.—J. Rieff, the American jockey, was presented to the Prince of Wales by Lady William Beresford, at Newmarket, yesterday. The Prince was obviously interested in such a tiny jockey, and asked his weight, whether he could ride awkward horses, and put other questions to him.

Rieff, who was self-possessed, answered intelligently, and subsequently departed in company with Richard Croker.

THE RACES AT NEWMARKET.

American Jockey "Tod" Sloan Failed to Take Any Prize.

LONDON, June 30.—An all-aged selling plate was won by the Sezzanto filly at the Newmarket First July Meeting to-day. "Tod" Sloan rode P. Lorillard's three-year-old Solano, but was unplaced.

The Fulbourne Stakes were won by Wallace Johnstone's Paigle. J. Musker's Westerham, with Sloan up, was third.

The Waterbeach Welter Handicap Plate was won by Lord Ellesmere's Pheon. Sir J. Miller's Galashiels, with Sloan up, was second.

The race for the Princess's Cup was won by La Carolina filly. Yumboe, Lord William Beresford's bay gelding, ridden by Sloan, finished third.

A welter handicap was won by Capt. E. W. Baird's four-year-old bay colt Orvieano. Sloan rode Sea Fog and finished second.

"Tod" Sloan's Assault Case Settled.

LONDON, June 30.—The Star to-day says the "Tod" Sloan assault case has been finally settled by the payment to the waiter of the sum of $1,000.

To-day's Card at Sheepshead.

FIRST RACE.—Highweight Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward. Six furlongs on main track.

	Pounds.		Pounds.
Isidor	140	Armament	116
Firearm	128	Oliver Mc	116
St. Callatine	125	Imperator	114
Ben Hadad	123	Doctor Eichberg	113
Cesarion	121	Andronicus	112
Clonsilla	120	Manlius	111
Tinge	120		

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling. One mile and a sixteenth on turf.

Twinkler	107	Double Dummy	100
Decanter	106	Hard Knot	98
Mordecai	101	Athy	98
Dan Rice	101	Ed Tipton	89
X Ray	101	Sky Scraper	88

THIRD RACE.—The Vernal Stakes, for fillies two years old; penalties and allowances. Last five furlongs of the Futurity course.

Virginia Earle	122	Belle of Orleans	110
Oneck Queen	120	Dear Heart	110
Killashandra	120	Brusquerie	108
Iroquois Belle	115	Lady Uncas	108
Fond Hopes	115	Andrisa	108
Prejudice	110	Decimal	108

FOURTH RACE.—Special sweepstakes of $5,000 each, with $5,000 added, for three-year-old fillies. One mile.

May Hempstead	107	Admiration	107

FIFTH RACE.—The Advance Stakes, for three-year-olds and upward; special weights; penalties and allowances. One mile and three-quarters.

Ben Holladay	123	Goodrich	113
Bangle	118	George Keene	113
George Boyd	118	Thomas Cat	113
Latson	113	Candle Black	113
Warrenton	113	Lackland	100

SIXTH RACE.—Free handicap steeplechase for four-year-olds and upward. Short steeplechase course.

Diversion	175	Cock Robin	150
The Bachelor	164	King T.	140
White Garters	156	Rheinstrom	144
Doctor Catlett	154	Sir Play	135

Diversion and White Garters, Mr. Chamblet's entry.

SEVENTH RACE.—For maiden two-year-olds; selling. Last five furlongs of the Futurity course.

G. E. Wightman	112	Osceola	95
Fatalist	109	Gold Lack	95
Waring	107	Bald Knight	95
Margate	106	Ceylon	94
Weidman	106	Her Ladyship	94
Tildy Ann	106	The Bobby	94
Golden Sceptre	100	Thermas	92
Dick Happle	100	Mynheer	92
Sanitary	100	Olinda	89
Prestige	97	Jhansi McKenna	89

Also eligible to start should any of the above scratch:

Salmagundi	108	Reeve	92
Knightbanneret	97	Yonnondio	92
Sakhrat	95		

FAIR PRICES FOR YEARLINGS.

Edward Corrigan Pays $1,700 for a Colt by Fonso-Duchess Carolin.

There was a sale of thoroughbred yearlings yesterday at the American Horse Exchange Sales paddock, at Sheepshead Bay. The yearlings were from the Ashland Stock Farm, property of Mrs. John M. Clay; from the Dixiana Farm, property of Mrs. T. J. Carson; the Mere Hill Stud, property of Charles W. Moore, and the Balgowan Stud, property of G. H. and T. J. Clay. The Mere Hill Stud brought the best prices. The highest price of the sale was in this lot, Edward Corrigan paying $1,700 for the colt by Fonso-imp. Duchess Carolin, after a lively contest with "Tony" Aste, owner of the Kensico stable. The animals that brought $500 or more were as follows:

PROPERTY OF ASHLAND STOCK FARM, MRS. JOHN M. CLAY, LEXINGTON, KY.

Chapsin, b. c., by Carisbad-Genoa; S. L'Hommedieu $500

PROPERTY OF DIXIANA STOCK FARM, MRS. T. J. CARSON, RUSSELL CAVE, KY.

Chestnut colt, by imp. Ben Strome-Favor Ban; C. Oxx $1,200
Chestnut colt, by imp. Pirate of Penzance-Mary Letcher; Kensico Stable 850
Bay filly, by imp. Ben Strome-Queen of Trumps; J. E. Madden 550
Chestnut colt, by imp. Ben Strome-Meerschaum; C. Oxx 900
Chestnut colt, by Onondaga-Henrietta; L. O. Appleby 1,200
Bengal, ch. c., by imp. Ben Strome-Begum; T. M. Taylor 800

PROPERTY OF J. B. RICHARDSON, JESSAMINE COUNTY, KY.

Chestnut colt, by Faraday-Slipaway; J. E. Seagram $500

PROPERTY OF MERE HILL STUD, CHARLES W. MOORE, LEXINGTON, KY.

Chestnut colt, by Fonso-imp. Duchess Carolin; E. Corrigan $1,700
Chestnut colt, by Fonso-imp. Giralda; E. Corrigan 1,100
Chestnut colt, by Teuton-Virginia Moore; Oneck Stable 1,150
Chestnut colt, by Onondaga-Marie Shreve; T. G. T. Miller 1,100
Bay or brown colt, by Badge or imp. Dark Days-Silpalong; T. W. Moore 600

PROPERTY OF BALGOWAN STUD, MR. T. J. CLAY, LEXINGTON, KY.

Chestnut colt, by imp. Ben Reauvoir-La Sorella; Kensico Stable $600
Chestnut colt, by imp. De Reauvoir-Bessie Gray; R. W. Walden 950

PROPERTY OF A GENTLEMAN.

Chestnut filly, by Kingston-Mary M.; F. M. Taylor $500

Old Farmer Drowns in Erie Canal.

LYONS, N. Y., June 30.—Joseph Gray, a farmer, seventy-four years old, living between Lyons and Newark, was found floating in the Erie Canal. He was in the habit of drowning potato bugs in the canal. He started out two afternoons ago to pick bugs, and the supposition is that he was stricken with apoplexy or heart trouble and fell into the canal. He is survived by his wife and three sons.

NEW LONDON EXTORTION

Visitors to the Boat Races on Thursday Disgusted by It.

TOWNSPEOPLE DISAPPOINTED

College Men, Tired of Being Robbed, Got Away Early—Central Vermont Railroad's Spiteful Trick.

NEW LONDON, June 30.—New London is a deeply disappointed town. Individually and collectively every man here who had anything to sell had "rooted" for Harvard. Their idea was that a victory for Harvard meant that the Harvard undergraduates, alumni, and sympathizers would spend their winnings here "like drunken sailors." About the habits of such sailors the people of this old whaling town know a good deal.

Harvard's crews all won and Harvard partisans were naturally anxious to celebrate in student fashion. They were very liberally inclined. When, however, they found that the people of the town had doubled prices on everything to eat, on rooms to sleep in, and all else that a man must have in order to exist as well as to rejoice, Harvard's partisans buttoned up their pockets and got out of town as soon as they could. They refused to stand the (not overpolite system of sand-bagging that has prevailed here ever since the Yale-Harvard committee selected the Thames as the place for the annual regatta. Yale boys, having had the most aquatic victories to rejoice over, learned their lesson years ago. So when their crews won they promptly got out of town on the first trains and went to New Haven to celebrate on the "popular prices" plan. New London didn't like this, and so became rabid Harvard partisans. And now Harvard has "gone back on" the town.

ONE MERCHANT'S VIEWS.

That was why New London was, figuratively, in sackcloth and ashes this morning. Harvard boys had not spent so much money as they had been expected to spend, and the disappointment was grievous. Here is the way in which one New London merchant put it in talking to a TIMES reporter: "We all chip in to get the races here. They bring a crowd to the town and advertise New London. At least that is what the Board of Trade people say. The crowd comes all right, but the only people who get any benefit from it are the saloon keepers, restaurant proprietors, railroad companies, and hotels. Merchants don't get a cent out of it—in fact, it kills trade. No one buys anything except eatables and drinkables. If Yale wins, the boys go to New Haven to celebrate. We thought if Harvard won, the boys would stay here and spend their money, because they couldn't get back to Cambridge the same night. Now, what happened? Most of the Harvard men yelled themselves hoarse, hired a few hacks, and went down to the Pequot House and spent what money they had to spend down there, four or five miles from town. New London was just about as quiet in the evening as it is every day in the week, except for the natives. There isn't a cent in it for New London no way you put it." This man voiced the general sentiment. The fact is that New London's policy of "grab all you can get in one day" has frightened people who go to see the races. It has made things seem worse, perhaps, than they really are. But they are bad enough at best.

POOR HOTEL ACCOMMODATIONS.

The one hotel in the town cannot attempt to accommodate the crowd that seeks to be accommodated. It is a quiet little country hotel, where a $2.50 rate would be a most liberal one at any time of the year. In the last few days from four to six persons have been packed into rooms intended for two at most, at rates of from $4 a day upward, and people growl thereat, for the food and service that go with the fancy hotel rates are wretched.

There are apparently no facilities for feeding such crowds as pack the dining room, and, at $1 a meal, just about the same sort of food and about the same service one might expect at the cheapest Bowery restaurants.

PRICES CHARGED FOR ROOMS.

For rooms that would be rented at $2 to $3 a week in ordinary times in the houses of town people, that much a day and even more is charged and obtained. Naturally people who live in cities and are in the habit of stopping at good hotels, where they get good food at reasonable prices, grumble and growl and charge "robbery." But New London makes no effort to stop the extortion. Its people look on regatta week solely as an invention to add to their incomes, charge accordingly, and then marvel that people wonder and complain. They cannot understand that the Yale-Harvard committee select the Thames to row on because it is the handiest place for the undergraduates of both universities, and that they do not choose it solely for the sake of enriching the people of the town.

Poughkeepsie treats people better, feeds them better, furnishes to the crews a far better course to row over, and has some consideration for the public. That explains why, to the unprejudiced lover of aquatic sports, it is the more popular course, and the more popular town. New London natives never know anything about the arrangements for the boat races, take very little interest in them, except on the one day when the crowd comes, and never think of doing anything for representatives of the press, whom they expect to boom the town on its one great day of the year. The only exception seems to be at the telegraph offices, and ever since regattas have been held here the Western Union Telegraph people have done everything in their power to assist the newspaper men on one of the most trying days of the year.

RAILROAD TICKETS DEAR.

There was a new cause of trouble this year in the rivalry between the New Haven and Central Vermont Railroads, which run observation trains on either side of the river. They agree with wonderful unanimity to charge $2.50 each for tickets to see the race. That is for a ride of about ten miles, taking at most an hour of time. But there is not much complaint about that rate, for all the graduates know that a share of the money goes toward paying the expenses of the crews. The rival roads both ran trains for the university race only. For the four-oared and freshman eights race only the New Haven Road ran a train. That was a very exclusive affair, and a person authority who was appealed to announced that there were no complimentary tickets for officials, college committees, or newspaper men to be issued, and that each must pay his $1 for a ride on the train if he wished to see the race.

VERMONT ROAD'S ACTION.

A number of people having tickets for the Central Vermont train for the 'Varsity race were on this train to see the two other races. On their return to the station, where trains for the university race were to be taken, these people found that the Central Vermont train had left for the head of the course. Their tickets for that train were therefore useless bits of cardboard. The New Haven Road would not accept them. By this petty and unnecessary bit of spite on the part of the Central Vermont officials several scores of people who would not or could not afford to pay another $2.50 for New Haven tickets were deprived of the pleasure of seeing the race. Where ladies were the parties injured by this rivalry men in the cars of the New Haven train took matters out of the hands of the conductors and made room for the women on the cars. Possibly it was a bit high-handed, and possibly the New Haven Road lost a few dollars by it. But it was certainly less of an outrage than the action of the Central Vermont people in moving its train away at such a time that people who held tickets for it were not able to use them. That was a bit of petty spite that will do New London no good in the long run, and one that any properly organized regatta committee would have made impossible. The conditions attending the postponement of the races were known to the railroad managers, as well as the probable time for the start of the university race, and the train could have been held for a half hour, when all could have been accommodated. It is only a typical instance of the mismanagement of affairs at the college regattas here that is repeated year after year.

THE REMEDY.

College men and New London people should get together, provide some bureau of information for the benefit of the public; get the local newspapers interested in the affair, instead of making them antagonistic to it by ignoring and snubbing them; find some scheme for compelling the railroad companies to treat people decently; establish a local bureau that will inform visitors where they can get lodging and meals comfortably and reasonably, and, in short, put things on a sensible and reasonable business basis, as is done in other cities and towns in similar circumstances. There is no reason why it cannot be done; every reason why it should be done. If something of the sort is not attempted soon, people will certainly arrange to leave New London very much to itself in the future. The grumbling this year was more widespread and vehement than usual, and New London and its railroads should heed it before it is too late if they care to keep on coining the dollars which regatta week brings to the city.

FEDERAL STEEL ENJOINED.

Judge Thomas Grants Order Restraining Company from Paying Dividends July 20.

Judge Thomas, in the United States District Court, yesterday, granted two injunctions restraining the Federal Steel Company from paying on July 20 dividends on its stock, one of 1¼ per cent. on its common stock, and another of 1½ per cent. on preferred stock. The injunctions were obtained by Louis Schaeffer and Frederick F. Marquand, holders of preferred and common stock, respectively, in the Federal Steel Company. They claim the company has no right under its charter to declare a dividend before the end of the present fiscal year—January, 1900.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the company, held June 16, it was resolved that dividends would be paid as follows: 1½ per cent. on preferred stock, payable October, 1899; 1½ per cent. on preferred stock, payable January, 1900; a quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent. on preferred stock, payable July 20, and a dividend of 1¼ per cent. on the common stock, payable July 20, 1899. It is against the payment of the latter two dividends that action is taken. At the meeting mentioned the sum of $1,597,830 was ordered to be set aside as a fund to pay the dividends.

This is not the first proceeding against the payment of dividends by the Federal Steel Company. About two weeks ago a stockholder named Kern of Philadelphia, who holds preferred stock, obtained an injunction to restrain the company from paying dividends, but Mr. Kern through his counsel later announced that he was satisfied with the explanation furnished by the officials of the company and withdrew his suit.

George Alfred Lamb, of counsel for the complainants, said last night concerning the case: "The complainants take the ground that the argument of ex-Judge Gary, the President of the Federal Steel Company, that dividends may be paid on the common stock, because the full amount of the dividends for the fiscal year had been set aside for the preferred stock is inadequate for this reason:

"The same Directors, who by resolution set this money aside, could, later in the year, in case of emergency or need, recall this money to the use of the company by another resolution; unless indeed they created a trust fund of this money for the benefit of the preferred stockholders, and in this event they would be vesting the preferred stockholders with title to money not yet due to them, and depriving the company of the use of it."

The injunctions are to hold until final judgment.

HOLD THREE MEN AS SUSPECTS.

Altamont Police Think They Have Murderers of Martin Meier.

CHICAGO, June 30.—Three men, two of whom are suspected of being the murderers of Martin Meier of this city, are under arrest at Altamont, N. Y.

Chief of Detectives Colleran received a telegram to-day from the police of that town, describing the men, and he immediately telegraphed back to the officials to hold the suspects. Capt. Colleran attaches great importance to the arrests, and believes two of them may be Matt Miller and Sigmund Brock, who are wanted for the murder.

Shortly after the receipt of this telegram Capt. Colleran received another from the Chief of Police of Memoralo Village, in Quebec, stating that he had located three men who answer the descriptions of the circular.

NIPPON MARU STILL HELD.

Bubonic Bacilli Are Found and Propagated—Authorities Clash.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 30.—There is a clash between the Federal authorities and the Board of Health over the Nippon Maru, the vessel which arrived here with people supposed to be afflicted with the bubonic plague. The Federal authorities have received instructions from Washington to release the vessel from quarantine, but the Board of Health has gone into the matter more deeply, and has stationed a squad of policemen around the steamer to prevent any one from leaving the suspected vessel.

Dr. Barbat, the bacteriologist, has propagated the bacilli found on the bodies of the two Japanese who tried to escape from the Maru, and is convinced that the bacilli are those of the bubonic plague, but will go further into his examination and will inoculate a pig or some other animal with the germs in order to finally determine the question.

In the meantime the steamship company will apply for an order of court permitting the cargo of the vessel to be removed. The cargo has been thoroughly fumigated. The passengers are still detained at the Angel Island quarantine station.

TRAIN WRECKERS AT WORK.

Philadelphia and Reading Express Wreck Causes Fireman's Death.

SHAMOKIN, Penn., June 30.—The Philadelphia and Reading Railway express train which left Philadelphia at 8:36 o'clock this morning was derailed at Buck Ridge, two miles east of here, shortly before 1 o'clock, owing to one of the rails spreading. Roll Morgan, fireman, of Shamokin, was killed, and John Gardiner, the engineer, was badly bruised. The train was well filled with passengers, but, beyond a severe shaking up, no one was injured.

The Reading Railway officials here this evening gave out a statement to the effect that the wreck was caused by unknown parties having placed a three-quarter-size iron nut on the track at the point where the wreck occurred. The nut is in possession of the company, and was found by Nicholas Schlader. There is a dent in the rail caused by the nut as the locomotive struck it.

Boy Train-Wrecker Goes to Prison.

POTTSVILLE, Penn., June 30.—Olive Ohl, the youth who caused a collision between a freight and passenger train on the Little Schuylkill branch of the Reading Railway, which resulted in the loss of two lives, was to-day sentenced to three years and three months' imprisonment and to pay a fine of $700. Ohl placed a spike on the passenger track, derailing the engine, which crashed into a freight train on an adjoining track. The engineer and fireman died as a result of injuries.

To Condemn Custom House Site.

United States Circuit Judge Lacombe yesterday afternoon appointed John J. Townsend, Henry W. Cannon, and Charles D. Ingersoll Commissioners to condemn the property on the site selected for the new Custom House at Bowling Green. Assistant United States District Attorney Lloyd said that the proceedings would be short, as there will be no contests by owners in fee of the lands to be condemned, the only opposition coming from about twenty tenants. A number of these will, it is believed, withdraw their objections, and the claims of the others can be readily adjusted.

Meat Skewer Driven in Boy's Back.

NEWARK, N. J., June 30.—Frederick Bond, twelve years of age, of 103 Harrison Avenue, is dying at the home of his friend, Frank Danes, fourteen years old, in Roseville. This evening the two boys were playing with a revolver, when it went off while in Danes's hands. In the barrel of the pistol was a meat skewer four inches long. This was driven through the Bond boy's back and punctured his kidneys.

Old Employe Killed by a Fall.

Thomas Windrom, fifty years of age, of 1,278 Putnam Avenue, Brooklyn, fell down the elevator shaft from the fifth story of the leather warehouse of Fayerweather & Ladew, at 244 Eldridge Street, yesterday, and was instantly killed. He had worked for the firm in the capacity of porter since 1862. He leaves a wife and two married daughters.

Advance order is required if you wish to be sure of getting THE NEW YORK TIMES of Sunday, with Illustrated Magazine Supplement, Henry Norman's letter from London, and other features.

THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO

Receivership Terminates, Stockholders Now Own the Road.

J. K. COWEN IS PRESIDENT

Original Charter of the Company Remains in Force—Enough Money in Hand for Further Improvements.

BALTIMORE, July 1.—The receivership of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad terminated at midnight, and the property was turned over to the stockholders without formal ceremony.

The new officers are: President—John K. Cowen; First Vice President—Oscar G. Murray; Second Vice President and General Manager—F. D. Underwood; Treasurer—W. H. Ijams; Secretary—C. W. Woolford; General Attorney—Hugh L. Bond, Jr.; Board of Directors—William Salomon, Chairman, New York; Jacob H. Schiff, New York; James J. Hill, St. Paul; Edward R. Bacon, New York; Norman B. Ream, Chicago; James Stillman, New York; Edward H. Harriman, New York; J. Kennedy Tod, New York; Charles Steele, New York; Alexander Brown, Baltimore; H. Clay Pierce, St. Louis; H. Crawford Black and John V. L. Findlay, Baltimore. The Executive Committee is composed of William Salomon, Chairman; Jacob H. Schiff, James J. Hill, Edward R. Bacon, Norman B. Ream, Edward H. Harriman, and Charles Steele.

John K. Cowen and Oscar G. Murray were appointed receivers of the company on Feb. 29, 1896, by the United States Court for the District of Maryland. The receivers decided that the only wise course to pursue was to practically rebuild and re-equip the railroad. Its condition was bad, its equipment antiquated, and inadequate to handle business, and its insufficiency was such as to seriously injure the revenues.

The receivers' plans were discussed by the security holders, and, as a large majority agreed to the obtaining of enough funds to place the road in a condition to handle its traffic, they obtained permission of the court to issue certificates for the purchase, by means of equipment trusts and receivers' certificates, of new cars and locomotives and to improve the condition of the property.

The reorganization plan, as prepared by its managers, Speyer & Co. of London, Speyer & Co. and Kuhn, Loeb & Co. of New York, and the Advisory Committee, Gen. Louis Fitzgerald, E. R. Bacon, Henry Budge, and W. A. Reed, gives to the company the following new securities: Prior lien 3½ per cent. gold bonds, $70,000,000; first mortgage 4 per cent. gold bonds, $63,000,000; 4 per cent. non-cumulative preferred stock, $40,000,000, and common stock, $35,000,000. On June 28 the preferred stock was increased to $60,000,000 and the common stock to $45,000,000, for the purpose of carrying out the plan of reorganization of the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern Railway.

The plan also provided for the payment of all receivers' indebtedness, the entire floating debt of the company, represented by promissory notes and negotiable obligations, and of all car trust obligations, enabling the company to begin the fiscal year of 1899-1900 with all its obligations paid.

As reorganization was possible without a foreclosure, the original charter of the company remains in force, and the next annual meeting of the stockholders will be the seventy-third. The new stock of the company is held by interests which cannot fail to be of great help to the property, much new capital has been invested in the securities, and there is a sufficiency of money for the further improvements which are in progress with a view to still further reducing the cost of transportation.

President Cowen has issued a circular announcing the retention of all the employes of the receivers in the service of the company. No official changes of importance are contemplated.

BROKERS TENDER THEIR BONDS.

Roberts & Co. Take Active Steps in Cincinnati Southern Deal.

CINCINNATI, June 30.—Roberts & Co., the New York brokers, who had their contract with the Sinking Fund Trustees to refund the $15,000,000 of Cincinnati Southern bonds knocked out, took a step to-day that is puzzling the Trustees. William Edward Coffin, a representative of the New York brokerage firm, called upon President Taft and made a tender of $100,000 of the old 7 3-10 per cent. bonds in exchange for refunding bonds of the same value, as provided for under the contract held by the Ohio Supreme Court, to be void. Coffin, on behalf of Roberts & Co., also filed with the Sinking Fund Trustees a letter setting out fully the proposition.

President Taft refused the tender, and he will call a special meeting of the Trustees to consider the new situation. Clerk Carroll of the Sinking Fund Trustees says he has no idea as to what move Roberts & Co. may contemplate. He says the firm has several times made a tender of bonds in exchange, by letter, but that this is the first time an actual tender of the bonds has been made. It has been suggested that the firm, as a foreign corporation, may bring suit in the Federal Court. The case decided in the Supreme Court was a local suit between two Ohio parties.

Roberts & Co. allege that they still have certain rights that were not affected by the Supreme Court decision. The Trustees and the Cincinnati Southern Railway Commissioners have agreed upon a plan of extending the bonds due in 1902 to 1938 upon a 3½ per cent. basis, and all the brokers are to have an equal show in the new deal.

STREET RAILWAY HEARING.

Arguments For and Against St. Nicholas Avenue Road.

Property owners along the proposed route of the Municipal Street Railway Company gathered in the Council Chamber in the City Hall yesterday morning to protest against the granting of a franchise to the company for a double track line along St. Nicholas Avenue, from Manhattan Avenue to the King's Bridge Road. The occasion was a public hearing on the application of the company for a franchise before the joint Committees on Railroads of the Council and Board of Aldermen.

James P. Davenport appeared as counsel for the property owners. He presented a petition signed by hundreds of residents along the proposed route, in which it was set forth that there is no necessity for the line, and that its construction would impair the value of the Speedway, of which St. Nicholas Avenue is a feeder. L. K. Bingham intimated that the application for a franchise was an attempt to get control of the territory in order to force either the Metropolitan or the Third Avenue Company to buy the line. B. F. De Freece of counsel for the Third Avenue Company opposed the application on the ground that a similar application made by his company had been before the Municipal Assembly unacted upon for a year.

J. W. Gerard, Jr., who appeared for the company, declared that the opposition to the line came entirely from the owners of property along only seven blocks fronting on the proposed line. For the rest of the route, he said, the property owners were almost unanimously in favor of it. The Third Avenue Company's opposition, Mr. Gerard declared, was based on the fact that the municipal company had agreed to charge only three-cent fares.

John Townsend and Richard Alexander, residents of King's Bridge Road, advocated the granting of the franchise, and declared that another railway line is badly needed in that section. The committee made no decision.

Philadelphia and Reading Changes.

PHILADELPHIA, June 30.—L. B. Paxson, Superintendent of Motive Power and Rolling Equipment of the Philadelphia and Reading Railway Company, has resigned to accept the position of consulting mechanical engineer, an office created expressly for him by the company. The change of positions will go into effect on Aug. 1. Mr. Paxson entered the service of the Reading Company in October, 1847. He will be succeeded in his present position by S. F. Prince, Jr., who since 1892 has been in the service of the Long Island Railroad Company, first as a consulting engineer, and since Feb. 14, 1893, as Superintendent of Motive Power and Equipment.

West Jersey and Seashore Election.

PHILADELPHIA, June 30.—The Directors of the West Jersey and Seashore Railroad Company to-day elected United States Senator W. J. Sewell as President, to succeed Frank Thomson. A. J. Cassatt, President of the Pennsylvania Railroad, was chosen as a Director, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. Thomson. Senator Sewell was the First Vice President of the company, and this office will now remain vacant.

Deserted Husband Kills His Wife.

LOWELL, Mass., June 30.—William Kelly shot and killed his wife in Fayette Street at 5 o'clock this morning as she was leaving the restaurant where she was employed. Mrs. Kelly had left her husband on account of his dissolute habits, it is said, and refused to comply with his repeated requests to return. Kelly had previously, in March, 1898, attempted to kill his wife by cutting her throat with a knife. After the shooting Kelly walked away, but at 11 o'clock was captured in Lawrence by Lowell officers.

Successful Lobster Hatching.

COLD SPRING HARBOR, L. I., June 30.—The State Fisheries Hatchery here is now engaged in lobster hatching. Superintendent Walters is sending away daily large shipments of young lobsters from twenty-four to forty-eight hours old. Yesterday 300,000 were shipped to Princess Bay, S. I. The greatest difficulty of the work is to keep the lobsters from eating each other. The lobster eggs are secured from fishermen on the Sound shore. The work of hatching will finish about July 15.

Appeal for Young Woman Consumptive

The Charity Organization Society appeals for $50 wherewith to provide country board during the Summer for a young woman who is threatened with consumption. Her parents are both dead, and she has no one to call upon. If she can regain her health, she will be able to support herself. Any money for this case sent to the Charity Organization Society, 105 East Twenty-second Street, will be promptly and publicly acknowledged.

Stay for ex-Policeman Hannigan.

Justice Morgan J. O'Brien yesterday granted a stay of proceedings in the case of ex-Policeman John J. Hannigan, convicted and sentenced to two years in prison for shooting Charles McNally last year. The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court had affirmed the judgment, but had intimated that the sentence was a strong one. It was imposed by Recorder Goff. The stay is made returnable in Justice O'Brien's court July 6.

THERE IS NOTHING IN THE WORLD BETTER THAN A

GEO. W. CHILDS For 5¢ CIGAR

GENEROUSLY GOOD.

Five years of careful thought and costly experiment have been expended upon the Childs cigar before it was introduced in New York.

Thought and experiment how to make the Geo. W. Childs the best 5c. cigar in the world.

The fact that it now sells almost 2 to 1 of any other brand, and that in one month all New York knows about it, ought to be proof enough of its success.

Every "Childs" cigar is stamped with the name.

HARBURGER, HOMAN & CO., MANUFACTURERS.
METROPOLITAN TOBACCO CO., DISTRIBUTORS.

C F JONES N Y

CHURCH CHOIR RESIGNS.

Members Took Exception to a Remark Made by the Pastor.

The Asbury Methodist Church, at New Springville, S. I., is without a choir as the result of a remark the Rev. John McMurray is alleged to have made at a sociable one evening last week. At the sociable referred to the pastor, it is said, applauded a solo by one of the members of the choir and then remarked: "Why can't we have such singing as that on Sundays?"

The other members of the choir accepted the remark as a reflection on their ability as vocalists and they refused to sing at last Sunday's services. They also declare that they will not sing at any of the services to come. It is likely that the church Trustees will be called upon to smooth over the matter.

MRS. DODGE'S JEWELS.

Little Progress Made at the Custom House on the Seizure Case.

The case of Mrs. Phyllis E. Dodge, accused of having undeclared and dutiable jewelry worth about $40,000 when she left the steamship St. Paul last Saturday, made little progress at the Custom House yesterday. Collector Bidwell will be on duty to-day and may take technical cognisance of the case, but he will not act until Col. Dudley E. Phelps presents the legal facts for the Treasury Department after thorough investigation.

Mrs. Dodge's counsel Edward Lauterbach, is to present further facts in support of Mrs. Dodge's claim that the jewelry under detention was not dutiable, and should not therefore be confiscated. Col. Phelps yesterday said that a story that Mr. Lauterbach went to Washington to invoke influence in aid of his client had no foundation. Mr. Lauterbach, he said, told him several days before Mrs. Dodge's arrival from Europe that he had to go to Washington on a professional errand, and because of this Col. Phelps, when reminded of it, consented to delay in closing the case for Mrs. Dodge.

When the papers are presented to Collector Bidwell he will decide in regard to declaration of seizure, and should he hold that the jewels were contraband the routine for confiscation will be followed.

Stores Open on Monday.

It was announced yesterday that all the leading retail dry goods stores of the city will be open as usual Monday, July 3. The dry goods commission house of E. T. Hillyer will remain closed, however.

LICENSES FOR TEACHERS

Education Board Passes on Question of State Examinations.

THREE CLASSES HELD EXEMPT

Need Not Take Examination Under Control of State Superintendent in Order to Teach in This City.

The Committee on By-Laws and Legislation of the Board of Education, to whom was referred the consideration of the question which has been discussed by State Superintendent Skinner and City Superintendent Maxwell,, as to the necessity of an examination under the control of the State Superintendent of Public Instruction as a qualification for a license to teach in the City of New York, reported at a special meeting of the board yesterday. They were of the opinion that no such examination need be taken by any one of the following classes:

1. Persons who have a diploma from any State, normal, or training school of the State of New York.
2. Persons who have had successful experience in teaching for at least three years.
3. Persons who have completed a three years' course in and have been graduated from a high school or academy having a course of study of not less than three years, approved by the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, or from some institution of learning of equal or higher rank approved by the same authority, and who subsequently to such graduation have graduated from a school or class for the professional training of teachers having a course of study of not less than thirty-eight weeks, approved by the State Superintendent of Public Instruction.

The committee finds nothing in the act of 1895 that seems to require an examination under the direction of the State Superintendent in addition to the possession of the qualifications mentioned.

While it thinks the question is not entirely free from doubt, the committee is of the opinion that the intention of the Legislature must have been to make eligible without a college graduate's certificate those graduates of colleges and universities recognized by the Regents of the University of the State of New York, who had pursued for not less than one year pedagogical courses therein. The report says:

Section 1,081 groups together graduates of colleges and universities recognized by the Regents of the University of the State of New York, who have pursued for not less than one year pedagogical courses therein; graduates of schools and colleges for the training of teachers approved by the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, and teachers holding a State certificate issued by the State Superintendent of Public Instruction since the year 1875, or holding a college graduate's certificate issued by the same authority.

The grouping of all these classes of persons, as those who might be exempted from examination by the City Superintendent was obviously intended to place the members of each and every one of those classes upon the same footing, and as there is no doubt that a person holding a college graduate's certificate and a person holding a State certificate from the Superintendent of Public Instruction since the year 1875, or graduates of colleges and schools for the professional training of teachers approved by the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, would be eligible to license in the City of New York, the necessary conclusion would seem to be that graduates of colleges and universities recognized by the Regents of the University of the State of New York, and who have pursued for one year pedagogical courses therein, would also be eligible.

The report was adopted without a dissentient vote, the board thus supporting the view taken by City Superintendent Maxwell.

The Committee on By-Laws and Legislation and the Committee on School System, to which a resolution to appoint two assistants to the Board of Examiners was referred at the last regular meeting, reported their conclusion that it was not expedient at present to appoint these assistants. Their report was also adopted.

The board adjourned until Thursday next.

CATHEDRAL SCHOOL EXERCISES.

Archbishop Corrigan Presents Diplomas to the Children.

The closing exercises of the girls' department of the Roman Catholic Cathedral School, which were held yesterday afternoon in the Boland Trades School, 462 Madison Avenue, attracted many visitors. There were twenty-eight graduates, all of them under fifteen years of age. They will enter either the Normal College or the High School.

Archbishop Corrigan presented the diplomas to the children and gave them a few words of advice. He was assisted by Father Lavelle, the pastor of the cathedral.

The pupils of the school not members of the graduating class furnished an entertainment in costume. They played an operetta entitled "Cinderella in Fairyland," gave gypsy dances, sung school songs, and recited.

TECHNICAL SCHOOL GRADUATES.

Handiwork of Girls Excites Admiration of Visitors.

Forty-three girls, ranging in age from fourteen to seventeen years, who have gone through the two years' course of instruction in the Hebrew Technical School for Girls at 267 Henry Street, were graduated yesterday. Before leaving the school the girls held a reception.

In the classrooms there were on exhibition specimens of the work of the schoolgirls, which included dresses and hats that had been made and trimmed there, samples of the cooking they had been taught, and other evidences of the manner in which they have been employed for the past two years. The handiwork of the girls was much admired. Miss Emily M. Opper, Miss Mary Dodge Brown, Miss Estelle Fridenberg, Miss Ellie Millett, Miss Carrie Wood, Miss Lily Loeb, Miss Rose Freed, and J. M. Spaid, the teachers, took great pride in showing the work of the pupils.

Graduates of School No. 147.

The closing exercises of the grammar department of Public School No. 147 were held Thursday. The graduating class numbered forty-seven girls and fifty-four boys. Isaac Dobsevage was the salutatorian and Miss Millie Arnold valedictorian. Special credit was given to Jacob Gillman for obtaining 89 per cent. at the examination for entrance into the College of the City of New York, as he had been a pupil of the first grade for but five weeks. Mrs. Phyllis Leveridge presided.

Gilbert Hirsch Won the Medal.

It was announced on Tuesday last that the medal for the prize debate at the commencement exercises of Public School No. 6, at Madison Avenue and Eighty-fifth Street, had been won by Harold Nussbaum. The affirmative side, which was represented by Nussbaum, won the debate, but the medal was awarded to Gilbert Hirsch for presenting the best argument.

Commencement at School No. 85.

Commencement exercises of School 85 were held Wednesday. Inspector Bauss presided, and the Rev. Mr. Merrington, an ex-teacher of the school, addressed the graduates. The salutatorian was Elfrieda A. Tuck, and the valedictorian Ruby C. McIntyre. Mr. Hyatt, the Principal, awarded the medals for highest scholarship to Miss Tuck and to Gabriel M. Basche.

COOPER SETTLEMENT'S NEEDS.

An Attempt Will Be Made to Raise Funds to Obtain More Space.

In Avenue C, near Seventeenth Street, the Cooper Settlement has a house for the children of the neighborhood. This building has grown too small for the attendance. Two hundred children take up the time of nineteen teachers there, under the supervision of Miss Helen Burns. In the morning the house is turned over to kindergarten classes, and after the public schools close the pupils are taught cooking, sewing, drawing, clay-modeling, painting, carpentry, and other accomplishments. In the evening the house is thrown open as a rendezvous to the older children of the neighborhood who work during the day, and they are allowed to dance, sing, and play games there.

The school closed yesterday, but the house will be reopened on July 10 as a playground. The children will enjoy the freedom of the house during the vacation season, and games and other amusements will be provided for them.

The settlement has been at 269 Avenue C for eleven years, but more space is needed, and Miss Burns and her friends are endeavoring to raise funds for this purpose.

NEARLY 200 NEW LAWYERS.

Seven Women Among Number Sworn In—Address by Justice Patterson.

The ranks of the legal profession were swelled yesterday when 193 recruits were sworn in in the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court. That the profession of the law is becoming more and more popular with women was evidenced by the fact that the list this year included seven young women, all of them graduates of the New York University Law School. These are Louise Homan Baright of Orange, N. J.; Mary Coleman, the daughter of Capt. Hugh Coleman; Louise Christiane Hinck of Bedford Park, Mary Houston Kenyon, Beatrice Maybaum, Mathilde V. Overland, and Florence Anna Sonntag.

Justice Patterson, who presided, made a short address to the lawyers. With him on the bench were Justices O'Brien, Ingraham, and McLaughlin. Justice Patterson said that there was an impression that the legal profession was overcrowded. This, he said, was a mistake. There was no place in it for an indolent or inefficient man or woman, but in his long experience he said he could not recall a single instance where a really capable man with industry and perseverance had failed to obtain at least a reasonable degree of success.

THE STUDENTS' CONFERENCE.

Large Attendance from Nearly One Hundred Educational Institutions.

EAST NORTHFIELD, Mass., June 30.—The annual World's Students' Conference opened here to-night, and will continue through July 9. Nearly 100 institutions will be represented, Yale leading in point of representation. The conference meets here at the invitation of Evangelist D. L. Moody, who will preside at all the platform meetings. The administration of the conference, however, will be in the hands of the student department of the International Committee of the Young Men's Christian Association. The sessions of the conference proper will be held morning and evening. The afternoon is given up to recreation. Platform meetings, Bible classes, associational and missionary conferences, informal discussions, and personal interviews are among the varied privileges which the gathering affords.

ALASKAN BOUNDARY DISPUTE.

Negotiations to Arrange a Modus Vivendi Unsatisfactory—Reconvention of Commission Doubtful.

WASHINGTON, June 30.—The negotiations in London looking to the arrangement of a modus vivendi fixing the Alaskan boundary have again nearly reached a crisis. The several conferences that have taken place recently between Lord Salisbury and Ambassador Choate have been signally disappointing in results.

At moments it appeared that a basis of understanding had been reached, and the details could be easily arranged, but it now turns out that these very details cannot be agreed upon without the sacrifice of the interests of many American miners. These are mainly those who were driven out of the Atlin district by the severe and discriminating laws enacted by the Legislature of British Columbia, and a repetition of this the State Department is determined not to sanction. The United States Ambassador has come to the end of the concessions which he is authorized to offer, and therefore the prospect of a successful outcome of the negotiations is not hopeful.

Meanwhile nothing is said on either side about a reconvention of the Joint High Commission at Quebec, although the date set for the meeting at the last adjournment is rapidly approaching.

WANT CONTRACT ENFORCED.

Ordnance Makers Desire Revocation of Meiklejohn's Order.

WASHINGTON, June 30.—There was a hearing before Secretary Alger and Assistant Secretary Meiklejohn to-day to secure the revocation of an order issued by Mr. Meiklejohn while he was Acting Secretary of War, cancelling a contract with the Driggs-Seabury Ordnance Company. This company was represented by Mr. Driggs, President Wilson, and Ernest Wilkinson. The American Ordnance Company was represented by Manager Very, T. S. Hopkins, and D. I. Murphy. The order complained of was as follows:

In view of the present condition of the contract made April 15, 1898, for twenty 6-pounder and eighty 15-pounder rapid-fire guns, mounts, and ammunition, with the Driggs-Seabury Gun and Ammunition Company, it is directed that the awards upon bids opened March 13, 1899, for forty 6-pounder and forty-five 15-pounder rapid-fire guns be not made—but that new bids be invited. It is also directed that the Driggs-Seabury Company be informed that penalties for delay in delivery under their present contract, dated April 15, 1898, for twenty 6-pounder and eighty 15-pounder guns, mounts, and ammunition will be exacted, as stipulated in said contract.

The contract of April 15, 1898, amounted to $700,000, while the bid which was rejected by the order amounted to $200,000. The bid of the American Ordnance Company was $70,000 in excess of that of the Driggs-Seabury Company.

When Mr. Meiklejohn rejected the bid of the Driggs-Seabury Company he ordered new proposals, which are to be opened on July 3. At the hearing to-day the American Ordnance Company asked to have the order stand, while the Driggs-Seabury Company argued in favor of having it revoked.

Secretary Alger took the matter under advisement.

SOLDIERS WRECK A SALOON.

Also Shoot the Bartender—Were Passing Through Nevada.

WINNEMUCCA, Nevada, June 30.—Last night a special train containing Companies L and M of the Twenty-fifth United States Infantry and Company E of the Twenty-fourth Infantry arrived in Winnemucca. A number of men left the train and raided a neighboring saloon. They wrecked the bar and stole what liquor there was in sight. Chris Deiss, the barkeeper, was shot down by one of the soldiers, after which they all fled to the train.

The alarm was given at once, and before the train could draw out of the station it was surrounded by the excited citizens of the place. Sheriff McDeid and District Attorney Van Duser would not permit the train to leave until the guilty parties were given up. Major Noble, who was in command, consented that the train be delayed until a thorough search could be made. The three companies were ordered out twice for the inspection, and citizens who were present when the shooting occurred closely inspected each man. But one was identified, a Sergt. Smith, who made a satisfactory explanation of his presence in the saloon.

At this point a recruit gave out that in daylight he could identify one of the men connected with the robbery. Mr. Van Duser insisted that the train remain here till daylight so that the identification could be made. Major Noble would not consent to this. At 1 o'clock the District Attorney and the Major came to an issue, and the Major gave orders to have the train start. A writ of attachment was then secured on the local ticket agent prohibiting the movement of the train from Winnemucca until 5 o'clock A. M., or until the soldier had been turned over to the officers. At 1:30 o'clock this morning Mr. Van Duser consented to the release of the train.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

WASHINGTON, June 30.—The Annapolis has arrived at Cramps' Shipyard.

The Detroit has arrived at the Brooklyn Navy Yard.

The Prairie has sailed from New London for Gardiner's Bay.

The Dolphin sailed to-day from Washington, taking Assistant Secretary Allen for a trip of inspection of the navy stations and yards north of the Chesapeake.

The Machias has arrived at Key West, with the floating dry dock and in tow of the tugs Piscataquay and Potomac.

The Standish is to take the Gloucester to New York to be docked.

NEW GERMAN LLOYD BOAT.

Company Wants a 23-Knot Ship—Take Kaiser Friedrich's Place.

Messrs. Oelrichs & Co., New York agents of the North German Lloyd Steamship Company, yesterday received the following cable message from the headquarters of the company in Bremen: "Negotiations are now pending between the North German Lloyd and the Vulcan Shipbuilding Company of Stettin with reference to the construction of a new fast twin-screw steamship of twenty-three to twenty-four knots for the Bremen-Southampton-New York Line, the steamer to be ready for service in the year 1901."

The agents of the line announced that on account of the withdrawal of the steamship Kaiser Friedrich, which steamer has been returned to her builders, the North German Lloyd have recalled two of their Mediterranean steamships for temporary service in their northern line from Bremen to New York. The steamship Saale will sail from Bremen Aug. 15, Sept. 12, and Oct. 10, and will be reinforced on Sept. 12 by the Kaiser Wilhelm II. The Saale will sail on Sept. 12 from Bremen via Southampton, and the Kaiser Wilhelm II. on the same day via Cherbourg. In this way it is proposed to take care of all the passengers of the Kaiser Friedrich.

A HAVANA RUMOR DENIED.

La Lucha Said Gen. Brooke Is to be Sent to the Philippines and that R. P. Porter May Succeed Him.

HAVANA, June 30.—La Lucha publishes a dispatch from Washington to-day which says:

"It is practically assured that Gen. Brooke will be sent to the Philippines command, with an increased army, and that he will be succeeded here by a Civil Governor of Cuba, who will probably be Robert P. Porter."

At headquarters no intimation of any such arrangement, if it be contemplated, has been received, but the dispatch has caused considerable comment. The English edition of the paper will say editorially to-morrow:

"While Gen. Brooke has done as well as, and probably better than, most military men would have done in the same position and while he has at all times evinced a desire to secure justice and has succeeded in winning the confidence of our people on all sides, it is nevertheless a fact that army life does not fit a man to assume a civil rôle, especially in such trying circumstances as exist here. A civilian Governor of Cuba is needed. Mr. Robert P. Porter, however, is believed to be prejudiced against the Cubans. They have no confidence in him and will protest against such an appointment as is indicated in our Washington dispatch if the news should be confirmed. Cuba wants as Governor an American civilian of known ability, a statesman of undoubted integrity and impartiality."

WASHINGTON, June 30.—The statement published in La Lucha that Gen. Brooke is to be sent to the Philippines, and will be succeeded at Havana by Robert P. Porter, was brought to the attention of Secretary Alger to-night.

He promptly denied the report, saying in reply to a written inquiry that there was not "a word of truth in it."

Special Tariff Commissioner Porter, whose mission in Cuba and Puerto Rico practically ended last February, has, according to his statements, been on leave from the Treasury Department without pay since that time. He returned from an extended trip to Europe two weeks ago and sailed again last Wednesday, after spending a greater part of the intervening time in consultation with Government officials at Washington.

In an interview just before he sailed Mr. Porter stated that he was going to Russia in a private capacity to study economic problems, and that the results of his study would be set forth in a book. Mr. Porter explained that he had not resigned from the Treasury Department, because President McKinley and Secretary Gage had expressed a desire to have him arrange a Philippine tariff when the islands were ready to resume commerce and industry.

"If the President wants me to take up any other work," said Mr. Porter, "he has not mentioned it to me."

GEN. WOOD IN WASHINGTON.

Will Confer on the Cuban Situation—He Remains in the Army.

WASHINGTON, June 30.—Gen. Leonard Wood was in Washington to-day. He came at the request of the officials of the War Department to confer with the President and Secretary of War regarding the situation in the islands, and to discuss with them his future plans.

Gen. Wood expects to leave for Santiago either to-morrow or the day following. He has declined the offer made him to become the President of the Washington Traction and Electric Company, and will remain in the army. The President and the Secretary of War want him to remain in Santiago, where he has been so successful.

Some time ago Gen. Wood sought service in the Philippines, but it was then believed, as it is now, that his services could not be spared in Cuba.

The Affray at Cienfuegos.

HAVANA, June 30.—The father of Señor Santa Maria, the Spanish planter who was killed by a stray bullet at Cienfuegos in the recent affray between the Cubans and Americans, has arrived here and is seeking the services of an American lawyer with a view to securing indemnity from the United States Government. He asserts that his son was struck by a Krag-Jorgensen bullet, and that the American pickets were the only armed men concerned in the affair who carried Krag-Jorgensens.

NO YELLOW FEVER IN HAVANA.

Gen. Ludlow Complains of Newspaper Reports that the Authorities Are Concealing Actual Conditions.

HAVANA, June 30.—Gen. Ludlow, Military Governor of Havana, in the course of an official communication to Gov. Gen. Brooke, complains of statements printed in American newspapers regarding the existence of yellow fever here, which intimate that the authorities have reasons of their own for concealing the actual facts of the case. The particular statements to which he refers appeared about ten days ago. One of them was to the effect that persons who had just returned from Havana declared that there was more yellow fever in Cuba than it was the policy of the Administration to allow the public to know of, and the other that, notwithstanding the denials of the American authorities in Havana, there were fifteen cases of yellow fever here on June 2.

Both statements, Gen. Ludlow says, are entirely without foundation. Extreme care, he declares, is taken to procure reports regarding all cases known or suspected. Every case is watched with the utmost care by from three to five physicians, and there is absolutely no ground for believing, Gen. Ludlow says, that he is not in possession of every individual fact relating to contagious or infectious diseases in the City of Havana.

In the course of his communication, Gen. Ludlow alleges that it is altogether impossible for him to understand why such statements are made except as motives underlie the frequent intimations of this nature, prejudicial to all concerned, implying conditions far worse than those that exist and deliberately misstating the facts.

"There is not an atom of truth in these statements," he continues, "and concealment would be invalid as it might be criminal. Every case that can possibly be considered a suspect is so treated, and it often happens that a case is under treatment for several days, in consequence of the divided opinion of the doctors. Neither on June 2 nor to-day is there a single case of yellow fever in Havana."

Commenting upon this communication to the Governor General, Gen. Ludlow said to-day:

"The present health conditions in Havana are extraordinarily good, and I cannot understand why any one who stays here only a few days should attempt to write 'the entire truth' about Cuba when he must know that he has only a superficial idea of things, and is probably wrong in every other sentence."

Yellow Fever Appears in Salvador.

WASHINGTON, June 30.—The United States Consul at Salvador informs the State Department that yellow fever has made its appearance there.

THE KRIM LEAVES QUARANTINE.

Yellow Fever Case Too Far Advanced for Dr. Doty's Serum.

The Munson Line steamship Krim, from Havana and Matanzas, which arrived at Quarantine Thursday, and had been detained on account of a case of yellow fever aboard, after being thoroughly disinfected was permitted to proceed yesterday to her dock. The sick man, Chief Officer John Johnson, has been placed in the Swinburne Island Hospital, and the rest of the old crew are on Hoffman Island, where they will be kept until Monday night.

Health Officer Doty said he had not used his recently discovered serum in the case for three reasons. "First," he said, "the case is too far advanced; second, the patient was getting along very well when he arrived and is still improving; third, nearly all the serum I had was sent off to Vera Cruz on Wednesday, and I am keeping the remainder for a case in which it will do good. My experiments with the serum thus far have been confined to guinea pigs and the like, but Dr. B. E. Baker of Charleston is now carrying a large quantity to Vera Cruz, which place was selected because it is full of yellow fever.

"It will be a month or six weeks before I know the result of the experiments. We intend to make the tests on numbers of people, for even a successful outcome of two or three attempts would not prove anything. If the serum comes up to our expectations it will only be of value in the earliest stages of the disease, which are long past in the case I now have in charge."

OTIS NEEDS 50,000 TROOPS.

Gen. Harrison Grey Otis, Who Was in the Philippines, Says a Large Force Is Required.

CHICAGO, June 30.—Gen. Harrison Grey Otis of Los Angeles, Cal., who was with the Eighth Army Corps at Manila, and who saw nearly a year's fighting around that city, arrived in Chicago last night en route for Washington.

Gen. Otis discussed the situation in the Philippines at considerable length. "With 50,000 troops all told, say 30,000 for the fighting columns and 20,000 for garrison duty," he said, "Major Gen. Otis can suppress the revolt before the next rainy season, restore peace, establish order, protect all well-meaning natives of Luzon in their rights of person and property, and establish and maintain a simple, economical, just, and effective Government over the islands."

"Do you believe the Filipinos are capable of self-government, or will it be necessary for the United States to maintain a standing army on the islands for a great length of time?"

"In their present state I do not believe the Filipinos are capable of self-government. If the restraint and control of this Government were withdrawn from them now, I believe they would be at each other's throats in a very short time and make a farce of self-government. The conclusion from this premise, therefore, is that it will be necessary for the United States to maintain a considerable force in the islands for an indefinite period. Such a course will, in my judgment, be unavoidable if we are to hold, protect, and properly govern the possessions we wrested from Spain as legitimate prizes of war in an honorable combat.

"This country owes much to itself, and it owes the distinct obligation of providing a sound, adequate, and just Government to the natives of the Philippine group. Moreover, it owes something to the world in this regard, for it would be a shame and a reproach to an enlightened Nation to conquer and possess a half-civilized land and then abandon it without adequate governmental protection and internal security."

"Has there ever been any question as to the duty of the Government in the Philippines?"

"I cannot see how the duty of the Government in the Philippines can be fairly questioned by any self-respecting American with a proper conception of the actual situation. It was not possible to avoid hostilities after the capture of Manila. The most careful, honest, and persistent efforts to accomplish that desirable result were made by Major Gen. Otis and all in his command, in obedience to the orders of the President of the United States.

"Regarding the general situation in the Philippines, let these prime facts be borne in mind: First, with the present small force now available in Luzon, the enemy have been defeated in every engagement; second, no serious mistakes have been made by Major Gen. Otis, either military or civil. He has shown himself to be a commander with a strong grasp on the situation. He has ability, experience, skill, integrity, and a marvelous capacity for work."

THE WORK OF RECRUITING.

Cabinet Discusses the Situation in the East and Secretary Alger Reports Progress in Enlistment.

WASHINGTON, June 30.—The situation in the Philippines was discussed at the Cabinet meeting to-day, and general satisfaction was expressed in the Administration's plans for the reinforcement of Gen. Otis, which contemplate the reopening of active operations on a large scale when the rainy season closes, Sept. 15. Secretary Alger reported that enlistments were coming up to expectations. With a view to officering the regiments raised under the volunteer provisions of the Army bill, the records of the officers of the volunteer organizations which saw service in Cuba and Puerto Rico, and which are now serving in the Philippines, are being carefully examined in order that recognition may be given to such of them as may desire to re-enter or continue in the service according to their ability and merit. Some of the meritorious non-commissioned officers may also be recognized. State lines are to be ignored. Some regular officers are also to be commissioned as volunteer officers.

The first orders were issued to-day for recruiting the troops under the clause authorizing the enlistment of 35,000 men. The order contemplates enlisting men for the three skeleton regiments in the Philippines. Recruiting officers have been instructed to enlist men with this understanding.

A statement prepared in the office of the Adjutant General of the army shows that with the departure of the Pennsylvania from San Francisco about 3,500 reinforcements were dispatched to the Philippines this week. These troops are carried on the transports Zealandia, Sheridan, Valencia, and Pennsylvania, and includes 50 officers and 3,444 men. About half of the troops are recruits intended to fill gaps in the regiments in the Philippines caused by deaths, disabilities, and discharges.

There are about 3,000 recruits at San Francisco which are also intended to recruit the regular regiments in the Philippines up to their maximum strength of 128 men to a company. Including the Nineteenth Infantry, nuder orders for Manila and troops at San Francisco, there are 4,000 ready to start for Manila as soon as transportation can be provided.

One of the members of the Cabinet, speaking in connection with the campaign in the Philippines, said to-night: "The President has given Gen. Otis to understand that he is to have all the men necessary in the conduct of the operations against the insurgents. Gen. Otis has been told this in so many words, the President having said to him in effect that if he did not have enough men it was his own fault. The President also realizes that the better the men are cared for and their health preserved the more capable they will be of doing effective work, and before the rainy season began Gen. Otis was instructed to prepare for it and in various ways was given to understand the President's desire that the soldiers should be well cared for and well fed."

Many Sick Soldiers Leave Manila.

WASHINGTON, June 30.—Gen. Otis notifies the War Department that the transport Morgan City left Manila June 24 for San Francisco with 464 sick.

THE DEWEY RECEPTION.

Meeting of the Various Committees Held for Purpose of Organization.

The various committees in charge of the arrangements for the reception to Admiral Dewey met in the City Hall yesterday for the purpose of organization. The Committee on Plan and Scope, at a subsequent meeting, decided that land and naval parades shall be features of the celebration.

Many offers have been received by the committee from organizations which desire to take part in the reception. One of these is from the New York Saengerbund, which offers to provide a chorus of from 800 to 1,000 voices for the reception. This tender is still under consideration.

The Committee on Transportation, at yesterday's meeting, passed a resolution requesting all railroad and steamship companies having terminals in New York to sell tickets, good for four days, at one fare for the round trip.

A meeting of the Executive Committee will be held at noon on Thursday, to make arrangements for drawing money to defray the preliminary expenses of the committee.

The Dewey Home Fund, $11,867.

WASHINGTON, June 30.—The amount of subscriptions to the Dewey Home Fund received to-day was $273, making a total to date of $11,867.

Sampson to Meet Dewey at Fayal?

NEWPORT, June 30.—Naval officers here attached to the North Atlantic Squadron say they expect the squadron will meet Admiral Dewey at Fayal some time previous to Oct. 1.

Justice Hayes Retires.

Justice John Hayes of the Court of Special Sessions completed his judicial term at noon yesterday. A number of his friends assembled in the courtroom at the conclusion of the day's session, among them District Attorney Gardiner and several members of his staff. Colonel Gardiner made a brief address regretting the retirement of the Justice and speaking of the esteem in which he was held. Ex-Assistant District Attorney Stephen J. O'Hare spoke in behalf of the lawyers who practice in the Criminal Court Building. Justice Hayes replied and expressed his thanks for the complimentary remarks.

Advance order is required if you wish to be sure of getting THE NEW YORK TIMES of Sunday, with Illustrated Magazine Supplement, Henry Norman's cable letter from London, and other features.—Adv.

RELIGIOUS NEWS AND VIEWS

Episcopalians Hope to Succeed Where Presbyterians Failed.

WANT A CHURCH ON 116TH ST.

Bishop Potter and Church of the Archangel Congregation Consider the Field an Admirable One.

Comment is aroused among those who study New York church conditions by the announcement that the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Archangel would undertake to build a new church in One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, somewhere between Eighth and Lenox Avenues. This is the precise field which the Rev. Dr. James Chambers, who lately gave up the struggle in Calvary Presbyterian Church, declares to have been pre-empted by the Jews. Further comment was excited by the figures presented by the Federation of Churches and Christian Workers, which show that in one part of this neighborhood there are no fewer than 3,044 Protestant families, more than two-thirds of whom are American-born.

The Church of the Archangel is the one that lost its church property while the Rev. R. W. Kenyon was rector of it. Becoming involved hopelessly, its church was sold to the Roman Catholic congregation of St. Thomas the Apostle. The Rev. G. S. Pratt, one of the assistant ministers at St. Michael's, rallied the congregation of the Church of the Archangel, and it has been worshipping in a hall in One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, near Eighth Avenue. The hall is the second floor of a two-story building, and therefore exceedingly warm in July and August. The Vestry has consequently voted to hold services during the months named in the parlors of the rector, at St. Nicholas Avenue and One Hundred and Eighteenth Street. A membership of 132 has been gathered, a Sunday school of 200, and a small fund accumulated toward the purchase of a site for a new church and parish house.

At the last meeting of the Vestry a committee was named with the rector at its head, to canvass the matter of site and funds. The committee, in addition to the Rev. Mr. Pratt, is Major Frank Keck, George A. Nelson, Dr. W. J. Gaudineer, and Henry I. Thornton. Speaking of the prospects yesterday, a member of the Vestry said:

"All we had left from the wreck of our previous effort was the chancel furniture and the benches which we have in the hall. But we have prospered since undertaking our work anew, having raised last year for current expenses almost $2,000. We regard the field here as an admirable one. So does Bishop Potter, who has written to us thus: 'You hold a point of real importance, and I hope that you may secure the help that you need to make that hold permanent, and to enable you to build up a strong and self-supporting parish.'

"In our co-operative parish work no fewer than 1,585 Protestant families, and not all of them resident within our parish lines, are assigned to us, who only have a hall seating 250 persons. The Morningside Baptist Church, which also worships in a hall, has 1,450 assigned to it. Besides, the neighborhood is growing. The people are students in colleges, clerks, artists—a good middle-grade class, who may not make large contributions, but who always give something and do it regularly. I do not care to discuss Calvary Church's field, but I do not believe the conditions two blocks east vary greatly from those about us."

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

Notes of the International Series Selection for July 9.

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SUBJECT—Daniel in Babylon.—Daniel, i., 8-21.

GOLDEN TEXT—Daniel purposed in his heart that he would not defile himself.—Daniel, i., 8.

So far as time is concerned, Hosea and Daniel were very far apart. The one fulfilled his ministry some years before Israel was taken captive to Assyria; the other, nearly a hundred and fifty years later, when the Babylonish captivity of Judah had begun. As regards condition, they were equally far apart. The one was an honored prophet among God's people, and in his own land; the other, a helpless captive among strangers, and in a heathen country. But as regards their spiritual relationship, they were very near to each other. The one called men to return to God; the other had "returned," and was walking in fellowship with Him.

Now, he and his companions are presented to us as being tested to show what kind of men they are. All—who like them have returned to God and are endeavoring to "walk in newness of life," (Rom., vi., 4)—must undergo the same tests. They are not, however, tests to show them to themselves, that they may know whether or not they have really submitted to God; but they are tests to show to the world in which they move how and where they stand.

In the case of Daniel and his companions these tests—as in every other case—were continued for a long time, and were of various kinds, for the standing is never settled by one, or even two, trials, and the trials themselves are never exactly alike. This week we see these young men just after their arrival in Babylon. Next week it will be in "a burning, fiery furnace," and soon after it will be "in the den of lions." Each of these trials undoubtedly was very hard to endure, but probably it will appear at first sight to most readers that the one which comes before us to-day was the lightest of them all. Yet, if they look deeper, they will see that it was the hardest of all.

It did not, to be sure, endanger the body as much as the others, but it did require them to stand day by day true to principle, amid the scoffing and ridicule of a self-indulgent world, without flinching or wavering, for three whole years. All experience shows that with most men this is vastly harder to do than to face for a day or a night a fiery furnace or a lion's den. If Daniel and his companions had not endured the test we are to consider to-day, they would never have been able to meet those which came upon them later. In all this they were the representatives of many in every age.

The time of this history is in the beginning of what is popularly known as the "Babylonish Captivity" of seventy years. This captivity, however, did not commence with the final overthrow of Judah, in the reign of Zedekiah, the last King of Judah, but some eighteen or twenty years before, in the reign of Jeholakim, his brother. When he became the vassal of Nebuchadnezzar on the overthrow of Pharaoh he agreed to pay tribute to his new master. But after three years he rebelled. Then Nebuchadnezzar came against Jerusalem and took it, binding him "in fetters to carry him to Babylon." (Second Chron., xxxvi., 6.)

DANIEL IN CAPTIVITY.

Among the prisoners taken with him to this great city were Daniel and his companions. (i., 1-6.) They were all mere lads of about fifteen or sixteen years of age, and were "of the King's seed," or "of the Princes." (V. 3.) Transported from the hills and mountains of Judah to the flat plains of the Euphrates, everything about them was very different from their old homes, but very attractive to their young and ardent minds, especially as they were brought at once into the King's household. According to the custom common among the nations of the time, they were selected for special training at the King's expense, and for attendants at his Court. At the same time their names were changed from the Hebrew form, which recognized their relation to Jehovah by the terminations "el" and "jah," to names which identified them with the gods of Babylon. By this careful training the best abilities of conquered nations were supposed to be secured, to add to the prosperity of the conquerors; and by this change of name it was expected that the captives would become attached to their new home and to its religion.

This training lasted for three years. (V. 5.) At the end of that time the students were examined by a high court, "at which the King presided, and at which the nobles and sages of he land assisted. The sages probably proposed difficult questions, which the youths readily answered, and were in turn allowed to put questions which the sages could not answer. We suppose, also, that the youths were expected or allowed to propose and defend certain theses against each other." (Kitto.) This examination, however, does not seem to have been directed so much to ascertain how much had been learned as to ascertain how much their faculties had been sharpened, so as to be quick to apprehend and ready to solve unexpected and difficult problems. A very interesting illustration of something of this kind is given in the third and fourth chapters of the Apocryphal First Book of Esdras in which Zerrubbabel is represented as proving so conclusively that truth is stronger than wine, woman, or the King, that he is not only exalted to a seat upon the throne of Darius, and to be called "the cousin" of the King, but also secures the royal command to rebuild the Temple in Jerusalem.

When Daniel and his companions were thus set apart it was because they were found to be superior in physical development, education, and in the manners and customs of a kingly court. (V. 4.) They did not sit at the King's table, but they were supplied with the same food and enjoyed the companionship and teaching of the King's courtiers. In all this there was nothing painful or in any way to be dreaded. On the contrary, to most lads of their age such a situation would probably have great attractions, and they would be apt to congratulate themselves that their captivity was to be in the midst of so much comfort and pleasure. Even as conscientious Jews, they might have argued, with great plausibility, that they knew nothing wrong about the food that would be set before them, or of the service they might be called upon to perform, and therefore that they could not justly be condemned if they did sometimes violate the strict letter of their own laws in matters over which they had no control. Such arguments would have been just as sound then as they are now in regard to many of the great social, moral, and religious questions of our everyday life.

But Daniel and his companions took a different view of their responsibilities. Although they well knew that the food provided for them was appointed by their King, and that it would always be palatable, nourishing, and in every respect healthy, pleasant, and good, yet they knew that it might very often be of a character forbidden to them by the law of their God, (Lev., xi.,) or it might be meat from which the blood had not been drawn, as prescribed by that law, (Lev. xvii., 12-14,) or it possibly might be contaminated by being offered to an idol. (First Cor., viii., 7.) To partake of it freely, therefore, involved the risk of being often ceremonially defiled, according to the law under which they had been brought up, and lead them to depart from all the precepts of their fathers. It was this risk and liability which they determined to avoid.

WOULD NOT BE DEFILED.

So "Daniel purposed in his heart that he would not defile himself with the portion of the King's meat, nor with the wine which he drank." (V. 8.) His companions made the same resolve. But it was no mere whim of the moment; it was a matter in which character was more concerned than comfort, and in all high-minded men and boys comfort always gives way to character. In the eyes of Daniel, it would be a very great loss to himself to be "defiled"; and if he were defiled, he himself must do it. He therefore did not request that he might not be defiled by the action of some one else, but he decided that "he would not defile himself." He had not only a personal responsibility in the matter, but also a personal liberty. It was not that he feared that he might become a glutton or a drunkard, but that he would lose his fellowship with his God, and sin against Him. His temperance was the result of his faith, and in no sense a substitute for it.

Having formed a purpose, he also formed a plan for carrying it out, and a proof by which it could be tested. He did not leave it to be accomplished by any chance or circumstances, or its wisdom to be decided by any peradventure. He knew that it would not do to say—as many have done, and still do—"I will be very watchful, and when I have reason to believe that I ought not to eat this or drink that, I will make some excuse for declining, and stop then and there." He knew that such times must come in the very nature of things, and that they had better be provided for before they came than afterward. Then there would be no risk of being overtaken unawares and off his guard. Besides, having made the purpose, he could strengthen himself by prayer to stand to it. This is very often forgotten by the youth of our day.

So Daniel determined that his plan should go into operation at the very outset of his new life. He had a reason for his purpose which conscience approved, and he had faith enough in God to believe that "when a man's ways please the Lord, He maketh even his enmies to be at peace with him." (Prov., xvi., 7.) So he frankly and courteously "requested" Ashpenaz, "the prince of eunuchs, that he might not defile himself," evidently explaining that he meant by "defiling" no mere outward soiling or evil habit, but that which would affect his standing before his God.

The answer of Ashpenaz showed that there was no unwillingness to grant the request, but only a personal fear, which was well founded in such an arbitrary court. Daniel, therefore, at once proceeded to take the matter into his own hands, feeling assured of the favor of Ashpenaz if he could be relieved from danger. So he arranged for an experiment with "Melzar, or the steward." (V. 11, margin.) In all this there was dignity, candor, courteousness, and patience—no decrying the opinions of others or their practices, and no self-righteous exaltation of himself.

The proof to which he proposed to submit his plan was so reasonable that the plan at once commended itself to the steward. It involved no haste, and it exposed no one to censure, much less to danger. To carry it out was also a very trying matter to Daniel and his companions. During the ten days of the preliminary experiment it was undoubtedly very hard for them to have nothing but "pulse to eat and water to drink." (V. 12.) while all about them were feasting on delicacies. It was still harder if their associates ridiculed them for their singularity. But at the end of the ten days the proof that the plan was a good one was not only satisfactory to themselves, but it was convincing to all about them. Then there was no gainsaying its wisdom.

Just such in principle are the proofs required of all God's children. It is the proof demanded by St. Paul when he said, "I beseech you, therefore, brethren, by the mercies of God, that ye present your bodies a living sacrifice, holy, acceptable unto God, which is your reasonable service." (Rom., xii., 1

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OVERSTEPPING THE BOUNDS.

Mr. CHARLES J. BONAPARTE of Baltimore delivered the Phi Beta Kappa oration at Harvard on Thursday. Mr. BONAPARTE is an anti-imperialist and inclined to despair of his country. Our public men are far gone in degeneracy and this land is a prey to hastening ills. Pessimism of this vague and misty sort is not uncommon among anti-imperialists and nobody is either surprised or shocked by it. But Mr. BONAPARTE descended from the general to the particular, and uttered specific personal criticisms and made the gravest charges with a freedom that indicates that he is either very well informed or very reckless.

We quote from his address one passage that it is not possible to pass by in silence:

"It ought to be, but I do not think it, incredible that a resolution of Congress actually or virtually declaring war may be one day signed by a President who himself believes war 'contrary to the best calculations of policy' for this country, but has been led to think it also, and perhaps to think it falsely, necessary or advisable to assure his party's victory at the polls, possibly to assure his own re-election to office. I say this, fully recognizing the moral obliquity involved in his act. A heavier weight could hardly rest on any man's conscience, a more formidable indictment could hardly await any man at the bar of history, than must fall to the lot of one who knows he has bartered the lives of his fellow-countrymen, the security of his country, the peace of the world for partisan advantage or guilty personal ambition. WASHINGTON may have reasonably believed that no man capable of such conduct would ever sit in the chair he first filled; for us, this belief is, to my mind, no longer reasonable."

Mr. BONAPARTE here means to charge President MCKINLEY with the most monstrous crime of which any American President has been accused. He means his audience to understand that in his opinion the President brought about the war with Spain for political ends, in order to gratify his ambition for a second term. The accusation is as cold-blooded as the crime would have been had the President committed it. It is a shameful and atrocious calumny.

There was once a very great General bearing the name of the President's critic who was, indeed, capable of provoking a war to gratify ambition. The lives of his legions of soldiers were merely the price he was willing to pay for glory and dominion. To be capable of such deeds a man must be cast in that colossal mold. Does Mr. BONAPARTE think WILLIAM MCKINLEY capable of those mighty passions? Is it not, in fact, not only atrocious, but manifestly absurd, to charge upon him crimes that are quite beyond the plan and scope of his character, or the character of any American President that ever lived and served?

Anti-imperialism is not to be commended to the approval of the people of this country by intemperance and absurdity of speech.

UNDER ONE MANAGEMENT.

Now that underground rapid transit is been remitted to the dim and distant hereafter by the efforts of high and low statesmen at Albany there is no railroad improvement within the range of possibility that would promote the comfort and convenience of the people of New York to so high a degree as the consolidation of all the surface lines and the Manhattan Company's elevated roads under one management. The repeated rumors that the Metropolitan Company is endeavoring to effect such a consolidation by acquiring control of the Manhattan and Third Avenue Roads are difficult to verify, although generally believed to be true; but every intelligent citizen of New York, except Mr. RUSSELL SAGE, at once perceives the benefits which would result from such a merging of interests.

The patron of our present wonderfully improved system of surface travel who lets his memory take him back to the days when horses were the only motive power in use has a good measure of the advance that it is still possible to make by a general consolidation. Perhaps it is not now practicable to improve the facilities we possess quite as much as they have been improved by the introduction of electric power and the transfer system, but there is still room for a notable betterment, that would in a short time make what we have now seem inadequate and behind the age.

The greatest improvement that could be made would be the transformation of the elevated roads into express lines. Half or more than half of their downtown stations could be abolished with a great resulting gain in speed. The subtrolley cars now carry a passenger to Forty-second or Fifty-ninth Street in as short a time, practically, as the elevated trains. The Metropolitan Company's surface lines, particularly if it secures control, as it ought to do, of the Third Avenue lines, would furnish ample accommodation for the travel below Fifty-ninth Street, employing the elevated lines for the long-haul passengers, who are now the chief sufferers from slow transit. Their situation would be at once and greatly improved by converting the Manhattan roads into an express system. It would be possible doubtless to carry passengers to Harlem in less than twenty minutes. That is the boon Harlem has sighed for these long years.

The establishment of the transfer system between the lines of the Metropolitan and the Third Avenue Companies would save the people of the city several millions of nickels in the course of a year, and would leave passengers free to choose the most convenient routes of travel all over the city, whereas they are now often constrained to choose an inconvenient route to secure the advantage of the transfer.

The Forty-second Street line affords the best illustration of the gain from making the transfer system universal. It passes the Grand Central Station, the only railroad passenger station on Manhattan Island. It crosses Second, Lexington, Madison, Sixth and Eighth Avenues, and Broadway, in which are cable or sub-trolley lines operated by the Metropolitan Company, with which it is not at present on a transfer footing. If the Third Avenue Company, which controls the Forty-second Street line, passes into the hands of the Metropolitan Company an exchange of traffic by transfer would at once be established.

We observe that the bosom of Mr. SAGE is still shaken with alarm lest the creation of a monopoly of the street railway business in this great city should in some way imperil the pocket or the liberty of the citizen. Inasmuch as the Metropolitan Company, which, according to report, is reaching out for this monopoly, has won great popular favor by the ability of its management and the way it has of giving its passengers the largest measure of accommodation for the minimum cost, it does not seem likely that Mr. SAGE will be able to impress his views upon the public mind. Every sensible man knows that it would be a public blessing if all the railroads in the city were managed with the ability and the consideration for the convenience of their patrons which is characteristic of the Metropolitan.

COMMERCE AND COLONIES.

In the June number of Harper's Magazine Mr. WORTHINGTON C. FORD treats the subject of our "Trade Policy with the Colonies." He brings to it the habitually broad view of the historian and the trained acumen and grasp of the scientific statistician. The result is well worth the attention of all who have to do with the determination of the policy to be adopted as to our various outlying possessions or who hope to influence that policy.

If there is any lingering belief that the late war was waged for the purpose of trade advantage, Mr. FORD's article may not dispel it, but it will go far to convince the most skeptical that those who entertained any such purpose were deeply deluded. He shows that the probable trade of the islands to which we can now claim ownership, the Philippines and Puerto Rico, will not in all probability for a long time to come, if ever, begin to repay the cost of their acquisition or even the cost of the administration of the former. Cuba is a problem apart, since we have not assumed permanent control of its affairs, and only a temporary policy as to them is open to us. But as to the others we have to contemplate actual or ultimate possession with legal right to determine the regulation of their trade and production, the terms of their intercourse with other peoples, their tariffs, and, so far as law can fix them, the conditions of their labor supply.

As between the Philippines and Puerto Rico, the latter is relatively a small concern. It is pretty fully settled, and the supply of native labor is probably sufficient to the effective demand. Its principal market in the past has been Spain, which was secured to it by tariff rates that are now abolished. We can ultimately substitute tariff arrangements that will tend to make of the United States an equally secure market, but it is doubtful if it will be as good a one, and the process will necessarily be tedious and somewhat uncertain. In any case, the demand for our own products which such arrangements would enable the Puerto Ricans to take and pay for can never be very important. A tariff for revenue only and free entry for the products of Puerto Rico into American markets is the plain dictate of common sense, but the results are by no means enticing so far as can now be seen.

For the Philippines Mr. FORD sees little hope of the creation of a market for our products or of the development of a native production that will be of any profit to the United States. He is inclined to the opinion that the supply of labor for such production as is possible must come from Chinese immigration, and that the market for whatever may be produced must for a long time be found in China. With the pre-emption of the Chinese coast by the various European powers for the purpose of more or less exclusive trade advantage, except in the case of Great Britain, this market is of doubtful and precarious value. Under these conditions he sees no policy to pursue but that of "free trade in the Philippines, permitting the islands to find their place under the full stress of competition." The application of the Chinese exclusion laws to the islands he regards as "absurd."

We have only indicated very briefly some of the points in the very careful and comprehensive article of Mr. FORD. We confess that it seems to us a little too cautious, because it does not allow for the force of possible development, if freedom of trade be frankly established, from the action of forces that have not hitherto had a chance to assert themselves. But it is a contribution of distinct value to the problems that must be faced, and its arguments for commercial freedom as the only source of hopeful solution of these problems are unanswerable.

THE CONTROLLER ON THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

Quite apart from the specific merits of what he has to say, the article of Mr. COLER, in the current number of The North American Review, is full of encouragement. It is not buncombe or political talk. It is a really serious examination, by one of the chief officers of the city, of the question how far the scheme of government adopted by the framers of the charter has been vindicated and how far it has been discredited, by actual experience of its workings. No matter how sound or unsound the conclusions that are reached, this fact is a matter for public congratulation. Our readers are aware that we are not of those who think to better our municipal conditions by squawking "Tammany" in season and out of season, and by impartially blackwashing every public official because he belongs to "the organization." The fact plainly is that it is the only avenue to public service in this city. Is there a better citizen of it, even though he has now relinquished his citizenship, a more public-spirited man in it, than ABRAM S. HEWITT? And yet it must be within the recollection of many of our readers that Mr. HEWITT on a public occasion when promiscuous denunciations of Tammany were flying about took occasion to remind his audience that he himself had done what public service he had at that time done, as a member of Congress and as a Mayor, as a Tammany man and as a candidate of Tammany Hall.

There is really, five years out of six, no other avenue to public service in this city, and this has been true during the memory of the present generation. Mr. HEWITT is a veteran. Mr. COLER is a novice. And yet Mr. COLER has the right of every generous and aspiring mind to desire the opportunities of public service. It is a question for himself how far his compliance with the conditions of public service disable him from doing public service. We are bound to say that the impartiality and freedom of his criticism do not indicate that he has shackled himself in taking a nomination. We do not forget nor do we wish our readers to forget that those conditions are wrong and abnormal, and that we ought all to strive for their improvement. Boss-government is too bad a form of government to be submitted to by freemen.

When we come to the specific propositions of his paper we find honesty, shrewdness, and a philosophic temper and habit of mind that are, we repeat, immensely encouraging. Of the last of these qualities we venture to give one instance. The theory of the framers of the charter, in providing "the borough system," was, says Mr. COLER,

—to build around the city treasury on the one hand and the rights of the people on the other hand a series of bulwarks or safeguards against possible corruption in office. A public treasury is never protected by an increase of patronage, the cost of which must come out of the funds that are to be guarded.

Evidently this is one of the remarks that cannot proceed from the "practical man" who is not also a thinker. The specific propositions of the Controller may be disputable. Up in the Borough of the Bronx, for instance, we understand that the people are living under a fine old patriarchal system, and are entirely content with the benign and patriarchal sway of their boss. So it seems the "borough system," which is merely the old system under which the "old man," the "Alderman," was in charge of his ward, may not work so badly. We think Mr. COLER is much too civil to the framers of the charter. If Mr. COLER is right and we are right in maintaining that the Municipal Assembly must at once be extinguished, as what the late THOMAS CARLYLE called "a devouring absurdity," then there is no use in pretending that the men who constructed it, in the face of recent and grievous experience, were other than public malefactors. But politeness never does harm, so long as it does not compromise truth. When Mr. COLER sums up the weaknesses of the charter as the provision of "too much government and unnecessary division of authority," everybody who has been attending to its workings must agree with him.

But we own that our chief interest in the article has been curiosity about the author, and that that curiosity has been most agreeably assuaged. There are two men in the City Government, very little known before, who have managed to make reputations for themselves as well-meaning and intelligent citizens. One of them is Mr. GUGGENHEIMER. The other is Mr. COLER.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—It is only natural, perhaps, that The London Globe, which, of all the newspapers published in England's large metropolis, most readily accepts and most frequently prints grossly "sensational" stories about happenings in the United States, should also be the London paper which is most horrified by the peculiarities of what it calls "American journalism." For its own use no story, provided it comes, or pretends to come, from this country, needs any other recommendation than an apparent tendency to show that we are all graceless barbarians over here, dividing our time between the commission of heinous crimes and contemptible follies, and hastening as fast as we can go to irremediable ruin. However clearly to an instructed, or even to a fair, mind, the story may betray its utter falsity its willful distortion of facts or its reckless exaggeration of them, The Globe gobbles it down whole and then tells all and sundry of the pain that follows. When no provender of this kind is at hand the amiable creature growls because its neighbors are beginning to imitate the enterprise of American papers in getting their news and to duplicate our methods of presenting it. Protesting vehemently against "this innovation," The Globe mournfully admits that there is no present help for the trouble, and can only hope that in time the British reading public will demand a return to the old ways—so respectable because old, and so admirable because they involve the expenditure of little money. Now—but let The Globe describe it: "At present a large section of newspaper readers does not rebel, and is not ashamed to read down the 'Pyramid Headline' to the extravagant news in the publicity of railway carriage or omnibus, and so American journalism is in no immediate danger of collapse. It will, however, certainly kill itself, for such writing lacks, in addition to literary qualifications, staying power, and there is a limit even to the length of a headline. Like the Will Startle of JOHNSON, the American journalist passes his life between rapture and horror, in quiverings of delight or convulsions of disgust, and his company, therefore, is no more pleasant for any length of time than was the society of Mr. Startle. It is pabulum that soon palls." Just thing of it! There are Britons who will read pyramidal headlines in public!

—Capt. COGHLAN told a Topeka reporter the other day that he—the Captain—had learned to be cautious about what he said, recent experience having demonstrated to him the dreadful results that sometimes follow volubility. And yet the Captain proceeded to make some remarks about "hyphenated Americans" that, taken in connection with the poem which got him into trouble, may just possibly stir up some more excitement. "I have," The Topeka State Journal quotes him as saying, "I have no patience with hyphenated citizenship. If a man is an American citizen, he is an American citizen, pure and simple. There is nothing that Europe would rather see to-day than the existence of factions in American citizenship. If these foreign colonists get a foothold in the United States America's power will be on the wane." To be sure, many other people have expressed these same views in words not particularly different, and nothing happened, but then, so have many other persons recited those "Hoch der Kaiser!" verses without disturbing the calm of nations in the slightest degree. The Captain of a warship is different, especially in the estimation of the tribes whose totem is the hyphen, and if they don't proceed to make a row about this rap at them by Capt. COGHLAN we will be vastly—disappointed.

—All Vermont is up and doing, or at least up and planning, in order that when Admiral DEWEY enters the State once more he may be thoroughly convinced that its people are glad to see him. More money will be spent elsewhere in welcoming him, and he will be greeted in several places by greater crowds than can be assembled in any of Vermont's little cities, but the Vermonters intend and expect to make up everything by the cordiality of their greeting and by putting a neighborly warmth into the enthusiasm of their reception. Wherever the Admiral may go in the State there will be minor demonstrations of honor, but the more formal ceremonies, Gov. SMITH has decided, must take place at Montpelier. Just what shape the celebration of the hero's return will take has not yet been decided, but the officials who have assumed the responsibility of arranging matters are considering innumerable suggestions and are confident that before the time comes Vermont will be ready to give the hero from whom she receives so much reflected glory convincing evidences of her appreciation. It has already been settled that the festivities will extend over three whole days—a scheme which may and may not delight the Admiral when he hears of it. There has been some talk of calling a special session of the Legislature, but this, the Governor says, is out of the question, since it would bring on sooner than necessary a fierce struggle for Senator MORRILL's place at Washington. There is, however, nothing in the way of a reunion of the members of the 1898 Legislature, and the State Militia will probably muster its full strength at Montpelier. Admiral DEWEY's relatives think that on arriving in New York he will proceed to Washington and then return at once to pay them a visit.

—Antagonism to "Christian Science" is now finding frequent and emphatic expression in Buffalo, where several peculiarly atrocious homicides have recently been committed by followers of the wretched delusion, and the Health Commissioner of the city has interested himself keenly in the task of protecting the public from the new danger threatening it. With this end in view he has drawn up and introduced in the Aldermanic Council an ordinance better intentioned, we fear, than practical and judicious. The proposed ordinance provides that "any minister, church member, or other person" who, in the absence of a duly qualified practitioner of medicine, ministers in any manner to the sick or injured must within six hours report to the Health Department full details of the case and the treatment given. A regulation so extremely comprehensive naturally invited attack by the "Christian Scientists," and one of them was wise enough to use ridicule instead of argument at the public hearing at which the foes and friends of the ordinance met to discuss it. "Suppose," said this defender of Eddyism, "suppose that one of you Aldermen attended a banquet; suppose you indulged a little too freely, and when you reached home with an aching head, your good wife should fix up a little soda, or lemonade, or cracked ice for you. Wouldn't it be a pleasant thing for her to be obliged to report to the Board of Health, stating name and address of the patient, the nature of his affliction, and so forth?" This was a plea to move the Aldermanic heart, and after the serious discussion of the measure began it was noticed that the members of the committee on whom its destiny depends acted as if they had already made up their minds as to its merits. Of course the ordinance as drawn would never do, and harm rather than good will result from its introduction.

—There seems to be some doubt as to who it was that suggested Admiral SCHLEY as a Presidential candidate, but the question is not a very important one, since, as already reported, he at once announced that he had no ambitions of a political kind. The exact words of his declaration are worth giving. They appear in a letter which he wrote to a prominent Texan Democrat who had written to him on the subject, and are as follows: "Even though I were prominent enough to be thought of for the high place you mention, I could not be persuaded to accept the nomination, if it were tendered, nor could I be induced to serve if I were elected. I am unable to comprehend how any naval officer, who has no acquaintance with public affairs, could hope to serve his country and his people better in a place for which his entire experience and education unfitted him rather than in his profession which has been the thought of his professional life." That is sound doctrine, clearly formulated, and with no reservations or quibbles.

GENERAL NOTES.

Mr. Thomas A. Edison writes to the editor of The Electrical Review that he thinks the name "electro-mobile" is one of the best that could be selected for the electrical carriage.

* * *

The annual expenditure of the Dominion of Canada is reported to have reached $10 a head, and some of the opposition journals are proclaiming that the line of safety has been crossed.

* * *

A statue of the late United States Senator Zebulon B. Vance is to be placed at the eastern entrance to Capitol Square, Raleigh, N. C., opposite the monument to the Confederate dead. The State Legislature appropriated $5,000 for it, and private citizens added $3,000 to the amount.

* * *

The Galveston News predicts that in time, and a short time at that, Texas will be the greatest tobacco-producing State in the Union. This would be a big advance for a State whose tobacco crop not long ago was scarcely sufficient to make any figure in the official statistics of production.

* * *

A plan is on foot in California to celebrate on Oct. 13 next, in Monterey, the semi-centennial of the drafting of the Constitution of the Golden State. Colton Hall, in which the Constitution was framed, is still standing in Monterey, and the desk on which the instrument was signed is in existence.

* * *

The firm of William Shirley & Son, which has been in existence in Baltimore for over fifty-five years, is about to be dissolved. The senior member has been in business on one street for sixty-five years, and for forty-five years has occupied the same building. The head salesman has been with the firm forty-five years.

* * *

The Historical Society of Somerville, Mass., recently had a housewarming, and among the articles exhibited, as enumerated by a local journal, were a communion service, said to be the first one made of silver in America, and a lamp from Pompeii, "confiscated during the civil war from the estate of a wealthy Southern gentleman."

* * *

A Kansas paper has found a place for Gen. Fred Funston when he returns home, or, at least, ventures to suggest one. It bluntly advises the State Pension Agent, "who is rich and does not need it," to resign his office in favor of the General. Then, it predicts, the old soldier and the young soldier and the Nation in general and Kansas in particular will rejoice and be exceeding glad.

"THE CRIME OF DOING BUSINESS."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A few years since I was one of a railroad party traveling by special train through the great State of Texas. The object of our trip was to look to the future development of the St. Louis and Iron Mountain Road, which had just then entered the State.

I remember as our special stopped at the thriving city of Dallas we were saluted by a rubicund merchant in shirt sleeves: "What were we doing by coming to Dallas at that unseasonable time of the day?" Well, our answer was that we had come to the State to look into its resources, and with a view to extend the railroad, if existing conditions justified the experiment. The merchant responded most cordially, and said among other things: "Come on; we in Texas don't care a fig about your politics or religion so long as you bring money and behave yourselves."

This little incident came to my mind after reading your article in this day's TIMES—"The Crime of Doing Business."

Since the time of my visit, in 1877, Texas has got a vast increase in railroad mileage, followed by great development in industry and prosperity.

Now, having got all these great and good things, the people seem to be determined, as you suggest, to make the doing of business in the State a crime to be punished by law.

Gov. Sayer—from whom better things were looked for—appears to lead this revolutionary crusade against business. The Governor is afraid of trusts which do not exist, and is laboring with all his might to bring about their destruction. The Governor is determined not to have any trusts or corporate wealth enter his State. I respectfully suggest one remedy against the intrusion of hated capital, viz.: let the Legislature pass a law making it a punishable crime for any citizen of Texas to buy or sell any article or thing made or produced by any trust or corporation.

Such a measure would be entirely logical. It would compel the people to produce their own sugar, oil, whisky, lead, copper, iron, and hundreds of other useful articles now made by corporate wealth.

Texas should lose no time to make a law confining product and competition within State limits.

S. H. W.

New York, June 30, 1899.

TENEMENT HOUSE PROBLEM.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have read with much interest your editorial in this morning's issue on "Tenement Houses and City Lots," apropos of my letter to you of June 26. Not so much for the purpose of public discussion but to be sure that you do not misunderstand our attitude, I hasten to write you and explain one or two points. I feel sure that we do not differ in our view that the original method of dividing New York City's streets into blocks 200 by 400 feet is responsible for the evils of our present tenement-house system, it having resulted in the twenty-five-foot lot.

That this committee feels that the twenty-five-foot lot is the cause of most of the evil of the tenement-house system is evidenced in our suggestions to the Municipal Building Code Commission, in which we say:

"We would especially urge upon your attention the evils of the present method of tenement-house construction embodied in the 'double-decker dumb-bell tenement,' and especially when built upon an ordinary city lot of the size of 25 feet wide by 100 feet long. It is the unanimous testimony of all who have given any study to the tenement-house question, and of those familiar with the life of the people living in tenements, that it is extremely difficult to build a tenement on such a sized lot that shall be fit to live in and at the same time commercially successful. The very first Tenement-House Committee appointed by the Assembly committee of 1856, pointed out this fact in no uncertain terms, and it has been repeated urged and dwelt upon by the commissions appointed subsequently, viz., the commissions of 1867, 1884, and 1894.

"The great defect of this method of construction is that the air shafts which are intended to give light and air to the rooms and halls are built so narrow and so long in order to crowd an excessive number of rooms on each floor, that the said shafts furnish neither wholesome air nor sufficient light, but are instead merely stagnant wells, emitting foul odors and disease throughout the house. The distance across this shaft from house to house is so slight that domestic privacy is destroyed, and the danger of disease or fire spreading throughout a whole block is greatly enhanced."

I quite agree with you that it is very difficult to build a decent tenement house on a twenty-five-foot lot, but I must differ with you when you say that it is impossible to do this. I have in mind at present a plan where the two courts at the side of the central staircase are 6 feet wide by 25 feet long, and 6 feet wide by 32 feet long. This would give all light rooms and a habitable, decent dwelling, and would be commercially practicable. The plan drawn by two women architects, Misses Gannon and Hands, and published in the newspapers in 1895, certainly secures a decent, habitable building. This plan provides for a large central court about 25 feet deep by 20 feet wide. It will permit four families on a floor, but only ten rooms. It is, of course, not as profitable as the present "dumb-bell" type, but certainly can be made to pay 3 per cent or 4 per cent on the investment. The much-despised rear tenement under proper conditions, i. e., with a sufficient space between the front and rear building, viz.: 25 feet, and with a space of 15 feet at the rear of the rear building, is not at all a bad type of building on a twenty-five-foot lot. I can show you a good many rear buildings still existing that are very decent and not at all bad to live in.

This committee has felt that the greatest service that it could do to the community at the present time was clearly to state what needed to be done, and to urge such action whether along the line of the greatest or the least resistance.

With this explanation I trust that our "subsequent proceedings" will not only interest you, but will have your hearty approval.

LAWRENCE VEILLER.
Secretary of the Charity Organization Society.
New York, June 29, 1899.

A QUESTION OF RIGHTS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In a recent letter concerning the senseless celebration of the Fourth of July, which appeared in your paper, "An Old Subscriber" dwelt too lightly, to my thinking, on the most serious evil which he mentioned. I say the most serious, for we will all acknowledge that moral injury is more than physical, and that which tends to moral deterioration of more importance than causes of physical distress, however upsetting the latter may prove.

The most alarming feature of the brutal and senseless disturbance which passes for a "patriotic" celebration is the utter indifference shown by children and young people to the rights of others. In the miserable phraseology of the day, the juvenile portion of the community claims its "right" to amuse itself as it pleases, the last verb being too often strengthened by a condemnatory adverb or participle perhaps, (my objurgatory grammar is weak,) which is sadly indicative of the style of pleasure preferred. This statement is representative of the general mental attitude of a very large class of the younger generation. They claim for themselves a liberty which has degenerated to license, while they absolutely ignore the rights of others. Certainly, to take one familiar instance, the other persons and the majority in a country town have a "right" to demand a quiet and peaceful night on the 3d of July. Yet this reasonable right is disregarded, and the night made hideous by the clanging of bells, the shooting off of various explosives, and the shouting through the streets of vulgar, personal songs.

These annoyances occur, we are told in apology, only on the one night, or at the most two nights, of the year, and this most feeble defense, together with the supine indifference of the townspeople, serves as tacit encouragement to the young rowdies.

This spirit, utter disregard of the rights of others, which reaches its climax on the Fourth of July, manifests itself on many another occasion. It is the same spirit which sends boys tramping across a neighbor's lawn if there be no protecting fence; the same spirit which robs our suburban gardens of flowers and fruit; the same spirit which recently in New York City wantonly injured the graceful carving placed as an exterior adornment on one of the modern palaces; the spirit, which in reckless pursuit of its own so-called rights, yields to the impulse of the moment, an impulse of savage, wanton destruction or annoyance.

It would seem a sufficiently bad showing for our country that this spirit is rife among the younger generation, but incredible as it may seem, they are encouraged by their elders. A man living in the suburbs of a large city complained that recently he had been robbed of a few pears, only six or eight, but they were the entire product of a new graft: he had watched them ripening for months, and had thought that within a week they would be fit to pick. He was on the ground in time to identify two of the boys, and, he said, quite as much for the boys' sake as anything else, he made a formal complaint to their father. They were not the inhabitants of a wretched city slum, but people living in a good house on a pretty, eminently respectable street. The father listened with utter indifference, and when the complainant, nettled by his manner, spoke of the police, he answered that the police "wouldn't do nothin'." They had other things to think about, than a boy's fun. "And it was true," said the complainant ruefully, "for when I spoke to the man on our beat he said if I wanted to keep fruit on the trees, I must watch 'em."

Now this is the moral atmosphere in which a large proportion of our children is growing up. Fourth of July is only one manifestation of it. Every one has some personal experience of rampant rudeness, or gross incivility, or savage surliness, where the young offender has been asserting his "rights."

Isn't there some method by which children can be taught that other persons have rights also; and that the surest way to obtain a quick and courteous recognition of one's own rights is always to acknowledge the rights of others? E. L. C.

West Brooklin, Me., June 25, 1899.

MR. QUIGG AND HIS PLANS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Pardon the ignorance of a "Cit," but I would like to know who is this Mr. Quigg who seeks to take the Citizens' Union into the Republican camp? Is it the same who so vilified the Seth Low followers during the last Mayoralty election, and, as the champion false prophet of the age, lost his prestige with his own party, or the desirable portion of it, anyway? If it is the same Quigg, does he think he can take the strong to the weak? I guess not! He cares little about any party, and will only use the Citizens' Union to climb back into popularity on its shoulders, only to turn it down when he has achieved his object. I am heart and soul opposed to Tammany, but I would as soon have the "Tiger" as Quigg, Platt & Co., who, should they succeed, would take all credit for the Republican Party, and the "Cits'" work for the past years would stand for naught.

No, Sir! Let us nominate another Seth Low, and, with the Tracy exhibition still in the minds of all desirous of good government, I am of opinion the Citizens' vote will be largely augmented from the Republican ranks, and so beat Tammany without any thanks to Quigg, who is politically dead and does not amount to a row of pins.

New York, June 29, 1899. S. J.

Gas and Gas Meters.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In the fall of 1896 there was an agitation for reducing the price of gas from $1.25 to $1 per thousand cubic feet. At that time I pointed out that, no mater how low the price of gas was, the consumer had no means of knowing how much he ought to pay unless he knew how much gas he burned, and this he could only know if he was supplied with a reliable meter. The veracity of the old gas meter has passed into a proverb. "He lies like a gas meter." Now gas is offered for 65 cents per thousand feet, and there is no new burner, of which one of the managers of the company which is going to exploit this burner says: "The standard burner burns five cubic feet of gas an hour and gives a light of only twenty-six candle power, whereas the new burner will burn but one cubic foot of gas an hour and will give forty candle power light." Now, will the consumer get the benefit? According to statements recently made, the price of gas ought to be almost nothing, because so many valuable by-products are made by converting the coal into gas. Still, there has been no improvement in the meter, now over thirty years old. "The world do move," but the gas companies are still content with the old meter, which none but an expert can understand and which has been condemned as a liar. HENRY ROMEIKE.

New York, June 29, 1899.

Accidents on Trolley Cars.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Under the above caption I would call your attention to a grievous error to which motormen are prone, and that is the habit of looking behind them just as soon as the conductor gives them the bell to stop. They accustom their eyes instead of their ears to know when to start the car going, and they start it many a time before looking ahead, forgetting that some pedestrian may be in the line of their car. Furthermore, a conductor will get "cranky" if the motorman develops a habit of looking behind—I was one of them, when my driver played that game on me—and will refuse to give him the bell to start the car. Observe and convince yourself. It might be the means of saving a life.

EX-CONDUCTOR.

New York, June 30, 1899.

Our Park Management.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Several weeks ago a builder stretched two heavy wire cables about 150 feet long over Central Park West, at One Hundredth Street, and ran them into the Park. He fastened them around some beautiful trees in the Park, permits, of course, being given by the Park Commissioners. Two heavy posts planted in the Park might have answered the purpose, but the trees were more convenient, and what were the trees there for, if not for use? I would suggest that laundry women and Chinamen who wish to stretch their lines in the Park and air their washing there be invited to apply to Mr. Clausen for permits. I would also suggest to our artistic Park Commissioners that three more outhouses be built around the beautiful statue of Nathan Hale, in the City Hall Park—two on the north side to match those recently erected by the Park Commissioners on the south side, and one to be erected directly in front of the statue, to show posterity what our artistic and patriotic Park Commissioners are capable of achieving in the way of beautiful landscape effects, and how they do honor, in their miserable way, to the memory of Nathan Hale.

A SON OF THE REVOLUTION.

New York, June 30, 1899.

What Is the Divvy?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I observe that on the temporary horse car connection between the Third Avenue and Amsterdam Avenue cables some of the conductors thrust the necessary transfer tickets upon every passenger personally, while others merely carry them past, with the unobtrusive delicacy suitable to the passing of a contribution plate. The result of the latter method, as I have repeatedly observed, is that uninformed or inattentive passengers, being without tickets, find themselves sternly mulcted of extra fares by the succeeding conductor on the cable car, although known to be (necessarily) transfers, and although—or because?—no accounting for fares at that point can be, practically, exacted from him.

As an individual taxpayer in this system my interest is small. But as a lover of justice I feel interested for an equitable division of the proceeds, and would kindly suggest that the horse car conductor, without whose good providence no careless or ignorant passenger could possibly fall under the other man's exaction, ought at least to have 3 of the 5 cents. He earns it, while the other merely collects it; and equal shares would not be equitable. VIDI.

New York, June 29, 1899.

Women on Men's Wheels.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In reply to Mr. Smyth's letter in your issue of June 30, I would say I have ridden a drop frame wheel three years, and would use no other, but know of refined people who advocate the diamond frame for both sexes, as healthful and common sense. If these men who cultivate the unfortunate habit of making any woman the "butt for indecent suggestions" would once try a drop frame, with skirts catching and hat blowing, I believe they would at once advocate more of the comforts of riding for "these creatures," which they now claim, or else remember that at times "silence is golden." Caustic remarks and pessimism regarding others show poor breeding, and will never leave the lasting impression in educating "sons and daughters" that might result from more polite methods.

Mrs. J. M. G.

New York, June 30, 1899.

McKinley and Alger.

Army and Nevy Club
of the City of New York.
June 29, 1899.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

You make me tired with your abuse of Alger and praise of McKinley if he will only get rid of the War Secretary. If it wasn't for McKinley, Alger would not be there, and you know it. The second term is what McKinley is after, and you are aiding him all you know how, notwithstanding your cant about civil service, bosses, hypocrisy, &c. You are fast giving up your independence and drifting with the rest of the sycophants and toadies, I regret to say.

FAIR PLAY.

The Builders of the Shamrock.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

If "An English-American" fears that, should the Shamrock win the international yacht race, Ireland would enjoy the honor, I politely inform him, lest the strain might be injurious to his health, that Ireland is not at all interested in the race, and desires no honors that may be won through the efforts of Englishmen, or Scotchmen either. If Ireland does not produce all that is necessary for the construction of such a boat as the Shamrock, the world knows the reason—knows that it is not through any lack of genius on the part of her sons. But did "An English-American" let the event go by unsneered at he would not be an Englishman. I am heartily sorry for him.

Brooklyn, June 30, 1899. G. WHITE.

Etiquette in Street Cars.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Noticing in your issue of to-day an article headed "Seasonable Philosophy," signed "X.," I beg to take exception to this selfish creature. Why does he not hire a horseless carriage? It is not only ungallant to offer objections to a woman standing in front of him, but it was most ungentlemanly on his part to occupy a seat to the exclusion of a woman, be she young or old. Perhaps the traction company will provide a special car for this woman hater. A. B.

New York, June 30, 1899.

NUGGETS.

He Was.

Henderson—Did Parker let you in on that big real estate deal of his.

Williamson (sadly)—Yes, I was taken in.—Columbus (Ohio) State Journal.

No Perceptible Change.

Callow—They say that Sapped is not in his right mind.

Willer—I don't think that can be so. I saw him to-day, and he appeared to be as crazy as usual.—Boston Transcript.

Sure Sign of Scorn.

She—How that woman we just passed does hate me!

He—She looked pleasant enough.

She—That was all done for effect, but if you noticed, she never turned to take in my new suit and hat.—Detroit Free Press.

What's Civil?

A little boy, with an interest in the meaning of unfamiliar words, said to his mother: "What is the meaning of 'civil'?"

"Kind and polite," answered the mother. A puzzled look brooded for a second on the boy's face. Then he said: "Was it a kind and polite war that was in this country once?"—Pacific Unitarian.

Precept and Practice.

"I have been very much pained," said the man who always has a regretful look in his eye, "to observe the American eagerness to make money."

"I understand you have written a book on the subject."

"Yes. But I am not going to publish it—not until I can see some method of making it pay."—Washington Star.

THE CHILD-VOICE OF THE CITY.

S. J. Donleavy in Denver Republican.

From the stream of the life of the city, the
stream flowing thick with shame,
The voice of the child comes appealing,
welling out of a soul aflame;
Now it sinks in an eclipse of burden, now
it rises to hopes whirling wild,
Words mirrored in heaven's just pleading,
the plea of the voice of the child.

Just a whisper above the cold waters, as
they break into millions of tears,
Splotching all in the permanent pageant, as
it toils through the desert of years;
Through the pitiless streets of the city,
through the mire and the dross and the
stain—
A cry in the day-cloud of darkness, a
shock in the night-cloud of pain.

From the swift rushing waves of the river,
seething onward to death's final end,
In a tide that is ebbing forever, in the
swing of a restless trend,
Comes a sigh in the rough, mocking laughter, a stab in the midst of the joys,
'Tis a thrill from the stream's fatal rushing, the thrill of a small child's voice.

Aye, a voice crying out of the turmoil, in
plaint for the helping hand,
From a face white and furrowed with sadness, all alone on a rugged strand;
And the river it surges ever, with a sullen
and stubborn roar,
But the child—is it dead in the vortex, with
its soul on the golden shore?

ITALY'S POLITICAL CRISIS

King Humbert Promulgates a Decree Closing Parliament.

MORE RIOTS IN THE HOUSE

Socialists and Extreme Leftists Obstruct Work and a Fight Ensues Among Deputies.

ROME, June 30.—A Cabinet council was held this evening, after which Gen. Pelloux, the Premier, conferred with King Humbert, who signed a decree closing Parliament on account of the disorders in the Chamber arising over the discussion of the royal decree empowering the Government to prohibit public meetings and to punish strikers.

In the Chamber of Deputies to-day the Socialists and Extreme Leftists began again their obstructive tactics and created an immense uproar. The President of the House combated the efforts of the obstructionists, and finally the Deputies left their seats, crowded on the floor, and there was such an uproar that the sitting was suspended.

When it was resumed, similar tactics were carried on by the Extreme Leftists, who crowded the floor. The tumult was deafening, and eventually a free fight ensued and the sitting was again suspended.

A secret ballot having been ordered upon certain bills, the Socialists rushed down to prevent it. Signor Sonnino advanced first to register his vote, but the Socialist Deputy, Signor Bissolati, dealt him a violent blow near the temple. Signor Sonnino then seized him by the throat and coat-collar and threw him down, receiving himself in the meantime numerous blows from the other Socialists who took part in the affray.

While this tussle was in progress hand-to-hand combats were waging all around, and the Conservatives, Signor Santini and Signor Bertolini, used their fists upon the Socialists with great effect.

SCgnor Iosta, Socialist, with his sleeves turned up, dealt blows right and left. Count Ferruccio Macola, proprietor of the Gazetta di Venezia, who in his duel in March of last year killed Signor Cavallotti, the poet and publicist, attacked Signor Di Felice, whose friends cried "Beware of the murderer!"

Gen. Pellouz, pale and stupefied, remained standing. He was on the point of being attacked, when Admiral Bettolo raised a chair and defended him. The galleries joined in the uproar with wild cries, and were cleared.

Signor Chinaglia, the President of the Chamber, suspended the sitting. When the combatants were separated Signor Sonnino persuaded the President to resume the proceedings, if only, as he put it, to "afford incontestable proofs of Socialist violence."

The secret ballot was again called for, with the result that there was a repetition of the disorder.

LONDON, July 1.—The Rome correspondent of The Daily Mail says: "The Chamber of Deputies to-day (Friday) was transformed into a veritable battlefield. The tumult was terrific. More than twenty Deputies were injured in the struggle, including Baron Sonnino, who was seriously hurt. Baron Sonnino is the leader of the majority and the probable future Premier. The Chamber will now be closed until November."

BRUSSELS IS GROWING CALMER

Premier Announced in the Chamber of Deputies He Would Favor Conciliation, Which Quieted Socialists.

BRUSSELS, June 30.—At the opening of the Chamber of Deputies to-day a motion was introduced amending the rules so as to allow the expulsion of any Deputy causing a disturbance. The Socialists vigorously protested and violently anathemized the movers. M. de Lantsheere, Rightist, defended the proposal and delivered a caustic indictment of the Socialists, who interrupted him by whistling, hooting, and banging their desks.

When quiet was restored the Socialists drew moving pictures of the victims of the repression lying wounded in the hospitals, and demanded to know who was responsible for such "unjustifiable horrors." The Premier replied:

"It was I who caused the strength of the gendarmerie to be increased, on legal requisitions made before the repression commenced."

This statement drew forth a storm of invective and Socialist cries of "Murderer!" Subsequently several of the Deputies appealed to the Government to be conciliatory, whereupon the Premier expressed the strongest desire for conciliation, and said he was prepared to seek means leading thereto. The statement was greeted with applause, in the midst of which the session was ended.

The Socialists left the House together, and M. Van der Velde, after receiving the permission of the police, addressed the crowd outside, informing them of the Ministerial statement, and exhorting the people to calmness. The Socialist Deputies were warmly cheered by the crowd.

It is believed the Premier's declaration will appease the public. Last night bricks were hurled at the windows of the Premier's residence, the porter was hurt, and blood was smeared on the pavement in front of the house.

At a meeting this evening, convened by M. Van der Velde, the Abbe Daens, Christian Democrat, congratulated the Socialists on the success they had achieved, and predicted the advent of universal suffrage. Two thousand persons accompanied the speaker to the train, singing the "Marseillaise."

In view of the pacific declarations in the Chamber that public meetings are now permitted, the Liberal and Socialist newspapers declare that the Government has capitulated.

The rioting last night was continued until 2 A. M. at various points. The gandarmes charged fiercely several times on the Boulevard Auspach and used ball cartridges on the Grande Place. One rioter was bayoneted and two reporters were seriously injured. Saucepans and other domestic implements were thrown from windows during the night at the troops.

The Gazette says 100 persons have been injured during the rioting, and that of this number eight were seriously wounded.

About 10 o'clock this evening a great Socialist procession, headed by the Socialist Deputies, paraded the streets, singing and shouting. When the Grande Place was reached the demonstrators cheered Burgomaster Buls, who exhorted them to remain orderly. No excesses were committed.

An Entertainment By The Figaro.

PARIS, June 30.—The members of the Editorial Association were the guests this afternoon of the Figaro. Those present included a committee, of which Gen. Horace Porter, the United States Ambassador, was Chairman, formed to entertain the delegates. Ex-President Benjamin Harrison and other members of the Venezuelan Commission and a number of prominent Americans were among the visitors. The affair was a great success.

Socialistic Doctrines in France.

PARIS, June 30.—In the Chamber of Deputies to-day, M. Millevoye, Republican Nationalist, said he desired to interpellate M. Millerand, the Minister of Commerce, who is a Radical Socialist in politics, relative to the manner in which he proposed to apply his Socialistic doctrines, but the Chamber, by a vote of 357 to 184, supported the Minister's request to postpone the question for a month.

Will Be Consul General in New York.

CHRISTIANIA, June 30.—Herr Christopher Ravn, the Vice Consul of Sweden and Norway at New York, has been promoted to the rank of Consul General there.

Women to Practice Law in Paris.

PARIS, June 30.—The Chamber to-day adopted a resolution authorizing duly qualified women to practice at the bar.

THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

Russian Proposals as to Non-Increase of Armaments Will Probably Be Referred to the Powers.

THE HAGUE, June 30.—The First Committee of the Peace Conference discussed to-day the reports of the War and Marine sub-committees on the Russian proposals to stop the increase in armaments and military budgets.

The sub-committees' recommendation that the proposals be referred for ultimate decision to the various Governments was adopted.

An eloquent speech was made by Baron Bildt of the delegation of Norway and Sweden. He deplored the failure of the conference to achieve as much as might be desired, but ventured to say that the Czar's idea was noble and could not die, because supported by thousands upon thousands of men. Baron Bildt declared that if the Russian Emperor would add to the nobility of heart and generosity of mind which he had already displayed the talent of perseverance, the triumph of his Majesty's work would be assured.

"Not only," said the speaker, "has the Russian Emperor received from Providence the gift of power. He has also the gift of youth, and if our generation is not destined to accomplish the task, we may count upon the next generation to do it. The duty remaining for us as delegates, and for the Governments we represent, is to consider whether the best means of obtaining the desired end are to be found in new conferences, in direct negotiations, or simply in the policy of setting a good example."

The speech was greeted with prolonged applause.

The Examining Committee on Arbitration passed the second reading of the Code of Procedure in arbitration to-day.

To-morrow it will take up the permanent tribunal scheme.

THE COBURG SUCCESSION.

Son of the Late Prince Leopold to be the Heir—Duke of Connaught and His Son Resign Their Claims.

COBURG, June 30.—It was officially announced to-day that the Duke of Connaught, brother of the reigning Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, together with the Duke of Connaught's son, Prince Arthur, have renounced their claims to the Coburg succession in favor of the Duke of Albany, son of the late Prince Leopold of England.

The Duke of Albany, who was born in 1884 and whose mother, before her marriage, was Princess Helena of Waldeck, will therefore be the heir to the throne of Coburg under the guardianship of Prince Hohenlohe-Langenburg.

The Duke of Connaught's son reserves the right to the succession in the event of the death of the Duke of Albany or the extinction of the latter's male line.

The Duke of Albany will come immediately to Coburg, and will receive a German education previous to entering the German Army.

The Minister of State in Chief, C. F. von Strenge, informed the Diet that the Duke of Connaught's reason for the renunciation of the succession was his unwillingness to part from his only son, and his feeling that he could not abandon his responsibility for the latter's care and education. As to Prince Arthur's renunciation, the Duke of Connaught wished his son to reside in England, and he, the Duke, recognized that the heir to the throne of Coburg required a German education.

Queen Victoria and the English royal family, the Duke added, had all the most tender love for Coburg, to which they were joined through the late Prince Consort.

Murdered Her Insane Sister.

LONDON, June 30.—At the Hertford Assizes to-day Mary Ann Ansell was found guilty of murdering her sister, an inmate of an asylum for the insane, by sending her poisoned cake by post. She was sentenced to death. The condemned woman had previously insured her sister's life, giving a false description.

Caroline Island Treaty Signed.

MADRID, June 30.—The treaty confirming the agreement of Feb. 12, ceding the Caroline, Pelew, and Marianne Islands to Germany, and the declaration granting Germany the most favored treatment from July 1, were signed to-day by Premier Silvela and the German Ambassador here, Count von Radowitz.

Anti-Foreign Outbreaks in China.

PEKING, June 30.—The French Consul at Meng-Tzu, Province of Yun-Yan, where anti-foreign disturbances recently occurred, reports that the situation is unchanged. Thirty-eight well-armed Europeans took refuge in the residence of the Taotai after the siege of the Consulate, which is now guarded by troops.

TO FIGHT CHIEF CROKER.

His Appointment Without Competitive Examination to be Opposed by Civil Service Commission.

The new Chief of the Fire Department, Edward F. Croker, is likely to meet with opposition from the Municipal Civil Service Commission, and his appointment will very probably be opposed by the Civil Service Reform Association.

Secretary George McAneny of that association said yesterday in regard to the promotion of Mr. Croker without a competitive examination that the action of Commissioner Scannell was illegal. The position of Fire Chief, he said, was placed in the competitive class by the new civil service rules, which go into operation next week, and the appointment had evidently been hastened by that fact. "But even without these rules," said Mr. McAneny, "the promotion is absolutely illegal. Since April 19, when the new civil service law went into effect, the position of Fire Chief has been in the competitive class, and since the passage of that law the former rules under which that position was exempt have been inoperative. The new law allowed no such exemption, unless it was specifically granted by the commission in framing its classification. As that has not been done, and as, on the other hand, the Commissioner has classified the position of Fire Chief as competitive, there is absolutely no warrant for the action of the board."

Mr. McAneny said he could not tell just what the association would do in the matter, or in the case of several similar appointments which have been made since April 19. Mr. Croker was regarded as an efficient fireman, but that, Mr. McAneny said, did not relieve the board of the responsibility of giving other equally good firemen the opportunity of advancement guaranteed them by law.

President Charles H. Knox of the Municipal Civil Service Commission said that Mr. Croker's appointment was of recent date, and he had not had time to consider it. "I cannot say," he said, "whether or not anything will be done in the matter, because I do not know that the appointment is not proper. The commission, however, can be depended upon to uphold the law."

NEW ROMAN CATHOLIC DIOCESE.

Articles Name Counties of Kings, Queens, Suffolk, and Nassau.

The Roman Catholic Diocese of Brooklyn filed articles of incorporation yesterday in the Kings County Clerk's Office. It is stated in the papers that the diocese comprises the Counties of Kings, Queens, Suffolk, and the new County of Nassau. Bishop Charles E. McDonnell and his Board of Diocesan Consultors are constituted the Board of Ecclesiastical Government, with jurisdiction over the churches, congregations, and societies of the Catholic Church in these counties.

Those who are associated with Bishop McDonnell are the Right Rev. Mgr. Patrick J. McNamara, Vicar General; the Right Rev. Joseph O'Donnell, the Rev. Thomas Taaffe, the Rev. Martin Carroll, the Rev. Joseph McNamee, and the Rev. Peter Duffenbach. At a meeting of this ecclesiastical body, held at the Bishop's house on June 13, it was decided to incorporate the diocese. It is understood that the new board will take control of the real estate now held by the Bishop, Vicar General, and the pastor and Trustees of the various churches. Bishop McDonnell left for Europe Wednesday with his secretary, the Rev. John I. Barrett. He will be away two months and will visit Rome.

PEACE REIGNS IN SAMOA

Both Mataafa and Tanu Agree to Obey the Commission's Orders.

THE KINGSHIP IS ABOLISHED

A Governor Will Have the Right of Veto Over Measures Proposed by a Legislative Council of Three.

APIA, Samoa, June 16.—Peace and quiet now reign in Samoa, in marked contrast to the warlike scenes of two months ago.

The arrival of the auxiliary cruiser Badger on May 13 with the International Commission on board caused a distinct change in affairs here. The commission lost no time, but went to work immediately, electing Mr. Tripp Chairman and Mr. Morgan Secretary. The Commissioners held interviews, first with King Tanu and then with Mataafa. Tanu was not at first recognized as King by the commission. He and his chiefs readily agreed to give up their arms, and stated that they were prepared to accept any formal government the commission might recommend, even if the Kingship were abolished.

The following day Mataafa and his party came alongside the Badger, singing songs and flying the Samoan flag. The rebels were ordered to lower the flag, which they did. The Commissioners explained to Mataafa that they had come to make peace. Mataafa said he and his chiefs were tired of fighting. He said his party would recognize any government fixed by the commission, but he said he hoped there would be a King of Samoa, as it was an old established institution.

Mataafa readily agreed to give up the guns held by his party, but insisted that as the weapons were the private property of the natives, they should receive compensation for them. The Commissioners issued a proclamation stating that the guns would either be returned or proper payment made for them after all troubles had been settled. This, of course, means that payment will be made, as it would be folly to return the weapons. Mataafa's party also asked to be represented by attorneys before the commission, but the request was declined.

After Mataafa's men had turned in 1,800 rifles and the Tanu supporters about 2,000, Tanu was invited on board the Badger. There he was informed that the Commissioners supported the decision of Chief Justice Chambers, and that Tanu had been King of Samoa ever since the decision had been rendered. Tanu said that he was willing to do anything for the good of Samoa and at the request of the Commissioners resigned his kingship to them.

The commission is now engaged in formulating its report. The abolition of the Kingship will be a feature of the report, also the abolition of the office of President of Apia. This municipality is to be governed by a Council and Mayor. This will do away with an official drawing $5,000 a year. The office has in the past been a source of much friction here.

The judicial and diplomatic functions of the Consuls will be greatly restricted, and the Commissioners recognize the fact that the Supreme Court and one code of laws are sufficient for the needs of the country. Revenue will be raised by indirect taxation and by means of increased customs duties. The poll tax will be abolished. The licenses and the taxes on Apia will remain as formerly under the treaty. The Supreme Court will remain as under the treaty.

An administrator or Governor will be appointed who will not be a subject of any of the treaty powers. He is to be assisted by a legislative council of three, one member appointed by each of the three treaty powers. This council will be aided by a small body of representative Samoans. The Governor will have the power of veto over all proposed laws.

Chief Justice Chambers wishes to resign his position and return to the United States, but at the request of the Commissioners has decided to remain.

Many claims have been lodged at the different Consulates for damage to property in the past few months. While not empowered to take any action on these claims, the Commissioners agree that real hardship has been suffered, and it is understood, will recommend that each of the three powers pay the losses caused to its own subjects.

On the evening of the Queen's birthday the British representatives announced that never under any circumstances would Great Britain recognize Mataafa's claim to be the King.

Consuls Rose and Maxse are passengers on the steamer Mariposa for San Francisco.

Some of the rebels, dissatisfied with the proclamation providing for a provisional government, have declined to give up their rifles. Mataafa disclaims any responsibility for their action.

LONDON THEATRE GOSSIP.

Charles Frohman Accepts an American Comedy by Jerome—A Shakespearean Revival in September.

[Copyright, 1899.]

Special Cablegram to THE NEW YORK TIMES

LONDON, June 30.—Charles Frohman has accepted an American comedy by Jerome and commissioned John Davidson to undertake an English version of "La Reine Fiamette," by Catulle Mendes.

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Comedy reopens in September with "The Ghetto," by Herman Heyermans, adapted from the Dutch. The leading parts will be taken by Kyrle Bellew and Mrs. Brown Potter.

***

Tree himself will play King John in a magnificent Shakespearean revival in September, Julia Neilson being Constance.

***

"The Lady of Ostend," a farce adapted by Burnand from the German, will be produced at Terry's Wednesday.

H. N.

THE CINCINNATI CONCERTS.

Programme at the Saengerfest Enjoyed by a Large Audience—Next Meeting at Buffalo.

CINCINNATI, June 30.—The concert this afternoon had the advantage of ideal weather, and attracted a large audience. The programme was a varied one. The orchestra, made up of the Cincinnati Symphony Orchestra, reinforced by sixty men from the Thomas Orchestra of Chicago and directed by Louis Ehrgott of Cincinnati, had four numbers. The Don Juan overture by Mozart, Saint-Saëns's Symphonic Poem, the Weber-Berlioz "Invitation to the Dance," and Wagner's Kaiser March.

The Milwaukee Muiciverein, Eugene Luening, conductor, sang two numbers, "Come, O Come, Veiled Beauty," by M. Hauptman, and "Die Prager Studenten," by L. Lenz, in both of which fine expression was shown, though in the pianissimo passages the hall was too large to give the best effect. The other choral numbers were by the United Singers of St. Louis, who sang "Wo Ist Gott" with a volume befitting their full numbers, and they responded to an encore.

The soloists were Miss Sarah Anderson, Mrs. Marshall Pease, and George Hamlin. Miss Anderson sang Wagner's "Dich Theure Halle" from "Tannhäuser," and with delicacy the aria from "Lakmé." "Pourquoi," by Delibes. Mrs. Pease sang with fine effect the aria "Oh, Love, Thy Help," from Saint-Saëns's "Sampson and Delilah." Mr. Hamlin's number was the aria "Durch Die Walder," from Weber's "Der Frieschuetz."

The Buffalo society took the place on the programme made vacant by the return home of the Philadelphia Maennerchor. During the afternoon and evening concerts there were volksfests at the Zoo and other gardens.

A business meeting of delegates to the Saengerbund was held this afternoon in Turner Hall, and it was decided to hold the next Saengerfest at Buffalo.

Full-page portrait of Alfred Van Santvoord, the pioneer steamboat man on the Hudson River, in THE NEW YORK TIMES Sunday Magazine of to-morrow.—Adv.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

The news of yesterday was one in which departures were very active. Those who could get away from the city for the long holiday were already besieging the railroad stations, and many of the invitations to the house parties began from yesterday afternoon. The suburban resorts were ready to welcome the visitors. At Southampton the first dance was given at the Meadow Club. At this affair, which was quite brilliant, were Mrs. Henry G. Trevor, Mrs. Oliver Harriman, Jr., Mrs. Henry G. McVickar, Mr. and Mrs. James L. Breese, Miss Aymar Sands, Miss May Sands, Mrs. Charles R. Henderson, Francis C. Carley, Miss Eunice Terry, the Misses Henderson, and William K. Vanderbilt.

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The golf contests at Knollwood brought together a large number of the Westchester people. The little clubhouse has been very gay this latter part of the week. To-day it is Ardsley's turn, and there will be a very important handicap played there in the early afternoon. Baltusrol was also quite well attended, as there was a very important match and an ideal day for it.

***

Mr. and Mrs. William Jay Schieffelin left New York on Wednesday and went to Bar Harbor, where they will pass the Summer. Mrs. Schieffelin's two sisters, Mrs. Dave Hennen Morris and Mrs. Fabbri, are there also. Mrs. Elliott F. Shepard, their mother, will pass the Fourth of July with her sister, Mrs. William D. Sloane.

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Mr. William K. Vanderbilt left the city on Wednesday and is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Harriman, Jr., at Southampton. Mr. and Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., will remain at Newport over the Fourth of July. Mr. and Mrs. George Vanderbilt are expected now very shortly from Europe. Mr. Chauncey Depew and his son sail to-day, as well as Mrs. Astor and Mrs. Orme Wilson, from the other side.

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Bookings on the outgoing ships this morning as far as New York people are concerned are not very large. On La Gascogne are the Marquis de Champagne, Mr. and Mrs. M. H. Cook, and Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Lafontant. On the Lucania are Sir Cavendish Boyle of Trinidad, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred M. Coats of Providence, Mrs. Heyward Cutting and her son, Mrs. Clarence Cary of New London, Mr. J. H. Donnelly of Philadelphia, Mr. Amos Eno, Mr. J. C. Fargo, the Rev. Charles Gordon, D. D., Bishop of Jamaica; Mr. and Mrs. Fred R. Halsey of Tuxedo, Mrs. Gilbert Jones, Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Juilliard, Mr. E. D. Kingsland, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Leaming of Philadelphia, Mr. Malcolm S. and Mr. Isaac McConihe of Troy, Mr. and Mrs. Dexter Potter of Providence, Sir Henry Strong, Chief Justice of Canada; Mr. Louis Stern, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Tailer, Dr. Robert H. Wylie, and Sir Charles and Lady Rivers Wilson of London.

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Narragansett is supposed to commence its season surely to-day, as Sherry opens his Casino. All the hotels have been in waiting for some days, but the crowds have been pouring in. There will be, as usual, a large Baltimore contingent at the pier. Several of the great belles will be missed. Among these Miss Laura Jenkins, who is in Europe for the Summer. Mrs. John Robinson and her daughters will be at Atlantic City. Miss May Handy and Miss Potter of Tuxedo will be there, however. Mrs. Grenville Kane has already arrived some days, and Justice and Mrs. White are expected next week. They have taken a cottage for the season. Mr. and Mrs. Jesse Tyson will be at the Pier.

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Mr. E. C. Benedict has been cruising in his yacht. Mr. and Mrs. Grover Cleveland left the Benedicts on Sunday, en route for Buzzards Bay. On Wednesday Mr. Benedict's yacht was off the coast of Long Island. He has given several sailing parties at Southampton.

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The announcement of the wedding of Miss Gertrude Van Duser Reed to Vicomte Pierre de Chezelles was made yesterday. The wedding took place in Paris. The bride was in New York some years ago. She is the daughter of Mrs. Van Duser Reed. The wedding was one of much importance in the American colony in Paris. It took place at the Church of St. Pierre le Gros Chaillou, and among the guests were Mr. and Mrs. George Vanderbilt, Mrs. Henry Drake, Mrs. Frederick Sherman, and Mrs. and Miss King.

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John F. Carroll of New York gives a dinner this evening at Far Rockaway, where he is staying at present. There will be fourteen covers. The decorations, furnished by Thorley, will be American Beauty roses gracefully arranged, with feathery ferns.

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Mr. and Mrs. Irving M. Scott, who have been stopping at the Holland House for a short while, and whose daughter, Mrs. Alice Scott Browne, was married on Wednesday last to Dr. Reginald Knight Smith, United States Navy, in the Church of the Transfiguration, expect to start in a few days for their home in San Francisco.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

NEWPORT, June 30.—The usual informal dance will be given at the War College tomorrow.

Miss Willing has arrived for the season.

Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Baudouin of New York are here for the Summer.

Francis H. Potter is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Edward T. Potter.

Registered at the Casino are J. Cowie, United States Navy, and Francis H. Potter.

Miss Mary G. Passmore of New York is at the Carry cottage.

Miss Gerry entertained at luncheon on the Electra to-day.

Prof. C. A. Pitkin of Thayer Academy has arrived for the season.

Capt. Sigsbee, accompanied by Mrs. and Miss Sigsbee, went to Gloucester to-day, where Mrs. Sigsbee and Miss Sigsbee will remain for the season.

T. Sanford Beatty has arrived for the season.

Miss Daisy Post has returned to New York.

The Rev. and Mrs. George Grenville Merrill have returned to Tuxedo.

John M. Whitalls of Philadelphia is to build a villa on Potter's Cove, in Jamestown. It will be one of the largest cottages on the island.

The Rev. William Kirkus of New York will officiate at All Saints' Memorial Chapel on Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Royal Phelps Carroll have returned from New London on the Navahoe.

George B. De Forest has returned from New London.

Mr. and Mrs. James Hude Beekman have arrived at the Ledyard cottage for the season.

V. L. Hopper of New York is the guest of Mrs. Hugh T. Dickey.

Mrs. George W. Douglass has gone to Tuxedo, where she is having a cottage built.

A. Lanfear Norrie, Judge H. W. Bookstaver and H. R. Taylor have returned from New York.

H. Roger Winthrop has returned from New London.

Mrs. Samuel J. Arnold, of Providence, has arrived at her cottage in Middletown for the season.

Bishop Potter of New York will conduct an ordination service at Emmanuel Church on Sunday morning. The sermon will be preached by the Rev. Alexander Mackay-Smith of Washington.

Mrs. F. O. French gave a luncheon yesterday.

Recent arrivals at Jamestown include Mrs. J. W. Libby and family, New Orleans; T. D. Hurlburt of Brooklyn, Mrs. Husband of Philadelphia, Mrs. W. H. Hastings and family of Boston, Mrs. W. B. Runk and daughters and Thomas J. Jefferies of New York, Mr. James M. Baldy and family and Mrs. N. A. Budells of Philadelphia, Mrs. M. F. Ordway of Washington, Mr. and Mrs. E. F. Shelton of Morristown, Mrs. J. P. Sanger and Miss Sanger of Washington.

The lifeboats at Bailey's Beach go into commission for the season to-morrow. It is understood that the Spouting Rock Beach Association is willing to remove the rugged rocks on the top of the stone wall between the end of Bellevue Avenue and the approach to the beach. It is said that the owners of the beach had the wall built to prevent the invasion of the beach by excursionists, and not on account of Newport people, who seldom go near the beach.

Commodore Gerry has sent invitations to Admiral Sampson and the officers of the squadron for a reception on the Electra on July 4.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Butler Duncan have gone to Friedheim with Mrs. Theodore A. Havemeyer for the Summer.

Mrs. H. Mortimer Brooks gave a luncheon to-day at Rockhurst. Twenty guests were present.

MRS. SOUTHWORTH IS DEAD.

She Was the Most Voluminous Producer of Fiction in the Literary History of This Country.

WASHINGTON, June 30.—Mrs. E. D. E. N. Southworth, the novelist, died at her residence, in this city, at 8:30 o'clock tonight.

Mrs. Emma Dorothy Eliza Nevitte Southworth, more commonly known by the word formed by her initials, which was taken by her as a name—"Eden" Southworth—was born in Washington, Dec. 26, 1819. She was the most voluminous producer of fiction in the literary history of this country, having been the author of more than sixty novels and stories. For more than half a century she was a familiar and beloved figure in the eyes of the general reading public. Her novels were generally of the highly sensational and sentimentally romantic type, appealing to a wide circle of readers, not only in her own country, but throughout the world.

Mrs. Southworth began the production of stories while she was a teacher in the public schools of Washington. At that time she had to support herself and her two children, and undertook to add something to her small salary as teacher. She began by contributing short stories to The Visitor, a paper published in Baltimore by Dr. Snodgrass. This was as early as 1843, seven years before the appearance of "The Scarlet Letter," and it is a sufficient indication of her long and laborious career of novel making.

After writing a number of short stories, she started on a novelette, which was, however, to turn out a long novel, and to lay the foundation for that stupendous pile of fiction that she afterward reared upon it. It was in 1844 that she wrote "Retribution." This tale grew in her fecund mind until it exceeded the lengths of a novelette, and was made into a long story. In the meanwhile The Visitor changed hands, and became merged in The National Era of Washington, which thus had the distinction of publishing the first serial story ever printed in a paper in this country.

Mrs. Southworth's first novel proved a great success, both as a serial and when it was published in book form by the Harpers, in 1849. This encouraged the author, and she set herself to the task of composing novels as a profession. She wrote with unusual rapidity, and in the next twenty-five years published more than forty-two novels. For her first short stories and first serial she received no pay. Her first remuneration for writing came from The Saturday Evening Post of Philadelphia, to which she contributed a number of short stories and novels. It is said that her writings increased the weekly sales of that paper from 1,200 to 30,000.

After this she became associated with The New York Ledger, and continued contributing to it until Mr. Bonner turned the paper over to his sons. Mrs. Southworth then ceased her contributions, and, indeed, her active work in the field of fiction. Most of her numerous stories were contributed to the columns of The Ledger, although all were afterward published in book form, and many of her best-known works were translated into French and German. Her first work in The Ledger was paid for at the rate of $10 a column.

Mrs. Southworth's novels deal principally with Southern life and customs, and much of her writing is characterized by faithfulness to her subjects and is marked by some fine description, with occasionally effective bits of dramatic work. Her most successful novel was "The Hidden Hand," which has been dramatized and widely republished and translated. Her own opinion was, however, that "Ishmael" was her best work. "The Hidden Hand" was published in 1859, ten years after the appearance in book form of "Retribution." Among her other best-known stories are "Gloria," "Red Hill Tragedy," "The Lost Heir of Linlithgow," "Unknown," "The Trail of the Serpent," "Nearest and Dearest," and "The Bridal Eve."

In 1840 she married Frederick H. Southworth of Utica, N. Y. She settled in a villa on the Potomac Heights, Washington, in 1853, where she lived until 1876, when she removed for a time to Yonkers, in this State. For some time before her death she had lived in Prospect Cottage, Georgetown, near Washington. It overlooked the Potomac, to which her birth on its banks and her long associations had firmy attached her.

IN MEMORY OF GEN. McCLELLAN.

Money Being Raised for a Statue to be Erected in Washington.

At a meeting of the Society of the Army of the Potomac, in Troy, a couple of years ago, Gen. Lucius H. Warren called the attention of the assembly to the anomalous fact that, although there are many of statues of army and navy heroes in Washington, there is none of Gen. McClellan, the first commander of the Army of the Potomac, who twice saved the National capital. The members of the society resolved that this omission must be made good, and quietly set to work to accomplish their purpose.

A committee was appointed with Gen. George D. Ruggles as Chairman, and Gen. Martin T. McMahon as Treasurer, and they have raised $6,000 out of $25,000 needed. By October the fund is expected to reach at least $10,000, and Congress will then be asked to furnish a site and vote the necessary appropriation for a pedestal of the statue, which probably will be equestrian.

Among the members of the general and auxiliary committees are Capt. Robert d'Orleans, Duc de Chartres, the Duc d'Orleans, Secretary of War Alger, Gov. Theodore Roosevelt, Gen. Nelson A. Miles, David B. Hill, Perry Belmont, August Belmont, John Jacob Astor, William Astor Chandler, Latham A. Fish, Cornelius Vanderbilt, William C. Whitney, Nathan Straus, and F. Augustus Schermerhorn.

William Waldorf Astor, whose father served on the staff of Gen. McClellan, was originally put down as a member of the auxiliary committee. When this fact was communicated to him he sent a letter expressing surprise, and requesting that his name be stricken from the committee list. He said he had subscribed for the McClellan statue already, and did not see why he should be called upon to contribute again. It appears that Mr. Astor subscribed to a fund for a statue that was erected in Philadelphia a few years ago. His name was dropped from the list, as he had requested, and John Jacob Astor's substituted as representative of the family.

Among other subscribers to the fund are the Marchesa Anna Torrigiani, Mrs. John Mackay, Mrs. Beach Grant, Mrs. Walden Pell, Mrs. M. B. Stevens, and Mrs. George P. Bowler.

TO SAVE THE PALISADES.

Society for the Preservation of Scenic Places Names a Committee.

The Society for the Preservation of Scenic and Historic Places and Objects yesterday took definite steps to save from destruction the Palisades by the appointment of a committee to represent the State of New York and co-operate with a like commission representing the State of New Jersey. This action was recommended by Gov. Roosevelt in the following letter to Andrew H. Green, President of the society:

State of New York, Executive Chamber.
Albany, June 17, 1899.

Hon. A. H. Green, President of the Society for the Preservation of Scenic and Historical Objects:

The Legislature at its last session having failed to pass the bill providing for the appointment of a commission to act on behalf of this State in conjunction with a like commission of New Jersey for the preservation of the Palisades, if your society approves, I would respectfully suggest that you appoint a committee of five to co-operate with the New Jersey Commission in devising some plan of action for the States, looking to the end in view.

Very sincerely yours,
THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

The society has authority by its own act of incorporation to co-operate with the New Jersey commission, but the Governor's request was made with the purpose of giving the committee appointed by the society a standing as nearly equal that of the New Jersey commission as possible. Mr. Green yesterday appointed the following committee: Edward D. Adams, Abram G. Mills, George F. Kunz, Fred S. Lamb, and Edward Payson Cone.

Dinner to Chief Clerk Bloch.

A dinner was given to Chief Clerk Philip Bloch of the Harlem Police Court at Klein's restaurant, 121 West One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, last evening, on the occasion of his reappointment to the position he holds. City Magistrates Flammer and Olmsted, ex-Commissioner of Accounts James B. Lehmaier, and ex-United States District Attorney David Mitchell were among those present.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

John M. Conklin.

John M. Conklin, head of the Brooklyn dry goods firm of John M. Conklin & Son, died yesterday at Bay Shore, L. I. The immediate cause of his death was general exhaustion, following nervous prostration. Mr. Conklin was born at Saugerties, N. Y., fifty-three years ago. As a boy he worked in stores of his native town, and removed to Brooklyn when sixteen years old. He secured a position in the dry goods store of Dickson & West. Later he entered the employ of Journeay & Burnham, and remained with that firm until November of last year. When he had reached his seventeenth birthday he enlisted in the One Hundred and Thirty-ninth New York Volunteers and served through the civil war. After his honorable discharge from the army he returned to the employ of Journeay & Burnham. He was advanced until he became President of the company and its largest stockholder. In November last he withdrew from the company, and in February established the firm of John M. Conklin & Son. The other members of the firm were his sons, George W. and Frederick M. Conklin, and William Howard. George W. Conklin will now be the senior member of the firm. About twenty-four years ago Mr. Conklin married Miss Gertrude Earle of Brooklyn. She survives him, with two sons and a daughter, Miss Maude Earle Conklin. Mr. Conklin was a Vestryman of the Episcopal Church of the Messiah, in Greene Avenue, and was a Director of the Home for Consumptives and of the Home for Aged Colored People. Failing health had obliged him to resign from all his clubs except the Montauk. Formerly he was President of the Franklin Literary Society. The funeral probably will be held at the house, 219 Berkeley Place, to-morrow morning. Burial will be in Greenwood Cemetery on Monday. The Rev. St. Clair Hester, the rector of the Church of the Messiah, will conduct the services.

The Rev. Jeremiah A. Brosnan.

The Rev. Jeremiah A. Brosnan, an assistant priest at the Church of St. Francis Xavier, Carroll Street and Sixth Avenue, Brooklyn, died yesterday in the home of his brother-in-law, ex-Assemblyman Butler, at 121 Rapelye Street. He was born in Brooklyn forty-five years ago, and studied in St. Francis Xavier's College, New York. He afterward studied theology in the Seminary of Our Lady of the Angels, at Niagara Falls, graduating in 1877. Although only twenty-three years old, and therefore two years under the customary age, Bishop Loughlin admitted him to holy orders in that year. Immediately after his ordination he was assigned to the Church of St. Charles Borromeo, on Sidney Place. After the death of the Rev. Dr. Francis J. Freel, pastor of St. Charles's, Father Brosnan was made assistant pastor of the Church of Our Lady of Victory. He spent five years there, and was then appointed to St. James's Pro-Cathedral, where he acted as Bishop's rector for a long time. He had been assistant pastor of St. Francis's for four years at the time of his death. The body will be brought to the church at 5 o'clock to-morrow afternoon. On Monday morning at 10 o'clock there will be a solemn requiem mass, and the office of the dead will be chanted by the clergy of the diocese.

Obituary Notes.

The Hon. JOSEPH H. MARSH, one of the most prominent business men of Bradford County, died at his home, in Wyalusing, Penn., yesterday, aged seventy-seven years. Mr. Marsh was three times elected to the State Legislature in 1863, 1864, and 1881.

MARGARET BEHMAN, wife of Louis C. Behman, a theatrical manager in Brooklyn, and sister of Charles T. Ellis, a stage singer, died yesterday, after a week's illness, at her country place, in Bay Shore, L. I. She was a daughter of Charles J. Scott of Philadelphia. She was in her thirty-fifth year.

Gen. DELAWARE KEMPER, Consul to Amoy, China, under the first Cleveland Administration, died at his home, in Alexandria, Va., yesterday. Gen. Kemper was a distinguished soldier in the Confederate Army during the civil war, was wounded in the second battle of Manassas, and was subsequently in command of the Confederate forces in Charleston. He was a prominent member of the Confederate Veterans' Association, and up to a year ago was in charge of The Alexandria Times.

DANIEL THOMAS WHITE, a real estate dealer, of Brooklyn, died on Thursday night of pneumonia, at his home, 194 Hooper Street. He was born in Newtown, L. I., sixty-five years ago. For many years he was a Commissioner of Highways in Newtown, and contributed largely to the laying out of good roads. He moved to Williamsburg seventeen years ago. While riding on the Ocean Parkway two weeks ago he came into collision with a horse. The wagon in which Mr. White was seated was upset and he received severe injuries. He was taken to his home, and a few days later pneumonia developed. He was a member of Hyatt Lodge, F. and A. M. He is survived by three daughters and two sons.

JOHN H. TANGERMANN of 120 East Twenty-seventh Street died yesterday morning at 6 o'clock from cirrhosis of the liver. Mr. Tangermann formerly lived in Hoboken, N. J., where he was elected an Assemblyman. Five years ago he ran for Mayor, but was defeated. He was a member of the Veteran Firemen's Association, and one of the old

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 31 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000
9 and 11 Nassau St.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL & SURPLUS, $1,500,000.
ST. PAUL B'LD'G. 222 B'way.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Real Estate Trust Co.,
30 NASSAU STREET.
Capital, Surplus, and Undivided Profits $900,000.
Receives Deposits, Allowing Interest.
Acts as Trustee, Transfer Agent, Registrar, &c.

PHILADELPHIA.
Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,400,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

United States Mortgage & Trust Co.
59 CEDAR STREET,
ISSUES
Travellers' Letters of Credit
AVAILABLE
IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Spencer Trask & Co.,
BANKERS.
Bonds and Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission.
DEALERS IN
Investment Securities.
27 and 29 Pine St., New York.
State and James Sts., Albany.

Holmes & Co.,
EMPIRE BUILDING,
71 Broadway, New York.
Members { N. Y. Stock Exchange. N. Y. Cotton Exchange. Chicago Board of Trade.
Branch Office:
GRAND UNION HOTEL, SARATOGA.

Rudolph Kleybolte & Co.
BANKERS, 1 Nassau St. New York.
STATE, COUNTY, MUNICIPAL and SCHOOL BONDS
Descriptive list furnished upon application. Correspondence invited.

New York Telephone, 4914 Cortlandt. Brooklyn Telephone, 391 Brooklyn.

Geo. H. PRENTISS & Co
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES,
37 William St., New York. 208 Montague St., Brooklyn.
MEMBERS OF N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

P. J. Goodhart & Co.,
Dealers in
Bank & Trust Co. Stocks.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
38 WALL STREET.

Telephone 2712 Broad.

B. H. & F. W. PELZER,
44-46 BROADWAY, N. Y.
BANKERS & BROKERS.
Stocks, Bonds, Grain and Cotton.
For Investment or on Margin.
Members N. Y. Consolidated Exchange.

LEHMAN BROS.
NOS. 16-22 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK.
Deal in investment securities, and execute orders on New York Stock Exchange.
Members of the Stock, Cotton, Coffee, and Produce Exchanges, New York.

FINANCIAL.

$25,000
Brewsters Granite Co.
1st Mtge. 6% Gold Bonds.
DENOMINATION $1,000, $500, $100.
Dated May 1, 1899. Due May 1, 1924.
Business already secured shows net earnings ten times in excess of fixed charges for coming year.
Price 98 Flat.
Subscription books will close without notice.
HATCH & COX
Members of the New York Stock Exchange
71 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND READING COAL AND IRON COMPANY.
Bonds of the above-named company maturing July 1, 1899, secured upon lands known as the Valley Furnace estate, will be paid at either of our offices at maturity.
Registered bonds must be properly assigned.
J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
23 Wall Street, New York.
DREXEL & CO.,
5th and Chestnut Streets, Philadelphia.

CHART MOVEMENTS. Sure guides to SUCCESSFUL SPECULATION.
Fully explained and illustrated in my revised edition of
INS AND OUTS OF WALL STREET.
13 drawings and 100 pages. Sixth edition just out. Postpaid for 10c. in stamps. OPERATORS CANNOT AFFORD TO BE WITHOUT IT. Address PUBLISHER, P. O. Box 190 New York.

FINANCIAL. | FINANCIAL. | FINANCIAL.

$900,000
New York and Queens Gas and Electric Co.

First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Gold Bonds.

DATED JULY 1st, 1899. DUE JANUARY 1st, 1949.

Interest Payable January 1st and July 1st, in New York.

TRUSTEE, UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK.

AUTHORIZED ISSUE, $1,000,000 . . . . . OUTSTANDING, $900,000

RESERVED IN THE TREASURY FOR FUTURE USE, $100,000.

DENOMINATION $1,000 EACH.

Application will be made to list these bonds on the New York Stock Exchange.

DIRECTORS:

FRANK TILFORD, *President*	New York.
GEORGE F. BAKER	New York.
HARRISON E. GAWTRY	New York.
MARTIN MALONEY	Philadelphia.
HENRY R. WILSON	New York.

This Company operates within the limits of the City of New York, in the Borough of Queens, and its franchises cover Flushing, Murray Hill, Ingleside, Newtown, Elmhurst, Winfield, Woodside, Corona, College Point, Whitestone, Ridgewood, Forest Park, etc., etc.

The President of the Company, Frank Tilford, Esq., in a letter to us, states, among other things:

"The New York and Queens Gas and Electric Company, incorporated under the laws of this State, has had merged into it the following companies, viz.: The Flushing Gas and Electric Light Company, the New York and Queens Light and Power Company, and the Newtown Light and Power Company, all of which, we are advised by counsel, operate under perpetual franchises obtained from the old municipalities before the adoption of the new charter of The City of New York. It has also acquired by purchase other valuable franchises and rights in the Borough of Queens, which it proposes to utilize in due time. The foregoing constituent companies have been supplying Flushing, Murray Hill, Ingleside, and other subdivisions of the old Town of Flushing with gas and electricity, and Newtown, College Point, and Whitestone with electricity. It is the intention of the Company to extend its mains to Whitestone, under franchises controlled by it, to supply the demand existing there for gas. It is proposed also to further extend operations in this department, taking in other sections of the territory named for which we have franchises.

"The entire territory covered by the New York and Queens Gas and Electric Company is growing rapidly, which may be accounted for by the fact that it is easy of access to the Boroughs of Manhattan and Brooklyn, and affords sites for the erection of homes to suit persons of either large or moderate means. The development of this territory has been largely facilitated also by the operations of syndicates owning large tracts of land, upon which houses are built for prospective purchases on attractive terms. There are two trolley lines (one to Brooklyn and the other to Long Island City, both charging five cent fares,) to supplement the service of the Long Island Railroad. It is the opinion of many conservative observers that within the next five years there will be a permanent population of 200,000 within the limits of the territory covered by this Company. From the public records it is estimated that the present population is about 65,000. It is a matter of interest that the people who are now locating in this section are almost altogether former residents of the larger Boroughs, who have been trained to the use of gas and electricity for lighting and heating purposes, and who are therefore prompt to make use of the facilities offered by this Company upon becoming residents of the territory served by us.

"The bonds which you have bought are secured by a first mortgage on the entire property of this Company, being subject to only $135,000 of outstanding bonds of the New York and Queens Light and Power Company. These are under contract to be delivered by August 1st, 1899, and upon fulfillment of same application will be made to cancel and release the mortgage. Meanwhile, $150,000 in cash for the retirement of these bonds will be lodged with the Trustee.

"The proceeds of the present issue of bonds will put the Company in possession of funds with which to make needed changes in equipment, enlarge its main and wire system, and provide working capital. At the present time, with three executive forces, and with appliances not calculated to produce economical results in all respects, the net income is more than sufficient to meet the interest charges on the present issue of bonds. With certain changes in existing contracts—which will be made shortly—and with the contemplated extensions and improvements effected, the income will be largely in excess of these figures, without counting on the increase which may be expected from the present remarkable growth of the section served. Up to June first of this year the increase of the gas output over last year was about 27 per cent., while for the five months ending May 31st, 1899, the increase in net income from electric lighting has been about 40 per cent. over the same period of last year."

Circulars containing the President's letter, the report of F. H. Shelton, Esq., Gas Engineer, of Philadelphia, and a map showing the territory served, may be had upon application. All legal proceedings have been approved by our counsel, Messrs. Harmon and Mathewson, whose certificate concerning the standing of the franchises and the lien of the mortgage is on file at our office.

We offer the unsold portion of the above bonds at 105 and accrued interest subject to prior sale and advance in price. Bonds will be ready for delivery on or about July 15, prior to which date payments may be made at the First National Bank, New York, and for which negotiable receipts will be issued.

WILSON & STEPHENS,
41 Wall St., New York.

REDEMPTION
OF
General First Mortgage Bonds
OF THE
NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Two hundred and thirty-two (232) of the General First Mortgage $1,000 Coupon Bonds, and Fifty (50) of the General First Mortgage $5,000 Registered Bonds of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, or a total par value of Four hundred and eighty two thousand dollars ($482,000) were this day drawn for the Sinking Fund in accordance with the requirements of articles 11 and 12 of the Trust Mortgage numbered as follows, viz.:

$1,000 COUPON BONDS.

319	3084	6040	10702	14844	19536	31883
408	3085	6123	10717	14910	19571	32013
730	3087	7242	10738	14985	19670	32209
732	3307	7330	10817	14986	19675	32478
733	3389	7714	11047	15214	20053	32690
1140	3390	7751	11103	15374	20070	33148
1143	3552	7877	11261	15389	20413	34300
1151	3565	7887	11328	15571	20706	34745
1287	3569	7896	11331	15590	20795	35186
1306	3573	8233	11335	15617	20857	35286
1454	3577	8405	11579	15716	20940	37052
1402	3582	8412	11898	15792	21774	37283
1525	3620	8421	11928	15794	21883	39659
1605	3649	8452	11969	15806	21932	39713
1634	3653	8453	12094	15821	21997	39762
2370	3745	8489	12328	16063	22242	39869
2371	3751	8670	12835	16278	22424	39968
2373	3757	8813	12862	16331	29606	40020
2392	3766	8831	13024	16407	29775	42386
2476	3924	8917	13793	16551	29822	43323
2528	3925	8924	13966	16556	29977	43542
2562	3932	9058	13980	16591	30193	44124
2590	3934	9582	14037	16809	30360	45182
2666	3936	9607	14089	16871	30466	45392
2673	4018	9888	14163	17158	30478	46575
2753	4072	10082	14235	17297	30601	46933
2812	4785	10177	14323	17449	30805	48486
2878	4845	10180	14350	18361	30833	49671
2911	4846	10186	14383	18744	31817	51358
3071	4966	10209	14498	18941	31733	51368
3074	5667	10550	14523	19235	31761	51750
3078	5822	10651	14524	19286	31781	52282
3079	5960	10690	14831	19389	31875	53037
3080						

$5,000 REGISTERED BONDS.

1351	4550	13148	14267	15764	17465	20501
1456	5174	13197	14295	15830	17351	23916
1529	5381	13208	14489	16045	17477	
1608	6243	13708	14832	16085	17483	
2304	6467	13828	14918	16177	17604	
2864	6489	13840	15373	16719	17630	
8319	12678	13864	15482	16799	18598	
8643	13108	13895	15746	17008	19043	

These bonds will be paid at 110 and accrued interest on presentation at the office of the Central Trust Company of New York, No. 54 Wall Street, New York.

The interest on the above bonds will cease on and after July 1, 1899.

Any holder of any of the bonds above designated, upon presentation and surrender thereof, may receive payment at any time prior to July 1, 1899, at the rate of 110 and interest accrued to date of presentation.

All the outstanding COUPON bonds issued under said mortgage have now been called for redemption.

Registered bonds should be assigned to "Central Trust Company of New York, Trustee, for redemption."

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
TRUSTEE. By G. SHERMAN,
Vice President.

New York, May 15, 1899.

We, the undersigned, hereby certify that the 232 Coupon and 50 Registered Bonds were designated by lot in our presence as above stated.

CHAS. E. HUMPHREYS,
With Central Trust Company of New York,
A. H. KENT,
Of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company,
FRANK B. SMIDT,
Notary Public, New York County.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS. AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Columbus, Sandusky & Hocking Railroad Company,
REORGANIZATION.

To the Holders of The Mercantile Trust Company's Certificates of Deposit for Securities of the Columbus, Sandusky and Hocking Railroad Company, deposited under the Reorganization Agreement of May 12, 1898:

The undersigned Committee have determined that it has become inexpedient and inadvisable to carry into effect the plans of reorganization heretofore adopted, or any alteration or modification thereof, or substitute therefor or for any part thereof, and the reorganization of the property by this Committee has been abandoned. Under existing circumstances, and in view of pending litigation, it has been deemed impracticable to formulate, at the present time, any amended or substituted plan. This Committee, therefore, will no longer act on behalf of the bondholders under and by virtue of the agreement of May 12, 1898.

The holders of the above-mentioned certificates of deposit can now withdraw their securities upon the surrender of such certificates to The Mercantile Trust Company at its office, No. 120 Broadway, New York City, or to The Deshler National Bank, Columbus, Ohio, without any assessment or payment toward the expenses incurred by the Committee.

Dated New York, June 29, 1899.

LOUIS FITZGERALD, Chairman.
JOHN T. TERRY.
LEVI C. WEIR.
FRANK K. STURGIS.
JOHN G. DESHLER.
HENRY W. PUTNAM, Jr.

Union Trust Company of New York
80 BROADWAY,
New York, April 29th, 1899.

Notice is hereby given that the following numbered bonds of the BOONVILLE RAILROAD BRIDGE COMPANY were this day drawn for redemption in accordance with the Sinking Fund Provision of the Indenture of Trust, viz.:

71	328	347	353
95	437	447	475
127	506	522	538
141	561	568	580
155	591	622	646
160	695	697	704
219	713	717	737
222	753	785	791
241	801	806	819
252	835	847	854
308	866	910	957
979	983		

Said Bonds will be paid on presentation at the office of the Union Trust Company of New York, Trustee. Interest on said bonds will cease Saturday, July 1st, 1899.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
Trustee.

BUFFALO CHEMICAL WORKS.
Martin Kalbfleisch Chemical Com'y.
The Buffalo Chemical Works having been consolidated with the Martin Kalbfleisch Chemical Company under the name of the latter, all unredeemed bonds of the Buffalo Chemical Works, dated June 10th, 1889, will be paid by the Martin Kalbfleisch Chemical Company, whose office is 100 William Street, New York City, on and after July 1st, 1899, interest ceasing on that day.
The Atlantic Trust Company of No. 39 William St., New York, is likewise authorized to cash all bonds on presentation.
Dated New York, June 30th, 1899.
MARTIN KALBFLEISCH CHEMICAL COMPANY. Per GEO. W. KENYON, President.

We Own and Offer
1,000 Shares
CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN
Preferred Stock.
PRICE ON APPLICATION.
Kingsley, Mabon & Co.
40 WALL ST., NEW YORK CITY.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE American Spirits Manufacturing Co.

The undersigned have been requested to act as a temporary committee on behalf of the stockholders of The American Spirits Manufacturing Company.

Under the scheme which has been arranged to surrender the stock of this Company and take in exchange therefor a percentage of the stock of **The Distilling Company of America,** it is believed that an injustice will be done to stockholders and that concerted action should be taken for their protection. All such stockholders of the American Spirits Manufacturing Company are called upon to attend a meeting to be held at the **Astor House,** Broadway, New York (Parlor 74), **on Wednesday, July 5, 1899, at 3:15 P. M.**

Stockholders who are unable to be present in person at such meeting are requested to send notice of their desire to take part in such movement with a statement of the stock which they represent.—Dated New York, June 28th, 1899.

LEWIS W. BABCOCK,
HUGH V. RODDY, Jr.,
A. DE VOE WALL,
Committee.

Philadelphia, May 20, 1899.
TO THE HOLDERS OF THE
SECURITIES OF THE KANSAS CITY, PITTSBURG & GULF RAILROAD COMPANY and Its Terminal Companies.

Your committee deem it essential for the preservation of the value of your securities:—

First—That the securities covering the main line and the Kansas City and Port Arthur terminals be now merged and consolidated under one management.

Second—That such management be independent and in your interest alone.

Your property is of great value. It has an assured and a very large earning power. Its present financial condition is due to causes familiar to you, and which it would be difficult to avoid, even if the work were now to be done over again.

In the consolidation of the system we expect to receive the support of the foreign holders of all the securities affected. The foreign holdings are, we are informed, a majority of the whole. Pending the preparation of the plan of reorganization, we advise holders to refrain from depositing their securities with any Committee in this country. The experience of some of our fellow-bondholders has been that it is easier to deposit bonds than to get them back.

Your Committee ask the holders of the securities of the main line and terminal companies to furnish their addresses and the amounts of their respective holdings to the Chairman, care of Equitable Trust Company of Philadelphia. They will thereafter be directly and promptly informed when the plan is ready for publication, and will be made acquainted with its provisions.

WILLIAM F. HARRITY, Chairman
B. N. BAKER, (Baltimore)
AUGUST HECKSCHER, (New York)
EDW'D WAGNER, (Berlin, Germany)
SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY
SILAS W. PETTIT
WINTHROP SMITH

To the Holders of the Bonds of the Electric Storage Battery Co., Secured by a Mortgage Dated Dec. 15th, 1894.

Notice is hereby given that said bonds numbered from 1 to 450 (being all the bonded indebtedness of the Company) will on the 15th day of July, 1899, be redeemed upon presentation, with coupon number ten (10) and all succeeding coupons attached, at the office of the Old Colony Trust Co., in the Ames Building, cor. Court and Washington Streets, Boston, Mass., Trustee, at 90% of their face value and accrued interest to said date, in accordance with the terms of the mortgage.

Interest will cease on and after said date, at which time the Trustee will satisfy the mortgage, and reserve a fund with which to redeem outstanding bonds at 90% of their face value, but without interest after July 15th, 1899.

BENJ. W. TINGLEY, Treas.
Phila., Pa., June 10th, 1899.

FINANCIAL.

July Investments.

Bur., Cedar Rapids & Northern R'way Co.
First Consld. Mortgage 5s, due 1934.

Chesapeake & Ohio Railway Co.
R. & A. Division First Consolidated 4s, due 1988.

Chicago Terminal Transfer Co.
First Mortgage 4s, due 1947.

St. Paul, Minn. & Manitoba Railway Co.
Wilmar & Sioux Falls First 5s, due 1938.

St. Paul, Minn. & Manitoba Railway Co.
Montana Extension First 4s, due 1938.

New York, Lack. & Western Railway Co.
Terminal and Imp. Mtge. 4s, due 1923.

Chicago, Burl. & Quincy Railway Co.
Refunding Mortgage 3½s, due 1949.

Evansville & Terre Haute Railroad Co.
First Consld. Mortgage 6s, due 1921.

Florida Cent. & Peninsular Railroad Co.
Consolidated Mortgage 5s, due 1943.

Louisville & Nashville Railroad Co.
New Orleans & Mobile 2d Mortgage 6s, due 1930.

Illinois Central Railroad Co.
St. Louis Division & Terminal First Mortgage 3½s, due 1951.

Illinois Central Railroad Co.
Louisville Division & Terminal First Mortgage 3½s, due 1953.

Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co.
First Mortgage 4s, due 1925.

Rio Grande Western Railway Co.
First Mortgage 4s, due 1939.

Rio Grande Western Railway Co.
First Consld. Mortgage 4s, due 1949.

Manhattan Railway Co.
First Consld. Mortgage 4s, due 1990.

Norfolk & Western Railroad Co.
First Consld. Mortgage 4s, due 1996.

Milwaukee Electric Railway & Light Co.
First Consld. Mortgage 5s, due 1926.

Metropolitan Street Railway Co.
Gen'l & Collateral Trust 5s, due 1997.

N. Y. Gas & Electric Light, Heat & Power Co.
Purchase-Money Mtge. 4s, due 1949.

Edison Electric Illu. Co. of Brooklyn
First Consld. Mortgage 6s, due 1939.

Kings County Electric Light & Power Co.
Purchase-Money 6s, due 1997.

Missouri Edison Electric Co.
First Consld. Mortgage 5s, due 1927.

These and other choice investment securities for sale at prices to net the investor from 3¼ per cent. to 5 per cent. Descriptive lists furnished upon request.

Spencer Trask & Co.,
27 and 29 Pine St., New York.

To the holders of our certificates of deposit for Five Per Cent. First Mortgage Gold Bonds of the Baltimore Belt Railroad Company, issued under bondholders' agreement dated November 1st, 1897:

Referring to our circular dated London, June 22, 1898, we now beg to notify you that pursuant to the arrangement therein stated, The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company has now elected to exercise the option thereby granted to it to purchase the deposited bonds at par and accrued interest on September 1st, 1899.

We have obtained from The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company authority to offer to such of the holders of our certificates of deposit for the above bonds as shall accept the same on or prior to July 20, 1899, to give in exchange for their bonds new First Mortgage Four Per Cent. Fifty-Year Gold Bonds of The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, bond for bond, carrying all coupons maturing on and after October 1, 1899, the overdue interest upon your old bonds being paid in cash, as hereinafter more particularly stated. Holders of our certificates who desire to accept this offer of the Railroad Company must signify their acceptance in writing on or before **JULY 20,** 1899, and we will thereupon exchange the original bonds for the new Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company First Mortgage Four Per Cent. bonds, and will deliver the same, together with the interest to be paid in cash, upon the surrender of our certificate of deposit therefor.

Unless on or before the 20th day of July, 1899, we shall receive from you a written acceptance of this offer we will carry out the original agreement and will sell your bonds of the Baltimore Belt Railroad Company at par and interest, and will pay over to you the amount so received on surrender of our certificate of deposit for your bonds.

In case you accept the offer to exchange, the holder of each certificate for a deposited bond will be entitled to receive from us on and after August 1, 1899, one First Mortgage Four Per Cent. Fifty-Year Gold Bond of The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, with coupons attached maturing on and after October 1, 1899, and in cash the amount of overdue interest upon said bonds at five per cent. up to July 1, 1898, with interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum on said overdue interest from the respective dates of maturity of the installments thereof up to August 1, 1899; also the amount of interest in cash at four per cent. per annum upon said bonds from July 1, 1898, to April 1, 1899, from which date the new bonds bear interest with interest at 4 per cent. upon the overdue installments up to August 1, 1899.

In case you do not elect to exchange your bonds, but elect to sell the same for cash, you will receive for the principal of said bond one thousand dollars in cash, and you will also receive in cash the overdue interest on said bond up to July 1, 1898, at the rate of five per cent. per annum, together with interest upon said overdue interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum from the respective dates of maturity of the installments thereof up to September 1, 1899, and also in cash interest at the rate of four per cent. per annum upon said bond from July 1, 1898, to September 1, 1899, with interest upon such overdue installments at four per cent. to September 1, 1899.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company also offers to such holders as prefer to sell their bonds for cash to anticipate the cash payment therefor, and to make the same at any time on or after August 1, 1899, interest being adjusted to the date of purchase instead of September 1, 1899, when the sixty days' notice required would expire. Holders desiring to accept such payment in cash prior to September 1, 1899, will please notify us accordingly.

We earnestly request a prompt reply.

London, June 30, 1899.

BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO.

HOLDERS IN THIS COUNTRY MAY SIGNIFY THEIR ACCEPTANCE OF THE ABOVE OFFER OF EXCHANGE TO EITHER OF THE UNDERSIGNED, WHERE FORMS OF ACCEPTANCE AND COPIES OF CIRCULAR MAY BE OBTAINED UPON APPLICATION.
JULY 1ST, 1899.

Brown Bros. & Co.,
N. Y., Phila., and Boston.
Alex. Brown & Sons,
Baltimore.

MONEY TO LOAN.—Any amount First and Second Mortgages; Builders' Loans; shortest time; lowest cost. Real Estate Loan Co., 150 Nassau St.

PROPOSALS. | PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR
$10,025,000
OF
3½% Corporate Stock
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

Exempt from all Taxation in the State of New York, except for State Purposes.

Principal and Interest Payable in Gold.

EXECUTORS, ADMINISTRATORS, GUARDIANS, AND OTHERS HOLDING TRUST FUNDS ARE AUTHORIZED, BY CHAPTER 65 OF THE LAWS OF 1889, TO INVEST IN THESE BONDS AND STOCK.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED BY THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CITY OF New York, at his office, No. 280 Broadway, in the City of New York, until

Wednesday, the 5th Day of July, 1899, at 2 o'clock P. M.,

for the whole or a part of the following described Registered Stock of the City of New York, bearing interest at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. per annum, from and including the date of payment therefor, to wit:

$2,000,000.00	Corporate Stock of the City of New York, for the uses and purposes of the Department of Docks and Ferries. Principal payable Nov. 1, 1929.	$500,000.00	Corporate Stock of the City of New York for the Construction of a building in Bryant Park for the New York Public Library, Astor, Lenox, and Tilden Foundations. Principal payable Nov. 1, 1929.
1,700,000.00	Corporate Stock of the City of New York, for Schoolhouses and Sites therefor in the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx. Principal payable Nov. 1, 1929.	150,000.00	Corporate Stock of the City of New York, for the Erection and Equipment of an Addition to the present Building of the American Museum of Natural History. (Chapter 175, Laws 1896.) Principal payable Nov. 1, 1929.
1,800,000.00	Corporate Stock of the City of New York, for Schoolhouses and Sites therefor in the Borough of Brooklyn. Principal payable Nov. 1, 1929.	150,000.00	Corporate Stock of the City of New York, for the Erection and Equipment of Additions to the present Building of the American Museum of Natural History (Chapter 213, Laws 1897.) Principal payable Nov. 1, 1929.
500,000.00	Corporate Stock of the City of New York, for Schoolhouses and Sites therefor in the Borough of Queens. Principal payable Nov. 1, 1929.	650,000.00	Corporate Stock of the City of New York, for New Buildings, etc., for the Department of Correction. Principal payable Nov. 1, 1929.
100,000.00	Corporate Stock of the City of New York, for Schoolhouses and Sites therefor in the Borough of Richmond. Principal payable Nov. 1, 1929.	100,000.00	Corporate Stock of the City of New York for the Construction and Improvement of Parkways. Principal payable Nov. 1, 1929.
250,000.00	Corporate Stock of the City of New York for the New East River Bridge. Principal payable Nov. 1, 1929.	100,000.00	Corporate Stock of the City of New York, for the Extension of Riverside Drive to the Boulevard Lafayette. Principal payable Nov. 1, 1929.
1,000,000.00	Corporate Stock of the City of New York, for Constructing a bridge over the Harlem River, from One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street to One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street. Principal payable Nov. 1, 1929.	300,000.00	Corporate Stock of the City of New York for the Purchase of New Stock or Plant for the Department of Street Cleaning. Principal payable Nov. 1, 1929.
375,000.00	Corporate Stock of the City of New York, for Constructing, Furnishing, and Equipping a Court house for the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court in the First Department. Principal payable Nov. 1, 1929.	350,000.00	Corporate Stock of the City of New York for the New Aqueduct. Principal payable Oct. 1, 1918.

The above-described stock is **free and exempt from all taxation in the State of New York,** except for State purposes, pursuant to the provisions of Section 169 of Chapter 378 of the Laws of 1897.

THE PRINCIPAL OF AND INTEREST ON SAID STOCK ARE PAYABLE IN GOLD COIN OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, OF THE PRESENT STANDARD OF WEIGHT AND FINENESS, PURSUANT TO A RESOLUTION OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE SINKING FUND, ADOPTED JUNE 9, 1898.

CONDITIONS OF SALE.

No proposal for stock shall be accepted for less than the par value of the same.

Proposals containing conditions other than those herein set forth will not be received or considered.

Every bidder, as a condition precedent to the reception or consideration of his proposal, shall deposit with the Comptroller in money, or by a certified check drawn to the order of said Comptroller upon one of the State or National Banks of the said city, TWO PER CENT. of the par value of the stock bid for in said proposal.

No proposal will be received or considered which is not accompanied by such deposit.

All such deposits shall be returned by the Comptroller to the persons making the same within three days after the decision has been rendered as to who is or are the highest bidder or bidders, except the deposit made by the highest bidder or bidders.

If said highest bidder or bidders shall refuse or neglect, within five days after service of written notice of the award to him or them, to pay to the City Chamberlain the amount of the stock awarded to him or them at its par value, together with the premium thereon, less the amount deposited by him or them, the amount or amounts of deposit thus made shall be forfeited to and retained by said city as liquidated damages for such neglect or refusal, and shall thereafter be paid into the Sinking Fund of The City of New York for the Redemption of the City Debt.

Upon the payment into the City Treasury of the amounts due by the persons whose bids are accepted, respectively, certificates thereof shall be issued to them as authorized by law.

The proposals, together with the security deposits, should be inclosed in a sealed envelope, indorsed "Proposals for Bonds of the Corporation of the City of New York," and then inclosed in a sealed envelope, addressed to the Comptroller of The City of New York.

For fuller information see CITY RECORD. Copies to be procured at No. 2 City Hall.

BIRD S. COLER, Comptroller.
THE CITY OF NEW YORK,
DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE.
JUNE 12, 1899.

FINANCIAL.

WE OFFER FOR SALE
$500,000
New York, Ontario & West. R'y Co.
First Mortgage Gold 4s, due June, 1992.
$250,000
Chicago & Northwestern R'way Co
First Mortgage 7s, due Feb., 1915.
$100,000
Southern Pacific R. R. Co. of Cal.
First Mortgage Gold 6s, due April, 1912.
$300,000
Southern Pacific R. R. Co. of Arizona
First Mortgage Gold 6s, due March, 1910.
$100,000
City of Providence, R. I.,
Registered Gold 3½s, due April, 1928.
Price and particulars on application.

Estabrook & Co.,
Members N. Y. and Boston Stock Exchanges.
Dealers in Government, Municipal, and High Grade Railroad Bonds.
31 NASSAU ST., N. Y.
35 CONGRESS ST., BOSTON.

18 WALL ST., New York. 52 DEVONSHIRE ST., Boston.

H. W. POOR & CO.,
BANKERS.
New York, July 1st, 1899.

CHANGE OF FIRM NAME.
Notice is hereby given that the banking business heretofore transacted in New York and Boston, under the title of POOR & GREENOUGH, will on and after this day be conducted in both cities under the firm name of
H. W. POOR & CO.
The partners are the same as before in both the New York and Boston firms, there being no change except in the title of the firms.

TO THE HOLDERS OF CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT FOR STATEN ISLAND RAPID TRANSIT RAILROAD COMPANY SECOND MORTGAGE FIVE PER CENT. GOLD BONDS ISSUED UNDER BONDHOLDERS' AGREEMENT DATED JULY 5TH, 1898.

On and after this date the undersigned will pay to the holders of the above-mentioned certificates the sum of seventy-six 87-100 dollars ($76.87) in respect of each bond represented by said certificates, being the equivalent of the interest due July 1st, 1898; January 1st, 1899, and July 1st, 1899, on each of the above-mentioned bonds, together with interest thereon at five per cent. from the date of maturity of such interest to July 1st, 1899, on presentation of the certificates for stamping of the payment thereon.

Hallgarten & Co.,
28 BROAD STREET.
New York, July 1st, 1899.

FINANCIAL.

23 Wall Street,
New York, June 29, 1899.
To the Holders of the
First Mortgage Four Per Cent. Gold Bonds of the
PITTSBURGH & WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY
(Deposited under our notice of Dec. 14, 1898.)

The Receiver of the Pittsburgh and Western Railway Company, having provided the funds necessary for payment of coupons due July 1, 1899, on bonds of the above issue, holders of our Certificates of Deposit for such bonds may collect the amount of said coupon due July 1st, on and after that date; viz.: $20 per bond of $1,000. Our certificates must be presented to us in order that such payment may be noted thereon.

The coupons due July 1, 1899, on the deposited bonds will be cancelled and surrendered to the Receiver.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.

NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF
First Mortgage 5% Gold Bonds
OF THE
SPRING VALLEY COAL CO.

Referring to notice issued June 26, 1899, calling for the tender of 41 bonds of the Spring Valley Coal Company, in accordance with Article XI. of the mortgage dated July 1, 1889; no tenders having been made, the following bonds were this day drawn:

35	84	171	292	382	456	543
37	95	257	303	383	474	544
41	107	266	337	384	481	551
48	108	271	350	425	491	552
49	141	273	352	430	528	555
70	151	283	359	451	541	

said bonds will be paid at the office of the New York Security and Trust Company, 46 Wall Street, New York, at One Hundred and Two and One-Half Per Centum (102½%) ex July, 1899, coupon. Interest will cease on the above bonds on and after this date.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST COMPANY,
46 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
July 1, 1899.

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO
35 WALL ST., NEW YORK, JULY 1ST, 1899.
TO THE HOLDERS OF THE NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD AND LAND GRANT GENERAL FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND SIX PER CENT. GOLD BONDS.

Holders of registered bonds of the above issue are hereby given an opportunity to convert the same into Prior Lien 4 Per Cent. Bonds of the Northern Pacific Railway Company, on the basis of
$1,100 Prior Lien Bonds, for each $1,000 General First Mortgage Bonds.
The right is reserved to withdraw this offer at any time without notice.
General First Mortgage Bonds for conversion should be deposited with Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., cor. Wall and Broad Sts., New York City.

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY,
By C. S. MELLEN, President.

GOLD BONDS, ENDOWMENTS, AND LIFE policies. W. J. MADDEN, Equitable Life Assurance Society, 120 Broadway.

JULY DIVIDENDS.

The Farmers' Loan & Trust Co.
16, 18, 20 & 22 William Street, New York.

COUPONS AND DIVIDENDS DUE IN JULY ARE PAYABLE AT THIS OFFICE ON AND AFTER JULY 1, AS FOLLOWS:

Alabama Great Southern R. R. Co. 1st Mtge. 6 per cent.
American Fire Engine Co.
Anderson Electric Street R'y Co.
Albion Water Works Co.
Butler Water Co.
Barrie Water Co.
Bath Water Co.
Bismarck Water Supply Co.
Brenham Water Works.
Brockport & Holley Water Co.
Buffalo Creek R. R. Co.
Caro Water Works Co.
Carolina Central Railroad Co.
Charleston, W. Va., Water Works Co.
Chattanooga Water Works Co. Cons'd Sinking Fund Mtge.
Consolidated Street R'y, Memphis.
Consumers' Gas Co. Debentures.
Commercial Cable Co.
Connellsville Water Co.
Cortland Water Works Co.
East St. Louis, City Water Co. of.
Ella Coal Company.
Eastman's Freight-Car Heater Co.
Evansville & Indianapolis R. R. Co.
Evansville & Terre Haute R. R. Co.
Evansville, Terre Haute & Chicago R. R. Co.
Faribault Water Works Co.
Hot Springs, South Dakota, Water, Light & Power Co.
Herkimer, Mohawk, Ilion & Frankfort Electric R'y.
Hudson River Water Power & Paper Co.
Huntington Water Co.
Ithaca Street R'y Co.
Indiana Block-Coal R. R. Co.
Iowa City Water Co.
Jeffersonville, Madison & Indianapolis R. R. Co.
Kankakee Water Co.
Keokuk Water Co.
Kokomo Water Co.
La Crosse, City of.
Larchmont Yacht Club 2d Mtge.
Lake Superior & Ishpeming R'y Co.
Meridian Water Works Co.
Mobile & Ohio R. R. Co. Extension 1st Mtge.
Mobile & Ohio Car Trust R. & Q.
Mosler Safe Co.
Mobile Light & R. R. Co.
Newport & Cincinnati Bridge Co.
Newcastle & Shenango Valley R. R. Co.
Ottawa, Oswego & Fox River Valley R. R. Co.
Olean, N. Y., Water, Sewer, & Improvement Bonds.
Omaha Water Co.
Pensacola Water Works Co.
Pensacola & Perdido R. R. Co.
Petrolia Water Co.
Portsmouth & Suffolk Water Works Co.
Rocky Mount Mills.
St. Louis & Cairo R. R. Co.
South Dakota Water Co.
South Yuba Water Co. Cons'd Mtge.
Staten Island Midland R. R. Co.
Temple, Texas, Water Works Co.
Terre Haute & Indianapolis R. R. Co.
Terre Haute & Logansport R. R. Co.
Texarkana Water Co.
Third Avenue R. R. Co.
Toledo, Walhonding Valley & Ohio R. R. Co.
Thomas Iron Co.
Urbana Water Works Co.
Union Stock Yard & Transit Co.
Union Depot, Columbus, Ohio.
Union Light & Power Co.
Vanderburgh County.
Vicksburgh, Shreveport & Pacific R. R. Co.
Warren Water Co.
Waterloo Gas & Electric Light Co.
Washington & Columbia River R'y Co.
West Side R. R. Co. of Milwaukee.
Williams & Son, E. T., of Duluth, Minn.

JULY 5, 1899.

Detroit, Hillsdale & Southwestern R. R. Co. Dividends

JULY 10, 1899.

Joliet & Northwestern Indiana R. R. Co.

JULY 15, 1899.

Minneapolis, Lyndale, Minnetonka & Minneapolis St. R'y Co.
St. Paul City R'y.

JULY 20, 1899.

Perkin Water Co.

JULY 31, 1899.

Parsons Water Supply & Power Co.

The Peoples Bank of the City of New York,
393 and 395 Canal St.

New York, June 22d, 1899.

NINETY-SIXTH CONSECUTIVE SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five Per Cent., free of tax, payable on and after July 1st, 1899. The transfer books will be closed from the 24th inst. until that date.

WILLIAM MILNE, Cashier.

The Fourth National Bank of the City of New York.
New York, June 22d, 1899.

The Board of Directors has this day declared a semi-annual dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT., free of tax, payable on and after July 1st, proximo.

The transfer books will close at 3 P. M. this date, reopening July 1st, 1899.

CHARLES H. PATTERSON, Cashier.

Columbia Bank,
FIFTH AVENUE AND 42D STREET.

New York, June 21st, 1899.

The Board of Directors of this Bank have declared a semi-annual dividend of four (4) per cent., free of tax, payable on and after July 1st, 1899.

The transfer books will remain closed from June 21st, 1899, to July 1st, 1899.

W. S. GRIFFITH, Cashier.

The Oriental Bank.
New York, June 21, 1899.

NINETY-SECOND CONSECUTIVE SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this Bank have this day declared a dividend of Five (5) Per Cent., payable on and after July 1st, 1899. The transfer books will be closed from June 21st until July 1st.

NELSON G. AYRES, Cashier.

The Mechanics' National Bank of the City of New York.
June 21, 1899.

DIVIDEND.

A dividend of FOUR PER CENT. has to-day been declared by this bank, payable July 1st, 1899.

The transfer books will remain closed until that date.

G. W. GARTH, Cashier.

The Bowery Bank of New York.
New York, June 21st, 1899.

A dividend of Six Per Cent. from the earnings of the last six months has been declared by this Bank, payable on and after the first day of July next.

The transfer books will remain closed until that date.

WM. R. KURAU, Cashier.

The Chatham National Bank,
QUARTERLY DIVIDEND.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of FOUR PER CENT. out of the earnings of the past three months, payable on and after July 1st, until which date transfer books will be closed.

H. P. DOREMUS, Cashier.

New York, June 23d, 1899.

Phenix National Bank,
New York, June 20th, 1899.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Three (3) Per Cent., free from tax, payable on and after Saturday, July 1st, next, until which date the transfer books are closed.

ALFRED M. BULL, Cashier.

The Importers & Traders' National Bank of New York,
New York, June 20th, 1899.

A dividend of Ten Per Cent. out of the earnings of the last six months has to-day been declared by this bank, payable on the first day of July next. The transfer books will remain closed till that date.

EDWARD TOWNSEND, Cashier.

The Hanover National Bank of the City of New York.
New York, June 20th, 1899.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Five Per Cent., payable on and after July 1st, 1899. The transfer books will remain closed until July 1st.

WILLIAM HALLS, Jr., Cashier.

The National Butchers and Drovers' Bank.
New York, June 21st, 1899.

The Directors of this Bank have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Three (3) Per Cent., payable on and after July 1st, 1899.

The transfer books will remain closed until that date.

WM. H. CHASE, Cashier.

The Bank of America,
New York, June 23, 1899.

The Board of Directors have to-day declared a semi-annual dividend of seven (7) per cent., free of tax, payable July 1st, 1899, to stockholders of record of this date.

The transfer books will remain closed until July 3d, 1899.

W. M. BENNET, Cashier.

Ninth National Bank,
New York, June 23d, 1899.

A Dividend of Two Per Cent. upon the Capital Stock of this Bank has been declared, free of tax, payable on and after July 1st, 1899. The transfer books will be closed until July 5th.

H. H. NAZRO, Cashier.

The National Citizens Bank,
401 Broadway.

New York, June 27, 1899.

A Dividend of Three and One-Half Per Cent. has been declared, payable to the stockholders on and after July 1st, 1899.

D. C. TIEBOUT, Cashier.

The Eleventh Ward Bank,
New York, June 9th, 1899.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Four (4) Per Cent., free of tax, payable on and after July 1st, 1899. The transfer books will remain closed until that date.

CHARLES E. BROWN, Cashier.

The National Bank of the Republic,
New York, June 22d, 1899.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Four (4%) Per Cent., free of tax, payable on and after July 1st, 1899, until which date the transfer books will be closed.

CHARLES H. STOUT, Cashier.

East River National Bank.
New York, June 21, 1899.

A Dividend of Four (4) Per Cent. has been declared payable on and after Saturday, July 1, 1899.

E. R. NEWELL, Cashier.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO
Coupons payable at our office, 66 Broadway, July 1, 1899:

NEW YORK CITY COUPONS:
PARK IMPROVEMENT 6S.
DOCK 6S.
CITY 6S.
COUNTY 6S.

Abilene Water Co. 1st 5s.
Ashtabula Water Co. 1st 5s.
Ashtabula Water Co. General 5s.
Central Tuinucu Sugar Cane Mfg. Co. Debenture 6s.
Clearfield Bituminous Coal Corporation 4s.
Corning Sewer 4s.
Corning School District No. 13 4s.
Corning River Bonds 4s.
Crawfordsville Water & Light Co. 1st 5s.
Fishkill & Matteawan Equitable Gas 1st 6s.
General American Reduction Co. 1st 6s.
Key West Electric Co. 1st 5s.
Lawrence Water Co. 1st 5s.
Lee Construction Co. 1st 12s.
Manor Club 2d 5s.
Marion Water Co. 1st 5s.
Mechanical Rubber Co. 1st 6s.
Mercantile Co-operative Bank.
Naumkeag Street Ry. Co. Cons'd 5s.
Newburgh & Orange Lake R. R. 1st 6s.
N. Y. Belting & Packing Co., Ld., Debenture 6s.
New York Cab Co. (Registered 6%s.)
N. Y. & East River Gas Co. 1st Con'd 5s.
N. Y. Mail & Newspaper Transportation Co. 1st 5s.
Retsof Mining Co. 1st 5s.
Shelbyville Water Co. 1st 4s.
Shelbyville Water & Light Co. 1st 5s.
Southern States Lumber Co. 1st 6s.
Union Free School District No. 1, Bayshore, N. Y., 4s.
Warsaw Water Co. 1st 5s.
Carteret Steel Co. 1st 6s.

United States Mortgage and Trust Company
59 CEDAR STREET, NEW YORK.

Coupons due July 1, 1899, on the following bonds will be payable at the office of this Company on and after that date:

United States Mortgage and Trust Co., Series D 4½s
Central Vermont Railroad Equipment 6s
Rutland R. R. Consolidated 4½s
L. I. R. R. Consolidated 5s
L. I. R. R. New Consolidated 4s
N. Y. Bay Extension R. R. 5s
L. I. R. R. North Shore Branch 5s
Montauk Extension R. R. 1st 5s
Mutual Life Insurance Co. of New York 5s
Montgomery, New York, Water 4s
Washington, Ind., Funding 6s
Jackson, Michigan, Improvement 5s
Nyack, New York, Water 4s
Memphis, Tenn., Refunding 4½s
West Indianapolis, Ind., Funding 6s
Trenton, Mo., School 5s
Billings, Montana, Funding 6s
Montpelier, Ind., Funding 6s
Terre Haute, Ind., Improvement 6s
Hammond, Ind., School 6s
Spokane, Washington, Water 6s
Elyria, Ohio, Water 4½s
Stonington, Conn., School 4s
Westerly, R. I., Refunding 4s
North Spring Lake, N. J., Water 5s
State of Utah 4s
State of Utah 3½s
Seattle, Washington, School District No. 1.
Klickitat County, Washington, Funding 6s
Snohomish County, Washington, S. D., Nos. 19 and 25.
Bradford County, Penn., Court House 4s
Kittitas County, Washington, Funding 6s
Whitman County, Washington, S. D. No. 9.
Pierce County, Washington, School Districts 2 and 13.
Allen County, Ind., Court House 4s
Sullivan Water Company 1st 6s
American Felt Company 1st 5s
Easton, Palmer and Bethlehem Ry. Co. 1st 5s
Multnomah County, Oregon, School District 13 ..... 7s
University Real Estate Company 6s

CITY OF MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

School 4s
Perm. Imp 4s
City Hospital 4s
Bridge 4s
Main Sewer 4½s
Water Works 8s
Water Works 7s
School 6s
Perm Imp Rev Fund 4½s
Water Works Res 4
Court House 4½s
Court House 4s
Sewer 8s
Gen'l Imp 7s

DUE JULY 15, 1899.

CITY OF MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

Perm. Imp 4s
Water Works 4s
Permanent Improvement Revolving Fund 4s

SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY.
Coupons due July 1, 1899, from the following bonds will be paid by J. P. Morgan & Company, New York:

Southern Ry. Co. First Consolidated Mortgage 5%.
Southern Ry. Co., Memphis Div., First Mortgage 4%.
Southern Ry. Co., Aiken Branch, First Mortgage 4%.
Richmond & Danville Consolidated Mortgage 6%.
Richmond, York River & Chesapeake First Mortgage 5%.
Western North Carolina First Mortgage 6%.
Charlotte, Columbia & Augusta First Mortgage 5%.
Columbia & Greenville First Mortgage 6%.
East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia First Mortgage 7%.
East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia Divisional Mtg. 5%.
Alabama Central First Mortgage 6%.
Georgia Pacific First Mortgage 6%.
Knoxville & Ohio First Mortgage 6%.
Spartanburg, Union & Columbia First Mortgage 4%.

H. C. ANSLEY, Treasurer.

NATIONAL GRAM-O-PHONE CORPORATION.
21st Consecutive (1%) Monthly Dividend.

Executive offices, 874 Broadway, New York, June 28, 1899.

Notice is hereby given that the Board of Directors of the above-named Corporation has declared the regular monthly dividend (No. 21) of ONE PER CENT. on its capital stock, payable July 15. Transfer books will be closed from July 8th to 15th, inclusive.

O. D. LA DOW, Secretary.

The National Bank of the Republic, New York.
Coupons due July 1, 1899, from the following bonds, may be presented for payment on and after that date, at this bank:

Georgia, Carolina and Northern R. R.
Seaboard and Roanoke R. R.
Raleigh and Gaston R. R.
Raleigh and Augusta R. R.
Georgia Southern and Florida R. R.

C. H. STOUT, Cashier.

Office of the United Gas Improvement Company.
N. W. Cor. Broad and Arch Streets, Philadelphia, Penn., June 22, 1899.

The Directors have this day declared a dividend of Two Per Cent., (one dollar per share,) payable July 15th, 1899, to stockholders of record at the close of business June 30th. Checks will be mailed.

EDWARD C. LEE, Treasurer.

Interest on Mobile City Bonds.
The July coupons of Mobile City bonds, issue of 1881, will be paid on and after July first, 1899, in New York, by the Mercantile National Bank, and in Mobile by the First National Bank of Mobile.

Z. M. P. INGE, Trustee, &c.

Merchants' Exchange National Bank of the City of New York.
June 21st, 1899.

The Board of Directors have declared a semi-annual Dividend of Three Per Cent., free of tax, payable on and after the first day of July, 1899, until which date the transfer books will be closed.

A. S. APGAR, Cashier.

The National Park Bank of New York,
June 20th, 1899.

The Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five Per Cent. upon the stock of this Bank, free of tax, payable on and after July 1st, 1899. The transfer books will be closed until that date.

GEORGE S. HICKOK, Cashier.

The Bank of New York,
NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATION.

New York, June 20, 1899.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Five Per Cent., free from tax, payable on and after July 1, 1899.

The transfer books will remain closed until July 1, 1899.

CHAS. OLNEY, Cashier.

City of Charlotte, N. C.
Coupons due July 1st, 1899, from Water and Sewer Bonds will be paid on and after that date at the office of

E. D. Shepard & Co.,
31 Nassau St., N. Y. City.

Triple-Side Natural Gas & Oil Co.'s
Coupons of 1st mortgage bonds, due July 1, 1899, will be paid on [illegible] at the Central Trust Co. of N.

THE FOLLOWING COUPONS ARE DUE AND PAYABLE AT THE BANKING HOUSE OF

N. W. HARRIS & COMPANY,
JULY 1st, 1899.

Albert Lea, Minn., Refunding.
Beaverhead Co., Mont., Refunding.
Buda, Ill., Water Works.
Centreville, Ia., Funding; Refunding.
Cheney, Wash., Funding.
Clallam Co., Wash., School District No. 7.
Clark Co., Wash., School District No. 6.
Clinton, Ia., Funding and Refunding.
Colbert Co., Ala., Road.
Colorado Springs, Col., Sewer; Refunding; Water.
Cuthbert, Ga., Electric Light; Water Works.
Day Co., So. Dak., Refunding.
Douglas Co., Ore., School District No. 22, School Building (Drain.)
Elmwood, Ill., Water Works.
Evergreen Park, Ill., Drain and Sewer.
Fisher, Minn., Refunding. (Polk Co.)
Fort Madison, Ia., Refunding.
Gallatin Co., Mont., Funding.
Galveston, Tex., Various.
Garrard Co., Ky., Turnpike Road.
Hale Co., Ala., Refunding.
Harlan, Ia., Independent School District.
Highwood, Ill., Refunding.
Hot Springs, So. Dak., City Hall; School.
Howard, So. Dak., Board of Education; Independent School District; School Building and Funding.
Huntington, W. Va., Second Sewerage.
Indianola, Ia., Refunding
King Co., Wash., School District No. 3.
King Co., Wash., School District No. 18 (Columbia.)
Lake Co., So. Dak., Refunding.
Lincoln, Ill., Refunding.
Linn Co., Ore., School District No. 16.
Lyons City, Ia., Independent School District; School House.
Macon Co., Ill., Court House.
Madison, So. Dak., Board of Education.
Manson, Ia., Water Works.
Martinsville, Ind., Water Works.
Maywood, Ill., Village Hall and Funding.
Missoula Co., Mont., School District No. 1 Refunding; School District No. 18 Funding; Renewal or Refunding Gold.
Odebolt, Ia., Refunding; Water Works.
Otter Tail Co., Minn., Refunding.
Owosso, Mich., Union School District; School Building; Water Works.
Pecatonica, Ill., Board of Education, School District No. 6.
Pierce Co., Wash., School District No. 3.
Pullman, Wash., Water Works.
Ravalli Co., Mont., Road Funding.
Red Oak Junction, Ia., Water Works.
Redwood Falls, Minn., Refunding.
Richmond, Ky., School.
Riverside, Ill., School Building; Water Works.
Sac Co., Ia., Refunding.
Seattle, Wash., Funding; Funding 1st and 2d Series; Sewer; Sewer Tunnel.
Shenandoah, Ia., Refunding.
Snohomish Co., Wash., School District No. 1.
Spalding, Ga., Improvement.
Sparta, Ga., School Building.
Teton Co., Mont., Funding Gold.
Union Co., Ore., School District No. 5.
Union Co., Ore., School District No. 23, Refunding (Elgin.)
Waitsburg, Wash., Water Works.
Warrington, Ind., Refunding School.
Webster City, Ia., Electric Light.
Westport, Mo., Refunding; School District; School Building; Water Works.
Wilmette, Ill., General Street Improvement.
Winnetka, Ill., School Site and Building.

DUE JULY 2D, 1899.

Fort Dodge, Ia., Water Works.
Hamburg, Ia., Independent School District.

DUE JULY 15TH, 1899.

Eugene, Ore., Sewer.
Marshalltown, Ia., Independent School District Refunding.
Mount Pleasant, Mich., Water Works Refunding.
[illegible] Village Hall.
Sauk Centre, Minn., School District.

DUE JULY 16TH, 1899.

Lawrence, Co., Ill., Court House.
Morris, Minn., Independent School District, Refunding and School Building.
Princeton, Ill., High School Building.

DUE JULY 17TH, 1899.

Pierce Co., Wash., School District No. 1 (Steilacoom.)

DUE JULY 19TH, 1899.

Windom, Minn., Electric Light; Water Works and Sewerage.

DUE JULY 20TH, 1899.

Albert Lea, Minn., School District Refunding.

New York Security and Trust Company,
NO. 46 WALL ST., NEW YORK.
COUPONS DUE JULY 1, 1899.

Oregon R. R. & Nav. Co. 1st Mtge.
Utica, Clinton & Binghamton R. R. Co.
Spring Valley Coal Co.
Utica Belt Line R. R. 2nd Mtge.
City of Dallas, Texas.
Globe St. Ry. Debenture Bonds.
Peace River Phosphate Mining Co.
Norwich Gas & Electric Co.
Rome, Ga.
Watertown Water, Light & Power Co.
Terminal Warehouse Co.
Florida Publishing Co.
Indianapolis Water Co.
Detroit Citizens' Street Ry. Co.
Fonda, Johnstown & Gloversville R. R. Refunding Bonds.
Equitable Illuminating Gas Light Co. of Phila.
Eagle & Phenix Mills.
Pine Bluff Light & Water Co.
The Arizona Water Company Bonds.

Pennsylvania Company.
Four and one-half per cent. Loan.

Interest due July 1st, proximo, on bonds of this Loan will be paid at the National City Bank of New York. Transfer books close June 20th, 1899.

T. H. B. McKNIGHT, Treasurer.

Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway Company.
Steubenville & Indiana Railroad Company—Extended Five Per Cent. Loan.

Interest due July 1st, proximo, on the bonds of this Loan will be paid at the National City Bank of New York. Transfer books close June 20th, 1899.

T. H. B. McKNIGHT, Treasurer.

TO THE HOLDERS OF St. Louis Southwestern Railway Company Second Mtge. Income Bond Certificates.

Notice is hereby given that TWO PER CENT. interest on the above certificates will be paid on and after July 1, 1899, on presentation and surrender of matured coupons at the office of the undersigned, at No. 120 Broadway, New York.

THE MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY,
By E. R. ADEE, Secretary.

The Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Co.,
Treasurer's Office, Grand Central Depot, New York, June 27th, 1899.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. on its CAPITAL STOCK, payable at this office on FRIDAY, the 28th day of July next, to the Stockholders of record at 3 o'clock P. M. on Monday, the 3rd day of July next, at which time the transfer books will be closed, to be reopened on the morning of Monday, the 17th day of July next.

E. D. WORCESTER, Treasurer.

Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway Co.,
May 29th, 1899.

A quarterly dividend of One and One-quarter (1¼) Per Cent. will be paid on the preferred stock of this Company on July 20th, 1899, to stockholders of record at the close of business June 30th, 1899, at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New York.

The transfer books will close at 3 P. M. June 30th 1899, and be reopened at 10 o'clock A. M. July 6th, 1899.

C. F. COX, Treasurer.

Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company Prior Lien 3½% Bonds.
Coupon No. 2, due July 1st, 1899, from the above Bonds, will be paid at maturity upon presentation at the Office of the Company, No. 2 Wall Street, New York.

For packages of coupons left for verification on and after Monday, June 26th, temporary receipts will be given.

W. H. IJAMS, Treasurer,
The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company.

Vicksburgh, Shreveport & Pacific Railroad Company.
Third Mortgage and Land Grant Bonds

Coupon No. 2, due January 1st, 1899, from the above bonds, will be paid upon presentation at the office of this Company, No. 54 Wall Street, New York.

New York, June 26th, 1899.

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK.

Chicago, Indianapolis and Louisville Railway Co.
No. 80 Broadway, New York, June 27, 1899.

Coupons of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Louisville, New Albany and Chicago Railway Company, and the coupons of the refunding mortgage Six and Five Per Cent. Bonds of this Company, due July 1, 1899, will be paid at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall St., New York.

J. A. HILTON, Secretary.

Fort Worth, Texas, June 26, 1899.

The three per cent. coupons on the first mortgage bonds of the Fort Worth and Rio Grande Railway Company, maturing July 1st, 1899, will be paid on and after that date on presentation at the office of Messrs. H. B. Hollins & Co., 15 Wall Street, N. Y. JOHN HORNBY, President.

Omaha & St. Louis R. R. Co.
Coupons due July 1st, 1899, from first mortgage 4 per cent. bonds of the Omaha and St. Louis R. R. Co. will be paid on and after maturity at the office of

GILMAN, SON & CO., Fiscal Agents.

Louisville, Henderson and St. Louis Ry. Co.
Coupons due July 1st, 1899, will be paid on and after that date on presentation at the banking offices of Messrs. Thomas & Post, 71 Broadway.

EDWIN M. POST, Sec'y.

Minneapolis & St. Louis R. R. Co.
Coupons due July 1st, 1899, from the First Mortgage Bonds of this Company will be paid on and after that date upon presentation at the office of the Central Trust Company, No. 54 Wall Street.

F. H. DAVIS, Treasurer.

Mobile & Birmingham R. R. Co.
Coupons due July 1, 1899, from the Mobile & Birmingham Railroad Company First Mortgage 4% bonds and Prior Lien 5% bonds will be paid by J. P. Morgan & Company, New York.

G. G. DUFFEE, Treasurer.

Tennessee Coal, Iron and R. R. Co.,
No. 10 Broadway, New York, June 16, 1899.

The Coupon Dividend Scrip, 1899, on the Birmingham Dividend Bonds of this Company will be paid at maturity, at the Hanover National Bank, New York City.

JAS. BOWRON, Treas.

Winslow, Lanier & Co., 17 Nassau St., N. Y. City
THE INTEREST AND DIVIDENDS ON THE FOLLOWING BONDS AND STOCKS ARE PAYABLE AT OUR BANKING HOUSE ON AND AFTER JULY 1ST, 1899:

Blackford County, Ind., Court House 5s.
Bedford, Ind., School 6s.
Cleveland & Pittsburgh R. R. Co. Gen'l Mtge. 4½s.
Columbus, Ind., Cons. Funding 5s.
Cleveland & Mahoning Valley Ry. Co. Cons. Mortgage 5s; Registered 5s.
Dunkirk, Ind., Street Improvement 6s.
Evansville, Ind., Funded Debt Loan 5s, 4½s, 4s; Water Works 6s.
Grant County, Ind., Gravel Road 6s, County 5s; Principal Refunding Bonds Nos. 11 to 25 inc.
Grand Rapids and Indiana R. R. Co. First Mortgage Extended 4½s; First Mtge. Guarant'd 7s.
Gas City, Ind., Funding 6s.
Hancock County, Ind., County 4½s.
Indianapolis, Ind., Municipal 4s.
International Okonite Co. Ltd., Debenture 6s.
Jasper County, Ind., County 6s.
Johnson County, Ind., Funding 4s.
Louisiana Nat'l Bank, New Orleans, semi-annual dividend 4½.
Louisiana, State of, Consol 4s; Constitutional 4s.
Marion, Ind., School 6s.
Marion County, Ind., Annual 6s; County 5s.
Northern Pacific Terminal Co. First Mortgage 6s.
New Orleans, La., Constitutional 4s.
Niagara Falls Power Co. First Mortgage 5s.
Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne and Chicago Ry. Co. First Mortgage 7s; Series A, Second Mortgage 7s; Series G, Div., 1¾ per cent. Special Stock.
Perry, Ind., School 4½s; refunded 5s.
Rensselaer, Ind., School 6s.
Tipton, Ind., Street Improvement.
Wheeling, W. Va., Compromise 3s. July 5th.
Grant County, Ind., Gravel Road 6s.
Hancock County, Ind., Funding 5s.
Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne and Chicago Ry. Co. Quarterly Dividend, 1¾ per cent. Regular Stock. July 6th.
Jasper County, Ind., County 6s.

THE FOLLOWING COUPONS ARE DUE AND PAYABLE AT THE OFFICE OF

Farson, Leach & Company,
35 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK.
JULY 1, 1899.

Albion, Indiana, Water Company.
Aurora, Illinois, School District No. 4.
Bluffton, Indiana, School and Waterworks.
Chaffee County, Colorado, School District No. 9.
Enfield, Illinois, Refunding.
Fairmount, Indiana, School.
Fremont County, Colorado, School District No. 15.
Garfield County, Colorado, School District No. 7.
Geneva, Indiana, Funding.
Huntington, Indiana, Water.
Huntington, Indiana, Water Works Company.
Jonesboro, Indiana, Funding.
Kent, Washington, Water and Light.
Kings County, Washington, School Dist. No. 108.
Kokomo, Indiana, School Improvement.
Lebanon, Indiana, Water.
Moline, Illinois, School District No. 2, Township 18, Rock Island County.
Montpelier, Indiana, Funding.
New Carlisle, Indiana, School.
Otero County, Colorado, School District No. 9.
Paducah, Kentucky, Refunding.
Paulding County, Ohio, Ditch and Bridge.
Pipestone, Minnesota, Refunding.
St. Clair, Michigan, Electric Light.
Snohomish, Wash., Water and Gen. Municipal.
Thurston County, Washington, School Dist. No. 15.
Taylor County, Wisconsin, Jail.
Wasco County, Oregon, School District No. 50.
West Bay City, Michigan, School.

JULY 2 and 3, 1899.

South Bend, Indiana, Improvement.

JULY 12, 1899.

Fowler, Indiana, School.

JULY 15, 1899.

Duluth, Minnesota, School District No. 1, St. Louis County.
Polk County, Minnesota, Drainage.

JULY 16, 1899.

Veedersburg, Indiana, School.

JULY 17, 1899.

Huntington, Indiana, Water.

THE BIRKBECK INVESTMENT SAVINGS & LOAN COMPANY OF AMERICA,
NO. 3 COOPER UNION.

New York City, June 27th, 1899.

The Board of Trustees of this Company have this day declared a dividend at the rate of

Four and One-Half Per Cent. Per Annum

out of the earnings of the six months ending June 30th, on all classes of the Company's Stock. Dividend checks will be mailed to all holders of income stock on July 15th.

O. M. HARPER, Secretary.

Bridgeport Traction Company.
The coupons of the Bridgeport Traction Company, due July 1, 1899, will be paid on presentation on and after that date at the office of Redmond, Kerr & Co., 41 Wall St., New York City.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

The State Bank,
378 Grand Street.

New York, June 29, 1899.

ANNUAL ELECTION.

The annual election for directors of this bank will be held at the bank, No. 378 Grand St., on Monday, July 10th, 1899.

The polls will be open from 3 to 4 o'clock P. M.

J. H. ROSENBAUM, Cashier.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

WELD & NEVILLE.—The following named persons have this day associated themselves in a limited partnership, under and in accordance with Title LXXVI., Revised Statutes of 1895, of the State of Texas, with all of the powers, obligations, and duties named in said chapter, to wit:

Stephen M. Weld, Charles W. Ide, George W. Neville, S. M. Inman, Walter Hunnewell, Alfred R. Weld, Edward M. Weld, James F. McGowan, Edward V. Cary, and William Amory, 2d.

I.

The name under which said limited partnership is to be known and conducted shall be WELD & NEVILLE.

II.

The nature of the business of said limited partnership is to be that of a general cotton business—with a principal office at Houston, State of Texas, and branch office at New York, N. Y.

III.

The names and residences of the general partners in said firm are as follows:

Stephen M. Weld, Dedham, Massachusetts; Charles W. Ide, New York, New York; George W. Neville, Houston, Texas; Alfred R. Weld, Dedham, Massachusetts; Edward M. Weld, Dedham, Massachusetts; James F. McGowan, Augusta, Georgia;

The names and residences of the special partners are as follows:

S. M. Inman, New York, New York; Walter Hunnewell, Wellesley, Massachusetts; Edward V. Cary, Montclair, New Jersey; William Amory, 2d., Boston, Massachusetts.

The amount of capital which each of said special partners has contributed to the common stock is as follows:

S. M. Inman, one hundred thousand dollars, ($100,000.00;) Walter Hunnewell, one hundred thousand dollars, ($100,000.00;) William Amory, 2d, fifty thousand dollars, ($50,000.00;) Edward V. Cary, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, ($150,000.00;)

V.

The partnership hereby formed commences on the first day of July, 1899, and terminates on the first day of July, 1900, at noon.

WITNESS our hands this seventeenth day of June, A. D. 1899, on this and fourteen other originals thereof.

STEPHEN M. WELD,
CHARLES W. IDE,
GEORGE W. NEVILLE,
S. M. INMAN,
WALTER HUNNEWELL,
ALFRED R. WELD,
EDWARD M. WELD,
JAMES F. McGOWAN,
EDWARD V. CARY,
WILLIAM AMORY, 2d.

City and County of New York, ss.:

CHARLES W. IDE, being duly sworn, says: "That he is one of the general partners aforesaid, and that the sums specified in the above notice to have been contributed to the common stock by each of the special partners, have actually and in good faith been paid in cash.

Sworn to before me, this 30th day of June, 1899.

F. A. WILSON,
Notary Public for Kings County.
Certificate filed in N. Y. Co.

HOLLISTER, CRANE & CO.—The copartnership heretofore existing between George Hollister and William N. Crane, under the firm name of Hollister, Crane & Co., has this day expired by limitation. Either partner will sign in liquidation.—Dated New York, July 1, 1899.

GEORGE HOLLISTER.
WILLIAM N. CRANE.

THEO. B. CHASE & SON.—The copartnership heretofore existing between Theo. B. Chase and Jesse A. Chase, under the firm name of Theo. B. Chase & Son, has this day expired by limitation. Each party will sign in liquidation.—Dated New York, July 1, 1899.

THEODORE B. CHASE.
JESSE A. CHASE.

HOLLISTER, CHASE & CO.—The undersigned George Hollister, Theodore B. Chase, Jesse A. Chase and George B. Hollister, have this day formed a copartnership under the firm name of Hollister, Chase & Co., for the carrying on of the grain, flour, feed, hay, etc., business, with their office at No. 90 Broad Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York.—Dated New York, July 1, 1899.

GEORGE HOLLISTER.
THEODORE B. CHASE.
JESSE A. CHASE.
GEORGE B. HOLLISTER.

THE FIRM OF BURROUGHS & BENSON IS this day dissolved by mutual consent, Mr. NELSON H. BENSON retiring. The business will be continued by Mr. J. H. BURROUGHS at the same address, No. 48 Wall St.

J. H. BURROUGHS.
NELSON H. BENSON.

New York, July 1, 1899.

July 1, 1899.

The firm of A. R. PICK & CO. has this day been dissolved by mutual consent.

The undersigned will sign in liquidation.

ALFRED R. PICK,
ALBERT A. LEVI.

July 1st, 1899.

Mr. Alfred R. Pick and Mr. Edwin C. Philbrick have this day been admitted as partners in our firm.

HALLGARTEN & CO.

SAVINGS BANKS.

EMIGRANT INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS BANK.
51 Chambers St., New York.

New York, June 26, 1899.

DIVIDEND.—The Trustees of this Bank have ordered that interest be paid to Depositors entitled thereto for the six and three months ending June 30th, 1899, at the rate of Three and One-Half Per Cent. per annum on all deposits up to the limit of Three Thousand Dollars, ($3,000.)

Interest will be credited under date of July 1, 1899, and will be payable on and after Monday, July 17th.

JAMES McMAHON, President.
DAVID LEDWITH, Comptroller.

Dry Dock Savings Institution,
341 AND 343 BOWERY, NEW YORK.

The Trustees have declared a dividend for the six months ending June 30, 1899, on all deposits entitled thereto under the by-laws, at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. per annum on all sums not exceeding Three Thousand Dollars, payable on and after July 17, 1899.

Deposits made on or before July 10 will be entitled to interest from July 1, 1899.

ANDREW MILLS, President.
CHARLES MIEHLING, Secretary.
WM. F. PATTERSON, Ass't Secretary.

Seamen's Bank for Savings,
74 and 76 Wall Street.

THE TRUSTEES HAVE ORDERED THAT INTEREST be paid to depositors entitled thereto under the by-laws, and in accordance with the savings banks laws, for the six months ending June 30, 1899, as follows:

On accounts not exceeding three thousand dollars at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. per annum.

On accounts larger than three thousand dollars and which exceeded said amount prior to the limitation of deposits by statute, at the rate of TWO AND A HALF PER CENT. per annum.

Payable on and after Monday, July 17, 1899.

WILLIAM C. STURGES, President.
DANIEL BARNES, Secretary.
New York, June 23, 1899.

THE NEW YORK SAVINGS BANK,
8TH AV., N. W. COR. 14TH ST.

The trustees have ordered that the interest to be credited to depositors July 1, 1899, shall be at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. PER ANNUM on all sums from $5 to $3,000. Deposits made on or before July 10 will draw interest from July 1.

FREDERICK HUGHSON, President.
RUFUS H. WOOD, Treasurer.
WILLIAM FELSINGFR, Secretary.

The Bank for Savings,
280 Fourth Avenue, New York.

July 1, 1899.

THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES HAVE DECLARED the usual interest under the provisions of the by-laws for the six months ending June

1897, $72,471,066 in 1896, and $70,376,908 in 1895. Comparisons are subjoined:

	July, 1899.	July, 1898.	July, 1897.
Bonds	$3,092,508,752	$2,837,496,168	$1,114,515,102
Interest	61,307,137	56,892,623	55,061,998
Stocks	1,591,456,367	1,216,913,253	2,684,658,350
Divid'ds	33,017,571	27,939,158	25,060,805
Total disbursem'ts	94,324,708	84,822,781	78,122,803

"The Government to-day pays interest on the 4 per cent. consols of 1907, calling for $5,695,523, and for principal, and interest maturing on bonds of the District of Columbia $708,652.50; total, $6,377,175.50. Therefore, including payments on the securities of banks, trust and insurance companies, and the industrial companies of which we have no reports, a fair estimate of the July disbursements is $120,000,000."

LATEST GROSS EARNINGS.

The Commercial and Financial Chronicle's compilation of gross earnings for the third week of June to-day will cover sixty-eight roads, and will show 16.58 per cent. increase in the aggregate over the same week last year. The Chronicle's table follows:

	1899.	Increase.	Decrease.
3d Week of June.			
Alabama Gt. Southern	$38,776	$5,263	....
Ann Arbor	30,364	7,428	....
B. & O. S. W.	123,912	11,266	....
*Buff., Roch. & Pitts.	42,404	....	33,452
Canadian Pacific	538,000	63,000	....
Central of Georgia	82,821	346	....
Chnoogo Southern	1,688	135	....
Chesapeake & Ohio	242,099	10,797	....
Chicago & E. Illinois	97,316	16,370	....
Chicago Gt. Western	118,689	23,377	....
Chic., Ind. & Louis	75,193	12,479	....
Chic., Mil. & St. Paul	758,442	148,894	....
Chic. Term. Transfer	27,158	5,795	....
Chic. & W. Michigan	39,534	8,127	....
C., C., C. & St. L.	292,612	13,562	....
Clev., Lorain & Wheel	33,748	5,246	....
Col., Sandusky & H.	15,874	....	3,159
Denver & Rio Grande	140,000	....	18,500
Det., G. Rap. & West.	27,031	3,901	....
Duluth, S. Shore & A.	50,543	7,684	....
Evans. & Indianapolis.	6,136	769	....
Evans. & Terre Haute.	30,497	5,001	....
Flint & P. Marquette	59,306	5,914	....
Ft. Worth & Rio G.	6,247	....	919
Georgia	23,231	3,684	....
Grand Trunk	487,817	58,306	....
Chic. & G. Trunk.			
Det., G. Hav. & M.			
Inter. & Gt. Northern	59,507	11,605	....
Iowa Central	42,085	9,164	....
Kanawha & Michigan	12,053	679	....
Kan. City, Ft. S. & M.	77,345	3,560	....
Kan. City, M. & Birm.	22,490	....	3,626
Kansas City & Omaha	6,110	2,544	....
Kan. City Sub. Belt	10,457	2,203	....
Lake Erie & Western	69,978	11,179	....
Louis., Evans. & St. L.	31,507	4,383	....
Louis., Hend. & St. L.	12,564	3,584	....
Louis. & Nash.	496,025	90,888	....
Mexican Central	226,455	26,423	....
Mexican National	114,168	960	....
Minneapolis & St. L.	56,556	17,540	....
M., St. P. & S. S. M.	92,349	23,552	....
Mo., Kan. & Texas	171,543	30,039	....
Mo. Pacific, Iron Mt.	463,000	56,000	....
Central Branch	23,000	3,000	....
N. Y. Ont. & Western	85,754	11,960	....
Norfolk & Western	236,567	68,651	....
Northern Pacific	528,835	126,816	....
Ohio River	22,951	1,122	....
Oregon R. & Nav.	182,243	32,722	....
Peoria, Dec. & Evans.	15,639	2,922	....
Pitts., Bess. & L. Erie	50,035	20,788	....
Pittsburg & Western	66,827	....	8,418
Rio Grande Southern	6,783	....	2,229
Rio Grande Western	72,800	4,700	....
St. Joseph & G. Island	30,720	10,021	....
St. Louis & San Fran.	132,833	26,244	....
St. Louis Southwestern	90,500	24,800	....
Santa Fé, P. & P.	17,717	2,327	....
Southern Railway	476,938	60,425	....
Texas & Pacific	146,279	46,784	....
Toledo & Ohio Central	36,657	2,847	....
Toledo, Peoria & West.	18,839	1,164	....
Tol., St. L. & K. C.	32,757	....	11,502
Wabash	362,826	51,867	....
W. N. Y. & Penn.	68,100	12,300	....
Wheeling & Lake Erie.	32,618	4,402	....
Total (68 roads)	$8,078,043	$1,220,856	$81,205
Net inc., (16.58 p. c.).		....	1,148,651

*Decrease due to strike in company's mines.

PENNSYLVANIA IN MAY.

Pennsylvania Railroad yesterday published its earnings statement for the month of May. The showing was in many ways unprecedented. The total system showed an increase in gross earnings of $1,200,000 and a gain in net earnings of more than $700,000—a statement which was everywhere regarded as most extraordinary. The stock ran up to 134½ during the day, and closed near that price, with a net gain of between one and two points. The buying of Pennsylvania was excement in character, most of it coming from banking interests and Philadelphia houses.

FEDERAL STEEL.

A rumor was current in the last hour yesterday that another application is to be made for an injunction to restrain the payment of the dividend on Federal Steel common. This new suit, it was said, is to be brought on the same grounds as those upon which the recently withdrawn Kern suit was based. Insiders said they knew nothing of the rumored suit, and did not believe that any attempt will be paid at the Street if it is begun. They suggested that the withdrawal of the Kern injunction leaves the way open for other attempts to influence the stock by similar litigation.

THE HALF YEAR'S TOTALS.

Transactions in stocks on the New York Stock Exchange for the six months of the present year compare as follows with those of the corresponding months last year:

	1898.	1899.
January	9,216,694	24,143,610
February	8,978,507	15,384,886
March	9,947,661	17,682,758
April	5,996,908	16,984,099
May	9,174,552	14,791,250
June	9,100,697	10,876,013
Total	52,415,079	100,462,616
Net increase, 48,047,537 shares.		

The dealings in railroad and miscellaneous bonds make the following comparison:

	1898.	1899.
January	$92,990,200	$142,431,400
February	95,671,910	90,628,200
March	50,844,370	87,201,450
April	27,355,020	83,234,300
May	54,090,160	82,676,140
June	70,140,060	57,387,500
Total	$391,091,720	$543,555,990
Net increase, $152,464,270.		

State bonds compare as follows:

	1898.	1899.
January	$112,000	$372,600
February	159,800	158,900
March	259,300	671,500
April	77,000	196,000
May	159,500	217,000
June	197,400	57,000
Total	$965,000	$1,673,000
Net increase, $708,000.		

Government bonds make the following showing:

	1898.	1899.
January	$806,900	$1,980,740
February	463,500	726,620
March	913,800	1,738,900
April	1,111,300	1,089,300
May	401,000	692,600
June	361,500	426,360
Total	$4,058,000	$6,654,280
Net increase, $2,596,280.		

Transactions in all classes of bonds compare as follows:

	1898.	1899.
January	$93,909,100	$144,784,740
February	96,295,210	91,513,720
March	52,017,470	89,611,550
April	28,543,320	84,516,660
May	54,650,660	83,585,740
June	70,698,960	57,870,860
Total	$396,114,720	$551,883,270
Net increase, $55,768,550.		

CURB BROKERS' LICENSES.

In answer to complaints made for some time past by a number of the brokers who deal in the outside market, Collector of Internal Revenue Charles H. Treat yesterday announced the following ruling affecting clerks of Stock Exchange firms and others trading on the curb:

"No unlicensed clerks have a right to complete an entire transaction outside of the office of the principal. They have the right only to solicit and receive orders from customers to be completed by the firm they represent. If they complete the transactions in which they engage they are liable to the special tax as brokers."

In explanation of the ruling, Mr. Treat said that it was a question whether the ruling affected those acting merely as clerks of brokers and not transacting business on commission. The ruling, it is said, is intended to prevent the avoidance of the tax by those really acting as brokers, but who under one pretense or another are not now paying the tax.

DUN'S AND BRADSTREET'S.

In their weekly review of trade, Messrs. R. G. Dun & Co. to-day will say:

The demand for iron and steel seems to have no limit. Scarcity of pig has raised the price a dollar per ton for local coke at Chicago, $1.10, to $19.75 for Bessemer at Pittsburg, and $1.75, to $17.75, for Grey Forge, and 75 cents, to $19.25, for Anthracite No. 1 at Philadelphia, with some iron selling above these quotations at all points for early delivery. Efforts to get foreign contracts out of the way are met by fresh orders from Europe at last week's prices. Some furnaces have started, with contracts for their whole year's product, but others are yet delayed. Prices of pig average higher than at any other time since February, 1890, and prices of finished products higher than since March, 1891. Billets are hardly obtainable, bar and plate orders are refused quite largely because works are overcrowded, sheet mills have much stronger demand at the West, but less at the East, and structural works report 26,000 tons required in two new Eastern contracts. The continuing demand in spite of rising prices astonishes everybody. Coke ovens, most sanguine observers in this line having failed to accurately gauge the real proportions of the late advances. That the transportation interests have shared to a large degree in the business resulting from several years of large crops and active demand is proved by the current good returns, the best probably reported so far this year, and indicating a progressive gain over all previous records for the six months, notwithstanding the steadily lowering rates of transportation.

In agricultural lines the outlook, though somewhat irregular, is in the main favorable. The smaller yield of Winter wheat seems at the present moment likely to be partly made up for by an increased yield of corn, and Spring wheat prospects, though impaired somewhat by too much rain, are regarded as encouraging. Good weather throughout the country has allowed a rather better outturn in Winter wheat than was looked for earlier, and general rains throughout the South have helped the cotton crop situation, while rice and sugar have also measurably improved.

Recently increased takings of wheat and flour on foreign account have enlarged the volume of the season's exports so that the cereal year's shipments will fall little below those of last year in quantity, though lower prices, of course, involve smaller values. While the world's wheat crop outlook is not yet assured, trade authorities evidently look for small yields to counterbalance enlarged stocks.

The closing week of the half year finds special strength and activity in iron, lumber, and wool, and woolen goods, the latter industry having at last apparently begun to share in the prevailing prosperity. A feature of interest in this connection is the advancing prices of fine wools abroad, which seems to insure, temporarily at least, a foreign market for considerable high-grade domestic wool. Manufactured fabrics share in this strength, but manufacturers are not credited with having large stocks of raw material. Confidence in a good Fall trade is evidenced by reports coming from many markets of good orders already booked, the volume of such business already done varying from 10 to 30 per cent. in excess of last year, which, it may be recalled, was quite a satisfactory one in this respect.

A low ebb may be said to have been reached in failures, current embarrassments being the smallest and least important noted for many years. For the first six months the total number reported has been 5,049, with liabilities of $50,304,253. This is a decrease as regards number of 21 per cent. from last year, of 28 per cent. from 1897, and of 34 per cent. from 1896, while the liabilities are 30 per cent. smaller than they were a year ago, 46 per cent. less than in 1897, 52 per cent. less than in 1896, and 10 per cent. less than in 1892. In number, in fact, failures are fewer this year than they have been for seventeen years past, and the liabilities involved are smaller than in any year since 1881. That current embarrassments are well down to the normal is proved by the fact that assets this year constitute only 45.5 per cent. of the liabilities, against 50 per cent. last year, 57 per cent. in 1897, and 61 per cent. in 1893. Large failures were specially scarce during the second quarter of the year, and the only gain in number or in liabilities noted is in the Territories, while specially heavy decreases in liabilities are reported from the Middle and Western States.

Wheat, including flour, shipments for the week aggregate 3,263,998 bushels, against 3,746,718 bushels last week, 4,716,401 bushels in the corresponding week of 1898, 2,778,848 bushels in 1897, 2,491,096 bushels in 1896, and 2,007,001 bushels in 1895. Since July 1 this season the exports of wheat aggregate 225,038,670 bushels, against 233,738,704 bushels last year. Corn exports for the week aggregate 4,482,116 bushels, against 2,872,432 bushels last week, 2,601,590 bushels in this week a year ago, 1,923,938 bushels in 1897, 1,593,631 bushels in 1896, and 388,880 bushels in 1895. Since July 1 this season corn exports aggregate 170,780,274 bushels, against 197,307,907 bushels during the same period a year ago.

Bank clearings for the week reflect increased speculative interest in New York in a slight gain over those of last week, the total aggregating $1,636,324,137, an increase of 1 per cent. over the preceding week, of 41 per cent. over the corresponding week a year ago, of 85 per cent. over 1897, of 92 per cent. over 1894, and of 59 per cent. over 1892.

HOCKING PLAN WITHDRAWN.

It was stated in Wall Street yesterday that the Reorganization Committee of the Columbus, Sandusky and Hocking Railroad, of which Louis Fitzgerald, President of the Mercantile Trust Company, is Chairman, has found it inexpedient to carry out the proposed plan of reorganization, and that it has been abandoned. Holders of certificates of deposit of the securities of the road will receive the original securities without expense at the Mercantile Trust Company in this city, or the Deshler National Bank of Columbus, Ohio.

WALL STREET TOPICS.

Placing in the unlisted department of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange of Bethlehem Steel, $1 paid, and certificates for United Traction of Pittsburg.

Increase of 31,410 instruments in the American Bell Telephone Company's net output for the month ended June 20, making an increase of $156,251 since Dec. 21.

Increase of $224.63 in Louisville and Nashville's net earnings for May, making an increase of $695,101 since July 1, 1898.

Increase of $380,110 in imports of dry goods for the week as compared with the previous week, and increase of $310,390 as compared with the corresponding week last year.

Deficit of $269,826 shown by Lehigh Valley's leased lines in this State for the quarter ended March 31, against a surplus of $120,208 in the same period last year.

Dividends amounting to $150,000 paid by Cripple Creek Mining Companies during June, making $1,054,050 paid since Jan. 1, against $2,596,144 in the same period last year.

Increase of $3,142 in Buffalo and Susquehanna's net earnings for May, but decrease of $14,903 since July 1, 1898.

Declaration by the Lackawanna of the regular quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent.

Sale on the Stock Exchange of 700 shares of Phenix Bank stock at 112.

Shipment of 485,000 ounces of silver by to-day's steamer for Europe.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE SALES

STOCKS.

Sales.	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
380..A., T. & S. F...	19¼	19⅝	19	19⅜
160..A., T. & S. F. pf.	57⅞	58½	57	58½
18,910..Am. Sug. Ref...	135⅞	154⅞	153¼	154¼
120..Am. Sp. Mfg.	6½	6	6	6
150..Am. Steel & W..	53⅝	54	53⅜	53⅝
21,580..Brook. R. T..	115½	115½	114⅜	114⅞
18,770..C., B. & Q.	134¼	138⅜	134¼	136⅜
19,720..C., M. & St. P.	129¾	130⅝	129⅜	130⅝
7,910..C. R. I. & Pac.	115⅝	117	115½	117
160..Chi. Gt. West...	14⅝	14⅞	14⅝	14⅞
180..Con. Tobacco....	38⅞	39½	38⅝	39½
100..Del. & Hudson...	122½	122½	122½	122½
770..Federal Steel....	58⅝	58½	57⅞	58⅛
540..Louis. & Nash...	91½	91¾	90¾	91
8,380..Manhattan.....	118⅜	118⅜	117⅝	117⅝
2,700..Mo. Pacific...	43⅜	44⅝	43½	44¼
10..Mo. K. & T. pf.	35¼	35½	35½	35¼
300..N. Y. Central...	137⅜	139⅝	137⅜	139⅝
1,300..Nor. Pacific...	48¾	49⅝	48¼	49⅛
50..N. Y. O. & W...	26½	26½	26⅜	26⅝
20..Pacific Mail	48½	48½	48¼	48⅝
220..People's Gas....	119⅜	120¼	119½	120¼
480..Pennsylvania	133¼	133¼	133¼	133¼
180..Reading 1st pf..	61¾	61¾	61	61
20..Southern pf.....	51⅝	51⅝	51¼	51¼
190..Tenn. C. & I....	63⅞	64⅞	63⅞	64⅝
310..Union Pacific...	42¼	43¼	42¼	43⅜
480..Union Pac. pf..	77¼	78	77¼	78
40..U. S. Rubber....	52⅜	52⅜	52⅜	52⅜
50..U. S. Leather pf.	70¾	71	70½	70½
20..Wabash pf.....	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞
10..Western Union..	89⅞	89⅞	89⅞	89⅞
105,270				

BONDS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
$30,000	Am. Gas 5s	103¼	104½	103¼	104¼
3,000	A., T. & S. F. adj.	59½	59½	59½	59½
28,000	St. L. S'west 1st.	95½	95½	95½	95½
$61,000					

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1899.	1898.	1897.
THE BUFFALO & SUSQUEHANNA for May—			
Gross	$64,752	$43,497	$49,287
Op. expenses	44,126	26,013	23,872
Net	20,625	17,484	25,415
From July 1 to May 31:			
Gross	709,485	572,975	530,931
Net	227,609	242,562	273,262
LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD for May—			
Gross	1,660,074	1,399,212	1,398,197
Op. expenses	1,299,595	1,135,770	1,186,295
Net	360,478	263,442	211,902
Prop. ex. to gross.	78¼	81⅝	85¼
For six months to May 31:			
Gross	9,242,272	8,476,039	8,275,076
Net	1,435,960	1,992,720	1,506,598
Lehigh Valley Coal Co., month of May:			
Gross	1,044,981	1,055,593	908,821
Net loss	1,124,469	1,062,026	943,383
Op. expenses	79,488	26,432	36,562
For six months to May 31:			
Gross	8,079,207	6,704,904	6,994,318
Net loss	417,110	229,702	988,363
Net, both companies:			
May	280,990	237,009	175,340
Six months	1,018,850	1,723,017	1,218,235
LEHIGH VALLEY LINES in this State report for the quarter ended March 31—			
Gross	1,044,065	1,172,711	1,125,576
Op. expenses	1,041,617	775,166	797,236
Net	2,448	397,545	323,340
Charges	272,274	277,337	267,509
Deficit	269,826	†120,208	†55,834
†Surplus.			
LEADVILLE & NASHVILLE for May—			
Gross	2,128,164	1,851,649	1,684,035
Op. expenses	1,372,534	1,328,874	1,152,867
Net	747,610	522,975	531,168
Prop. ex. to gross.	64¾	71⅞	68⅜
From July 1 to May 31:			
Gross	21,571,199	20,116,293	18,711,657
Net	7,248,616	6,553,515	6,026,222
PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD system for May—			
Eastern lines:			
Gross	6,01.,800	5,399,700	5,085,500
Op. expenses	4,091,100	3,761,000	3,476,200
Net	1,927,700	1,638,700	1,609,300
Prop. ex. to gross.	67⅞	69½	68⅜
For five months:			
Gross	27,382,300	26,115,000	24,404,200
Net	7,226,200	7,310,800	7,160,100
Directly operated Western lines in May:			
		Increase.	Increase.
Gross	319,600	381,900	*215,800
Net	214,600	*85,200	*69,100
For five months:			
Gross	1,044,500	2,167,100	*1,160,200
Net	655,000	407,000	*177,800
Returns of auxiliary lines show—			
Philadelphia, Wilmington & Baltimore Railroad:			
	May.	5 Months.	
	Income.	Income.	
Gross	144,400	283,000	
Expenses	27,100	102,000	
Net	117,300	181,000	
Northern Central Railway:			
Gross	63,700	58,500	
Expenses	18,200	77,300	
Net	45,500	*18,800	
West Jersey & Seashore Railroad:			
Gross	45,100	101,200	
Expenses	8,400	50,200	
Net	36,700	51,000	
*Decrease.			
WESTERN NEW YORK & PENNSYLVANIA for May—			
	1899.	1898.	1897.
Gross	260,381	232,428	222,583
Op. expenses	200,109	181,358	167,655
Net	60,272	51,070	54,908
From July 1:			
Gross	2,985,411	2,995,755	2,726,502
Net	911,494	1,021,883	860,041

INDUSTRIAL EXCHANGE BIDS.

The following bids for securities were made on the Industrial Exchange yesterday: American Biscuit bonds, 108; Binghamton Gas 5s, 92; Fern. Coal Company, 15; Journeay & Burnham, 5; Journeay & Burnham preferred, 25; Marshall Mill, 60; New York Biscuit bonds, 111; Retsof bonds, 75; Retsof stock, 15; Whitney Safety Fire-Arms, 50; Cuban bonds, 1869, ⅝ per cent.; Cuban bonds, 1872, ½ per cent.; Cuban bonds, 1896, 7 per cent.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 30.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and yesterday were as follows:

	Friday.	Thursday.
Alta	.10	.08
Alpha Con	.06	.07
Andes	.19	.17
Belcher	.38	.36
Best & Belcher	.56	.51
Bullion	.09	.09
Caledonia	.68	.69
Challenge Con	.32	.30
Chollar	.31	1.00
Confidence	1.05	1.95
Con. Cal. & Va.	2.15	.02
Con. Imperial	.02	.27
Crown Point	.27	.27
Gould & Curry	.29	.38
Hale & Norcross	.39	.02
Julia	.02	.14
Justice	.13	.06
Kentucky Con	.05	.01
Lady Washington Con	.01	.58
Mexican	.63	.25
Occidental Con	.25	1.05
Ophir	1.15	.16
Overman	.16	.47
Potosi	.50	.30
Savage	.30	.07
Sag Belcher	.07	.69
Sierra Nevada	.72	2.50
Standard	2.50	.05
Syndicate	.05	.10
St. Louis	.10	.38
Union Con	.43	.15
Utah Con	.16	.37
Yellow Jacket	.39	.60¼
Silver bars	.60¼	48⅝@50¼
Mexican dollars	49⅝@50¼	.12½
Drafts, sight	.12½	

COLORADO SPRINGS, June 30.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations as follows:

	Friday. Bid.	Asked.	Bid.	Thursday Asked.
Anaconda	46	49	47	50
Anchoria	80	85	80	85
Argentum	25¼	26½	25½	26
Battle	31	32	29	30¼
Columbine	16½	17	16½	16¾
Consolidated	9¼	9⅝	9¼	10
Damon	16⅞	18	17¼	17½
Elkton	93½	94⅞	99½	100
El Paso	29	30	29⅞	30
Findlay	16	16¼	16¼	16⅝
Garfield	12¼	12½	12⅜	12½
Gibson	25¼	26	25¼	26
Golden Fleece	35	40	33	40
Golden King	95	99	90	100
Gold Coin	195	200	195	200
Gould	22¼	23	22⅝	23¼
Isabella	77½	78	77⅞	78
Independence	58½	59	59¼	59⅞
Jackpot	36⅝	36⅞	35¼	35⅞
Matoa	33	34	33⅜	34½
Moon Anchor	114	117	115	117½
Pinnacle	17¾	18	17⅝	17⅞
Pharmacist	4¼	4⅝	4¼	4½
Portland	190	193½	193	194⅝
Rawlings	39	42	39	43½
Ross	24	25	24	27
Union	28	28¼	28¼	28½
Vindicator	89	90½	90	92
Work	22	22¼	22	22⅜

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Friday, June 30, 1899.

Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
17¼	18	250	Am. Car & Foundry	17½	17⅝	17¼	17¼	− ¼
60¼	61½	385	Am. Car & Found. pf.	60¼	61	60¼	61	− ¾
37½	38	300	Am. Smelt. & Ref.	37½	38	37½	37⅝	+ ⅛
84⅝	85	150	Am. Smelt. & Ref. pf.	84	84	84	84	− ⅛
18½	19	100	American Malting Co.	19	19	19	19	.....
76	77	30	Am. Steel Hoop pf.	77¼	77½	77½	77½	+ ¼
6¼	6½	1,950	American Spirits Mfg.	6⅜	6⅜	6	6¼	+ ⅛
..	30	125	Am. Spirits Mfg. pf.	30	30	30	30	− ½
53⅝	53⅞	3,400	Am. Steel & Wire.	53½	54	53⅝	53¾	− ⅛
94½	95	710	Am. Steel & Wire pf.	95	95	94½	94½	+1
154⅜	154⅝	17,235	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	153⅞	154⅝	153½	154⅝	.....
34	34½	45	American Tin Plate.	34¾	34¾	33⅞	33⅞	− ½
83	83½	440	Am. Tin Plate pf.	83	83	83	83	.....
91⅞	92	220	American Tobacco	92	92	92	92	.....
140	144	10	American Tobacco pf.	139⅞	139⅞	139¾	139⅞	.....
53	53⅝	1,200	Anaconda Copper	52¼	53⅝	52¼	53¼	+1¼
19½	19⅝	5,156	At., T. & S. F.	19¼	19⅝	19¼	19⅝	+ ⅜
..	..	510	At., T. & S. F. pf.	58½	58½	58⅝	58⅝	.....
58	58¼	19,880	At., T. & S. F. pf., ex d	57	58¼	57	58¼	+ ¾
49¾	49⅞	475	Baltimore & Ohio	49¼	49½	49¼	49¼	− ½
71½	72	1,748	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	70¼	72	70¼	72	+1
114½	114⅝	18,975	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	115	115½	114½	114½	− ½
14⅜	15	700	Brunswick City	14⅜	15¼	14⅜	15¼	− ½
53⅜	54⅜	40	Canada Southern, ex d.	53¾	53¾	53¾	53¾	.....
52⅝	52⅝	500	Cent. Pac., ass't pd.	52½	52⅝	52½	52⅝	+ ⅛
26½	26¾	650	Chesapeake & Ohio	25⅝	26¾	25⅝	26⅝	+ ⅛
136⅜	136⅝	34,730	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	134⅛	136⅝	134⅛	136½	+2
57	58	500	Chicago Con. Traction.	57½	57⅞	57½	57⅝	− ⅛
120½	122	100	Chi. & East. Ill. pf.	122	122	122	122	+1
14⅞	14¾	600	Chicago Great West.	14½	14⅝	14½	14⅝	+ ¼
68	69	200	Chi. Gr. West. pf., A.	69	69¼	69	69¼	+ ¼
88	92¼	10	Chi. Gr. West., deb.	92¼	92¼	92¼	92¼	.....
130⅜	130⅞	30,310	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.	129¼	131	129¼	130⅞	+1½
174	174½	600	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	173½	173¾	173½	173⅝	+ ¼
161⅜	162	1,000	Chi. & Northw.	160½	161¾	160½	161¾	+1
194	198½	100	Chi. & Northw. pf.	198½	198½	198¼	198¼	.....
117	117¼	25,870	Chi., R. I. & P., ex div.	115½	117⅝	115½	117⅝	+ ½
57	57⅜	2,520	C., C., C. & St. L.	57¼	58	57⅜	57⅝	+ ½
124	133¼	100	C., H. & C. & L.	124½	124½	124½	124½	− ½
184½	187½	495	Consolidated Gas	187½	187½	186½	186½	− ½
42¼	43	750	Consolidated Ice	42	42¼	42	42	+1⅛
39	39¼	3,510	Continental Tobacco	39	39½	38⅝	39	+ ⅛
78½	79	350	Continental Tobac. pf.	78¼	79¼	78¼	79¼	+ ⅛
122½	123	2,110	Delaware & Hudson	122½	123⅝	122½	123	+ ½
170¾	171½	200	Del., Lack. & West.	171½	171¾	171¼	171½	− ½
..	6½	100	Denver & R. G.	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞	+ ¼
22⅝	22⅞	100	Denver & R. G. pf.	78	78¼	78	78½	+ ½
78⅜	78⅞	950	Denver & R. G. pf.	20½	20½	20½	20½	− ⅛
20⅞	21	420	D. M. & Ft. Dodge	13	13	13	13	+ ⅛
13⅜	13½	870	Erie	35⅜	35⅞	35⅜	35⅝	+ ⅛
35¼	35¾	600	Erie 1st pf.	53⅛	54	53⅜	53⅝	− ⅛
..	..	50	Erie 2d pf.	95	95	94½	94½	− ½
..	50½	45	Knickerbocker Ice	153⅜	154⅜	153½	154⅜	+1
52½	53	450	Laclede Gas	34¾	34¾	33⅞	33⅞	− ⅛
18	18¼	200	Lake Erie & West.	83	83	83	83	.....
71	71½	785	Lake Erie & West. pf.	92	92	92	92	.....
..	..	200	Lake Shore, ex div.	139⅞	139⅞	139¼	139⅝	.....
70¼	71¼	8,435	Louisville & Nashville.	52¼	53⅜	52¼	53¼	+1¼
118	118½	26,140	Manhattan Con	119¼	119⅝	119¼	119⅝	+ ⅝
15½	15½	400	Met. St. Ry. of Chi.	58½	58½	58⅝	58⅝	.....
56	56	50	Met. W. S. El., Chi., pf	56	56	56	56	.....
228	228¼	3,790	Met. Street Railway	228¼	229¼	226¼	226¼	+ ½
..	..	100	Mexican Central	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾	+ ⅛
..	..	600	Mexican National ctfs.	3½	3⅞	3½	3⅝	− ⅛
..	..	200	Minn. & St. Louis	55	55¼	55	55¼	+ ¼
..	..	100	M. & St. L. 2d pf., ex d	91	91	91	91	− ¼
..	..	100	M., S. P. & S. S. M.	66¼	66¼	66¼	66¼	.....
..	..	1,700	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf.	34⅜	35⅜	34¾	35	+1
..	..

ON THE BASEBALL FIELD

Brooklyns Were Again Outplayed by the Pittsburg Team.

KENNEDY WAS AN EASY MARK

He Was Compelled to Retire in Favor of Yeager in the Fifth—Bostons Win in Cleveland.

How the Clubs Stand.

Club.	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Brooklyn	45	18	.714
Boston	39	22	.639
Philadelphia	37	23	.617
Chicago	37	24	.607
St. Louis	36	27	.571
Baltimore	33	26	.559
Cincinnati	29	29	.500
New York	30	32	.484
Pittsburg	28	32	.467
Louisville	22	40	.355
Washington	18	44	.290
Cleveland	11	48	.186

Results of League Games Yesterday.

Pittsburg, 11; Brooklyn, 10.
Boston, 3; Cleveland, 1.
Philadelphia, 13; Louisville, 9.

Games To-day.

New York in Chicago.
Brooklyn in Pittsburg.
Boston in Cleveland.
Washington in Cincinnati.
Philadelphia in Louisville.
Baltimore in St. Louis.

PITTSBURG, June 30.—Pittsburg made it three straights from Brooklyn by pluckily playing a hard up-hill game. Kennedy was batted out of the box in the fifth, when three three-baggers, a double, and a single had been made, scoring four runs. Gardner had a bad inning in the second, when he gave five hits and six runs. Hoffer gave but two hits after he relieved Gardner in the fourth. Attendance 2,800. Score:

PITTSBURG.	R	BH	PO	A	E	BROOKLYN.	R	BH	PO	A	E
Donovan, rf	2	2	2	0	0	Jones, cf	1	1	2	0	0
McCarthy, lf	2	3	2	0	0	Keeler, rf	1	3	2	0	0
Williams, 3b	2	2	1	1	0	Kelley, lf	1	1	1	0	0
Beaum't, cf	2	2	2	0	0	Daly, ss	2	3	1	3	0
Clark, 1b	1	3	11	1	0	McCann, 1b	0	0	7	0	0
Madison, ss	0	0	3	1	0	Daly, 2b	2	1	5	4	0
Ely, ss	0	1	2	0	0	Casey, 3b	1	1	2	1	2
O'Brien, 2b	0	0	1	5	1	Farrell, c	1	2	3	2	0
Bowman, c	1	1	7	1	0	Kennedy, p	0	1	0	1	0
Gardner, p	0	0	0	0	1	Yeager, p	0	0	1	1	0
Hoffer, p	2	2	1	2	0	*Anderson	0	0	0	0	0
Total	11	16	27	12	3	Total	10	13	24	12	2

*Batted for Yeager in the ninth inning.

Pittsburg	1	0	2	0	5	0	0	2	1	—11
Brooklyn	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	—10

Two-base hits—Beaumont, Clark, Ely, Hoffer, Dahlen. Three-base hits—McCarthy, 2; Williams, Clark, Daly. Sacrifice hit—Kelley. Stolen bases—Donovan, Dahlen. Double plays—Madison, O'Brien, and Clark; Daly and McCann. Passed balls—Bowman and Dahlen. First base on balls—Off Gardner, 3; off Hoffer, 1; off Kennedy, 1; off Yeager, 1. Hit by pitched ball—By Hoffer, 2, (Kelley, Farrell.) Struck out—By Hoffer, 2; by Yeager, 1. Balk—Gardner. Umpires—Messrs. Day and McGarr.

Boston, 3; Cleveland, 1.

CLEVELAND, June 30.—Cleveland outplayed Boston to-day in a general way, but was unlucky. Every run that Boston got was due to an eror. Score:

Cleveland	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0—1
Boston	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0—3

Base hits—Cleveland, 7; Boston, 6. Errors—Cleveland, 4; Boston, 1. Batteries—Cleveland, Hughey and Shrecongost; Boston, Bailey and Clark. Umpires—Messrs. Smith and Andrews.

Philadelphia, 13; Louisville, 9.

LOUISVILLE, June 30.—Woods pitched good ball for the home team until the seventh inning. After that the Philadelphias had things their own way. Pitcher Magee has been sold to the Philadelphia Club. The price paid for his release is said to have been $3,250. Score:

Louisville	0	0	3	0	4	0	0	0	2	—9
Philadelphia	0	0	1	1	0	3	6	1	1	—13

Base hits—Louisville, 16; Philadelphia, 13. Errors—Louisville, 7; Philadelphia, 4. Batteries—Louisville, Woods, Brashear, and Powers; Philadelphia, Pratt and McFarland. Umpires—Messrs. Lynch and Connolly.

Yale-Harvard Championship Game.

The Yale and Harvard baseball nines will play the deciding game of their championship series at the Polo Grounds this afternoon. Harvard has conquered Yale at football, athletics, and rowing during the present college term, and will try to make a clean sweep. The victorious Harvard crews will be on hand to cheer for the nine.

Other Games.

At Paterson—Paterson, 8; Newark, 4.
At Springfield—Hartford, 11; Springfield, 7.
At Toronto—Syracuse, 3; Toronto, 2.

GOOD GOLF AT KNOLLWOOD.

Watson Takes Two Games and Will Meet Cox for the Secretary's Cup.

R. C. Watson, Jr., of Westbrook will meet C. S. Cox of Fairfield to-day on the Knollwood Country Club links, near White Plains, to determine possession of the Secretary's Cup. That is the chief trophy in the invitation tournament, which will be concluded this afternoon. Watson won both of his games yesterday without great difficulty. In the morning he beat F. P. Kimball by 5 holes and 4 to play, the latter being rather slow in his putting. The scores are:

R. C. Watson, Jr., Westbrook—

Out	5	3	6	5	5	4	4	4	5	—41
In	4	3	4	4	4					—19
Total, 14 holes										—60

F. P. Kimball, Knollwood—

Out	4	5	5	6	6	5	5	3	7	—46
In	5	5	3	4	5					—22
Total, 14 holes										—68

In the afternoon Watson met Paul Harrison of Montclair and won by 4 up and 2 to play. Watson took the first hole and then four were halved. Harrison holding his opponent well. Watson finished the nine holes three up and after a game struggle had to acknowledge defeat at the end of the sixteenth hole. The bye holes were played out, the scores being:

R. C. Watson, Jr., Westbrook—

Out	4	5	5	6	4	4	4	5	—41	
In	5	3	4	5	3	5	5	4	4	—38
Total										—79

Paul Harrison, Montclair—

Out	6	4	5	5	6	5	6	3	6	—46
In	3	3	4	8	5	4	7	5	5	—44
Total										—90

C. S. Cox, who was recently reinstated by the United States Golf Association as an amateur, had the closest kind of a match with the Staten Island veteran, Otto Hockmeyer. Within two holes of the finish Cox led by two. Hockmeyer took the next, reducing the lead to one, and did his best to win the last, but it was halved in four and Cox had the match by a single hole. The scores are:

C. S. Cox, Fairfield—

Out	4	4	5	5	6	4	4	3	5	—40
In	6	3	4	5	5	4	5	5	4	—41
Total										—81

Otto Hockmeyer, Harbor Hill—

Out	5	6	5	6	5	4	3	5	—43	
In	5	4	3	5	5	4	5	4	—39	
Total										—82

Some of the games in the Consolation Cup event was very close, two matches requiring nineteen holes to determine the winner. The summaries are:

Secretary's Cup—Second match play round—Paul Harrison, Montclair, beat Marc M. Michael, Nutley, 4 up and 3 to play; R. C. Watson, Jr., Westbrook, beat Paul F. Kimball, Knollwood, 5 up and 4 to play; C. S. Cox, Fairfield, beat Otto Hockmeyer, Harbor Hill, 1 up; Maturin Ballou, Apawamis, beat H. W. Slocum, Staten Island, 3 up and 2 to play.

Semi-final round—Watson beat Harrison, 4 up and 2 to play; Cox beat Ballou, 4 up and 3 to play.

Consolation Cup—Second match play round—Paul B. Cooke, Harbor Hill, beat A. M. Baldwin, Richmond County, 5 up and 4 to play; Austin P. Kelley, Knollwood, beat S. de L. Townsend, Knollwood, 1 up, (19 holes;) T. C. Ennever, Baltusrol, beat A. D. Partridge, Bedford, 5 up and 4 to play; F. Larkin, Jr., Mount Pleasant, beat F. F. Chrystie, Ardsley, 1 up, (19 holes.)

Semi-final round—Kelley beat Cooke, 7 up and 6 to play; Larkin beat Ennever, 1 up.

Besides the finish of these two events, there will be a big open handicap to-day.

CHICAGO CADDIES STRIKE.

Boys on the Glenview Golf Links Disapproved of a New System of Pay.

CHICAGO, June 30.—The caddies on the Glenview golf links have struck. They formerly received 20 cents an hour for carrying their burdens, but a new system has been started by which, so they say, they can only make 15 cents. The result is that the change in the methods of paying them has made the boys lay down their bags of golf sticks, to the great inconvenience of the players.

C. Williams, Chairman of the Committee on Games and Pastimes, says that there was no idea of reducing the boys' pay, and that they could make more under the present system, which is in vogue in all the other Chicago clubs. He said the boys made from 20 cents to $2 a day, according to the number of players on the links.

THE CHESS TOURNAMENT.

Pillsbury Defeats Tinsley and Is Now But 1½ Points Behind Lasker.

LONDON, June 30.—At St. Stephen's Hall, Westminster, the chess experts met at noon to-day for the twenty-third round of the International Chess Masters' Tournament, for which the pairing had been arranged according to Round 14 of the Berger system, as follows:

Cohn vs. Showalter, Bird vs. Janowski, Tinsley vs. Pillsbury, Tschigorin vs. Maroczy, Blackburne vs. Steinitz, Schlechter vs. Lee. Mason and Lasker had byes.

When an adjournment was taken at 4:30 o'clock this afternoon Cohn and Showalter left their game in an even position, Janowski had beaten Bird, Pillsbury had worsted Tinsley, Tschigorin had a bad position against Maroczy, Steinitz had the superior position against Blackburne, and Schlechter had beaten Lee.

At the evening session Cohn and Showalter drew, Maroczy defeated Tschigorin, and Steinitz won from Blackburne.

The scores of the contestants up to date follow:

	Won.	Lost.		Won.	Lost.
Bird	6½	14½	Mason	8½	11½
Blackburne	12½	9½	Pillsbury	15½	6½
Cohn	9½	10½	Schlechter	13	7
Janowski	14½	6½	Showalter	10	11
Lasker	17	4	Steinitz	10½	11½
Lee	7½	14½	Tinsley	3	17
Maroczy	14	8	Tschigorin	11	10

MORE TOURNAMENT GAMES.

Details of Four Matches in the Westminster Championship Contest.

Following are four additional details of games, as played in the International Chess Masters' Tournament, now in progress in London:

RUY LOPEZ.

Lasker. White.	Tschigorin. Black.	Lasker. White.	Tschigorin. Black.
1. P—K4	P—K4	29. Q—B3	RxP
2. Kt—KB3	Kt—QB3	27. Kt—K3	R—Kt
3. B—Kt5	P—QR3	28. Kt—B2	Kt—K
4. B—R4	Kt—B3	29. Kt—Q3	P—B3
5. Castles	B—K2	30. B—Q2	Q—B
6. K—Kt3	Q—Kt4	31. R—R	Kt—B2
7. B—Kt3	Castles	32. RxR	BxR
8. P—Q3	P—Q3	33. P—B4	PxP
9. B—K3	Kt—QR4	34. KtxKBP	Q—K
10. Kt—Q2	P—B4	35. Kt—B5	R—Q
11. P—QKt3	Kt—Kt3	36. Q—K3	B—Q2
12. PxKt	B—Kt2	37. QxP	BxKt
13. Kt—Kt3	Q—B2	38. PxB	Q—Q2
14. Q—B2	P—KR3	39. B—R5	R—K
15. KR—K	P—Q4	40. R—Q	Q—B
16. KP—Q	KP—Kt	41. Q—Q3	B—Kt4
17. K—R	B—B	42. Kt—Kt6	R—K
18. B—B	Q—R3	43. P—R3	Kt—R3
19. Kt—Kt	P—QR4	44. Q—Q3ch	K—R2
20. P—B3	P—Kt5	45. Q—B7	Kt—Kt5
21. P—KR3	B—K3	46. Q—Q7	R—R5ch
22. Kt—R3	B—B3	47. K—R2	B—Q8ch
23. P—QB4	PxKP	48. RxB	QxP
24. QPxP	P—R5	49. R—Q8	Resigns
25. PxP	P—Kt6		

P—Q4 OPENING.

Blackburne. White.	Mason. Black.	Blackburne. White.	Mason. Black.
1. P—Q4	P—Q4	22. P—QR3	Q—K4
2. Kt—KB3	Kt—KB3	23. Kt—B3	Q—KR4
3. P—B4	P—K3	24. R—Q3	B—QB4
4. Kt—B3	P—B3	25. QR—Q	B—Kt3
5. B—Kt5	B—K2	26. P—R3	Q—R3
6. P—K3	P—QR3	27. Q—Q2	Q—B
7. BxKt	BxB	28. Q—Kt2	Q—Kt2
8. BxP	Kt—Q2	29. P—KKt4	Q—K2
9. Castles	Castles	30. P—K5	P—KR3
10. Q—B2	P—K4	31. R—K	B—K3
11. R—Q	PxP	32. Kt—Q4	BxKt
12. KtxP	Q—R4	33. QxB	P—QB4
13. Kt—K4	B—K2	34. Q—B3	P—K3
14. Kt—K6	Kt—K4	35. P—B4	K—R2
15. KtxR	KxKt	36. R(K)—Q	Q—R5
16. Kt—Kt3	Kt—Kt	37. Q—K	QxQch
17. QxKt	B—K3	38. BxQ	R—QB
18. Q—B2	K—Kt	39. R(K)—Q	K—Kt2
19. P—K4	P—KKt3	40. R—Q8	R—B2
20. Kt—K2	R—K	41. R—K8	P—KR4
21. Kt—Q4	B—QB	42. R(Q)—Q8	Resigns

P—Q4 OPENING.

Steinitz. White.	Bird. Black.	Steinitz. White.	Bird. Black.
1. P—Q4	P—Q4	25. P—K4	P—Kt3
2. P—QB4	P—K3	26. Kt—Kt3	KtxKt
3. Kt—QB3	B—Kt5	27. QxKt	P—Q3
4. P—K3	Kt—KB3	28. B—K3	Q—K2
5. B—Q3	Castles	29. P—Kt5	R—KB
6. KKt—K2	Kt—B3	30. PxQP	PxP
7. Castles	BxKt	31. R—KB	RxRch
8. PxB	P—QKt3	32. KxR	Kt—Q
9. P—B3	B—Kt2	33. K—K2	Kt—B2
10. P—K4	PxP	34. RxR	BxR
11. PxP	Kt—KR4	35. K—B3	R—Q
12. P—KKt4	RxRch	36. K—Kt4	P—B3
13. QxR	Kt—KB3	37. P—R4	P—Kt4
14. P—Kt5	Kt—KR4	38. P—R5	P—B4
		39. P—Kt6	Drawn game

FRENCH DEFENSE.

Blackburne. White.	Tinsley. Black.	Blackburne. White.	Tinsley. Black.
1. P—K4	P—K3	13. P—Q5	P—Kt5
2. P—Q4	P—QKt3	14. Kt—QK3	R—K
3. B—Q3	B—Kt2	15. BxKt	PxKt
4. Kt—KR3	Q—K2	16. BxB	QxB
5. Castles	Kt—QB3	17. P—Kt3	P—R4
6. P—QB3	Castles	18. R—R7	R—R2
7. P—QKt4	P—KKt4	19. B—B	P—R5
8. P—R4	P—B3	20. Q—R4	PxP.
9. P—R5	Kt—Kt	21. RxB	PxBPch
10. PxP	RPxP	22. KxP	P—Q3
11. Kt—R3	Kt—KR3	23. Q—R8	Resigns
12. R—K	P—K4		

PARET WON THE TENNIS MATCH.

Final Round of the Metropolitan Championship Was Close.

The final round of the metropolitan championship lawn tennis tournament drew a large crowd to the courts of the West Side Tennis Club yesterday. The players were J. A. Allen, champion of Yale, and J. P. Paret of the Lenox Tennis Club. Paret won, after one of the most exciting matches of the season. The full five sets were played, and the experts seesawed in the lead, first one and then the other holding the advantage.

With the score at two sets to one and 3—0 in games against him, Paret made a brace and pulled out the match. The scores yesterday:

Championship Singles.—Semi-Final Round—J. A. Allen beat J. C. Davidson, 6—4, 8—6.
Final Round—J. P. Paret beat J. A. Allen, 3—6, 6—2, 8—6, 9—7, 7—5.
Championship Doubles.—Preliminary Round—H. H. Hackett and J. A. Allen beat F. L. O. Wadsworth and R. O. Hicks, 6—0, 6—2.
First Round—L. D. Grant and J. Kearney, Jr., beat C. E. Fennessey and A. B. Ripley, 6—2, 6—3.
Semi-Final Round—J. P. Paret and J. C. Davidson against E. P. Fischer and R. D. Thurber, 7—5, (unfinished.)
Handicap Singles.—Second Round—O. M. Bostwick, (owe 15,) beat E. L. Tailer, (15,) 6—2, 6—2; H. H. Heywood, (scratch,) beat J. P. Paret, (owe 30,) by default; R. D. Little, (owe half-fifteen,) beat H. E. Avery, (scratch,) 6—2, 7—5.
Third Round—M. S. Clark, (scratch,) beat F. L. O. Wadsworth, (owe half-fifteen,) 6—3, 2—6, 7—5; O. M. Bostwick, (owe 15,) beat H. A. Plummer, (owe half-fifteen,) 6—0, 6—1; H. H. Heywood, (scratch,) beat W. B. Cragin, Jr., (scratch,) 7—5, 6—4.
Consolation Singles.—Preliminary Round—F. V. Walsh beat Milton Ruggles, by default; E. T. Buckingham beat C. M. Relyea, 3—6, 6—0, 6—4; E. L. Tailer beat R. O. Hicks, 5—7, 6—3, 6—2.
First Round—F. L. O. Wadsworth beat G. B. Hussey, 6—2, 6—4; E. T. Buckingham beat F. E. Walsh, 6—2, 6—1.

St. Paul's School Wins at Cricket.

The cricket team of St. Paul's School, Concord, N. H., visited Staten Island yesterday Cricket Club team by 75 runs. The Island-Cricket Club team by 75 runs. The Islanders had a weak team to meet the St. Paul's boys, and Lohmann and C. H. E. Griffiths, who scored 23 and 13, respectively, were the only men to reach double figures. For the school, J. K. Tibbitts played a good innings of 37, not out. G. Brinley added 24, and the veteran professional, Morley, played in his characteristic style for 20. R. Hollingsworth and F. Moorehead bowled effectively for St. Paul, the former taking 3 wickets for 22 runs and the latter 4 for 20. The total scores were: Staten Island, 45; St. Paul's School, 120.

Australians vs. All England.

LEEDS, England, June 30.—The All-England eleven, in the third test cricket match with the Australians, which began here yesterday, were all out to-day in their first innings for 220 runs. The Australians yesterday were all out in their first innings for 172 runs. They went in again to-day, and were all out for 224 runs.

Bantamweights to Fight To-day.

"Terry" McGovern and Johnny Richie, the two bantamweights who will fight in the arena of the Westchester Athletic Club this afternoon, are expected to put up a very fast bout. The winner will have an opportunity never before given to a bantam, for Manager Gray of the club has offered a purse of $10,000 and 30 per cent. of the picture profits for a meeting between the winner of to-day's battle and "Pedlar" Palmer, the champion bantamweight of England. Trains for the scene of the fight will leave the Grand Central Station at 2 P. M.

McKeever-Smith Bout a Draw.

Charley McKeever of Philadelphia and "Mysterious Billy" Smith of Boston fought twenty hard rounds at the Broadway Athletic Club last night. The men met at catch weights, and a decision of draw, rendered by Referee "Johnny" White, seemed satisfactory to the spectators. In leading McKeever was much better than Smith. At short-range fighting and in clinches his opponent landed two blows to his one. The preliminary bout of ten rounds between Tom Sullivan and Tim Callahan also resulted in a draw.

THE NEW COLLINS LAW.

Police Order About Right of Cyclists to Ride Without Lights.

Chief of Police Devery sent to the commanding officers of all the precincts yesterday his instructions relative to the enforcement of the provisions of the new Collins law to regulate the use of bicycles and similar vehicles upon the highways of the State. Chief Devery's instructions are embraced in Special Order No. 31 and read as follows:

Your attention is called to Chapter 634, Laws of 1899, (copies of which have been forwarded to you,) being an act to regulate the use of bicycles and similar vehicles. The ordinances now in force in the city require that each vehicle using the streets and highways shall show from one hour after sunset until one hour before sunrise a light, or lights, so placed as to be seen from the front and each side, and to be of sufficient illuminating power to be visible at a distance of 200 feet.

Section 1 of the above-stated law limits the application of such provision of the ordinance by providing that it shall not apply to any rider whose light has become extinguished, or is necessarily absent from his or her home without a light when going at a pace not exceeding six miles an hour, when such person shall give an audible signal by bell, whistle, or otherwise which may be heard 100 feet distant when about to meet or pass pedestrians, or meet or pass other vehicles. Such signal shall also be given as often as thirty feet are passed over.

You will instruct your officers therefore not to arrest riders of bicycles whose lights are extinguished, and whom they are satisfied are necessarily absent from his or her home, and who otherwise comply with the limitations of the ordinances as above stated.

BUSINESS CHANGES.

Alfred R. Pick and Edwin C. Philbrick have been admitted as partners in the banking firm of Hallgarten & Co.

Notice is given that the banking business heretofore carried on in New York and Boston under the title of Poor & Greenough will on and after July 1 be conducted in both cities under the firm name of H. W. Poor & Co. The partners are the same as before, there being no change, except in the title of the firms.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

Elmira Glass Cutting Company; capital, $2,900. Directors—Joel E., John C., and George R. Ferris and Benujamin F. Levy, Elmira.

Phoenix Ppublishing Company of Phoenix; capital, $2,500. Directors—Frank L. Smith, Frank M. Breed, Albert P. Merriam, and David S. Burleigh, Phoenix.

J. W. Eveden & Co. of New York City, to deal in wine and liquors; capital, $500. Directors—Samuel Seckels, Julius Wachenheimer, and Sigmund E. D. Gants, New York City.

Bachner-Moses Company of Gloversville, to manufacture and deal in gloves of all kinds; capital, $100,000. Directors—Joseph Moses, Joseph Bachner, and Harry J. Louis, Gloversville.

La Salle Power and Land Company of Buffalo; capital, $200,000. Directors—Charles A. Pooley, Joseph A. Oaks, William M. Palmer, George C. Bingham, and George C. Finley, Buffalo.

Sidney Blumenthal & Co. of New York City, to manufacture and deal in velvet and other textile fabrics; capital, $100,000. Directors—Sidney Blumenthal, Alfred Paretzki, and William F. Chapman, Jr.

William T. Baker, to deal in paints, cements, and oils in New York City; capital, $25,000. Directors—William T. Baker and Ferdinand Baker, Newark, N. J.; Louis Stevens and John S. Jenkins, Brooklyn.

Lackawanna Land and Improvement Company of Buffalo; capital, $116,000. Directors—Joseph J. Gunnell, William H. Rice, William Heiser, Charles E. Markham, George H. Hedley, and Walter J. Donaldson, Buffalo; S. Henry Runcie, Fort Erie, Ontario.

Syracuse Telephone Company of Syracuse, to connect with all points in Onondaga County, and especially points in the City of Syracuse; capital, $450,000. Directors—J. J. Jermyn, John L. Wentz, and Frank H. Jermyn, Scranton, Penn.; George C. Wentz, Drifton, Penn.; Edward Barneman, Ernest L. White, Manning C. Palmer, Arthur R. Peck, and H. W. Plumb, Syracuse.

Incorporated in Delaware.

DOVER, Del., June 30.—Articles of incorporation were filed to-day at the State Department for the following companies:

Missouri Blanket Vein Zinc Company of New York; capital, $1,000,000.

La Flor de Costa Rica Coffee Estates Company, for the raising and manufacturing of sugar, tobacco, and coffee; capital, $200,000. Several of the incorporators are from Costa Rica, but the certificate was filed through the New York office.

SPORTING GOODS.

If you are going away to spend a few days' vacation, and if your favorite sport is Tennis we can outfit you.

TENNIS

The Spalding Racket,	No. 13,	Price, $7.00
The Slocum	" No. 9,	" 4.00
The Lakeside	" . . .	2.50
The Geneva	" . . .	1.50

Spalding Tennis Balls, $3.50 per dozen.
Tennis Nets, Poles, etc., from 75c. up.

Spalding Croquet Sets, $2.50, $3.00, $5.00 and upwards.

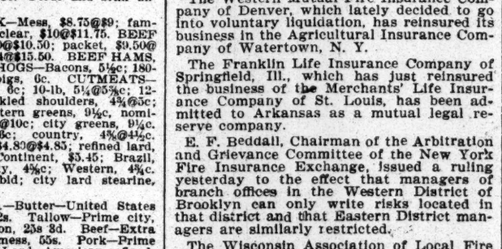
Archery Bows, 6 ft., lancewood and lemonwood, $1.00 each.

Arrows, $2.00 per dozen.

Store open until 6 o'clock, to-day and Monday.

A. G. Spalding & Bros., 126-130 Nassau St. | Spalding-Bidwell Co. 29, 31, 33 W. 42d St.

The Columbia Bevel-Gear Chainless



is pre-eminently the wheel for women. Its advantages over chain wheels are apparent. No chain to soil or tangle the skirt, no chain guard to work loose or rattle. There is no good reason why a woman should not have as efficient a bicycle as a man—no reason why most women should not have a Columbia Chainless when we sell

Model 51 for $60, Model 60 for $75.
CHAIN WHEELS,
Columbias, Hartfords and Vedettes,
Price $25 to $50.
POPE MFG. CO., 12 Warren St.
METROPOLITAN BICYCLING CO.
60th St. and Broadway.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red	.80¾
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.40⅝
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.30½
Flour, Minnesota patents	$4.05
Cotton, middling	.06 1-16
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.06
Sugar, granulated	.05½
Molasses, O. K., prime	.34
Beef family	10.00
Beef hams	23.75
Tallow, prime	.04 5-16
Pork, mess	8.75
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb	.05⅝
Lard, prime	5.30
Butter, Western creamery	.18½
Iron, Northern No. 1 foundry	19.25

CHICAGO, June 30.—Flour quiet; No. 2 Spring wheat, 72¾c; No. 3 Spring wheat, 70@72c; No. 2 red, 75c; No. 2 corn, 34c; No. 2 yellow corn, 34¼@34½c; No. 2 oats, 25¼@26c; No. 3 white, 26@29¼c; No. 2 barley, 40c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.02; Northwestern, $1.05@$1.06; prime timothy seed, $2.35@$2.40; mess pork, per barrel, $7.50@$8.25; lard, per 100 lb, $4.95@$5.05; short ribs, sides, (loose,) $4.60@$4.90; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) 5@5¼c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $5@$5.10; whisky, distillers' finished goods, per gallon, $1.26; sugars, cutloaf, unchanged; clover, contract grade, $8.50@$9.75.

COTTON.—Conflicting public and private advices from the storm centre of the Southwest hampered the movements of both the bull and bear interests to an unusual degree yesterday. For the time being the regulation factors were relegated to the background and all attention centred on the weather in the South. The opening of the market was steady, with prices unchanged to 1 point lower. The subsequent course of values was uneventful, with speculation at best very tame. Liverpool buying orders and light demand from certain Wall Street firms about offset liquidation by tired longs. Sentiment favored a procrastinating policy in the absence of authentic information from the flooded districts of Texas, and also in view of the nearness of the triplicate of holidays. Liverpool cables reported a narrow, uninteresting market for futures and spot cotton, while advices from the world's cloth markets indicated no changes worthy of special consideration. At the close the local market was quiet and steady, with prices net unchanged to 2 points lower.

The Government chart recorded continued heavy rains in the central and northern portions of Texas and forecasted continued precipitation for the next twenty-four hours. Private dispatches from numerous towns of that State were at variance, some contending that though excessive rains had fallen in some places the damage by too much moisture had been exaggerated. The crop was described as doing splendidly and the outlook quite as favorable as at any time this season. Other advices claimed that cotton was under water in some of the finest districts and badly washed out generally. In the Brazos Valley the bottom lands are completely inundated with the Brazos River and its tributaries out of the banks and two feet higher than ever before known. Conservative parties took the view that whereas the plant had been damaged beyond question in some instances by too heavy rains, taking the State as a whole the moisture received had been beneficial. In the central and eastern portions of the belt cotton was doing well. Timely rains in the Atlantic States and needed sunshine in the Mississippi Valley were said to be aiding cotton, though low temperature and insect ravages were complained of.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
July	5.48	5 52	5.48	5.48@5.50
August	5.54	5.56	5.53	5.53@5.54
September	5.55	5.57	5.55	5.55@5.56
October	5.62	5 64	5.60	5.60@5.61
November	5.66	5.68	5.65	5.65@5.66
December	5.70	5.72	5.69	5.69@5.70
January	5.74	5.76	5.73	5 73@5.74
February	5.78	5.78	5.78	5.76@5.77
March	5.81	5.82	5.80	5.79@5.80
April	5.84	5.84	5.84	5.83@5.81
May	5.88	5.88	5.87	5.86@5.87

Spot cotton in the local market closed steady with prices unchanged, on the basis of 6 1-16c for middling upland and 6 5-16c for middling Gulf, as compared with 6¼c and 6⅜c, respectively, a year ago. Total sales of 1,426 bales included 826 bales for export, 400 bales for delivery on contract, and 200 bales to spinners.

LIVERPOOL, June 30.—Spot cotton quieter; sales, 10,000 bales; speculation and export, 1,000 bales; American, 10,000 bales; receipts, 8,000 bales; American, 5,000 bales; middling upland, 3 5-16d. Futures opened quiet; sellers, 1-64d advance; closed quiet, but steady, at ½@1-64d net advance. December-January, 3.12b; January-February, 3.12b; February-March, 3.13s; March-April, 3.13½b; April-May, 3.14½s; July, 3.15s; July-August, 3.16b; August-September, 3.15s; September-October, 3.14s; October-November, 3.13s; November-December, 3.12b. Manchester—Yarns, quiet but steady; cloths, moderate demand.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
July	75 15-16	79 15-16	75⅞	79½
September	79⅛	79 7-16	78 13-16	79½
December	80⅞	81⅛	80½	80⅞
Corn—				
July	39	39	39	39
September	39⅝	39⅝	39 5-16	39½

CHICAGO PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
July	72½	72⅝	72	72⅛
September	74⅛	74½	73 13-16	74⅛
December	75 15-16	76⅛	75½	75⅞
Corn—				
July	33⅝	34	33⅝	33¾
September	34	34⅜	33⅞	34¼
December	33⅛	33 11-16	33⅛	33½
Oats—				
July	24⅜	24⅜	24⅛	24⅛
September	21½	21⅞	21 9-16	21⅝
December	22	22⅛	22	..

BREADSTUFFS.—WHEAT—Steadiness was the rule all day, varied at times by developments of positive firmness, and at others by periods when weakness and decline prompted moderate realizing among local traders. But, although July closed ½c lower than the previous night, and other months were unchanged, the general opinion was that sentiment had favored the bull side more than otherwise all day, and that quite a number of traders would go over the holidays long of wheat. Several reasons were assigned for the steadiness yesterday. One of these was a rumor that Snow's report on Spring wheat was under 90 per cent., compared with 91.4 per cent an month ago and 95 per cent. last June. It was also considered safe to adopt the bull side at present prices, if for no other reason than the fact that Spring wheat, now in its infancy, will be compelled to pass through a season of crop scares, real or imaginary, during the next month or so. Furthermore, export business was on a fair scale, reaching 52 loads here and at out ports. Northwest receipts were down to 502 cars, and some of the private cables from Liverpool showed a bullish undertone. Among the foreign markets Paris was the only one showing firmness. It advanced 5@25 points, against declines of ½@¾d in Liverpool futures, and ½@1d in spot wheat, with unchanged quotations at Antwerp. Quotations of cash wheat, free on board, afloat, basis, were as follows: No. 2 red, 80½c; No. 1 Northern, Duluth, 81⅝c; No. 2 Northern, Duluth, 77½c; No. 1 hard, Duluth, 85c; No. 1 Northern, Manitoba, 78½c; No. 2 Milwaukee, Spring, 77¼c; No. 2 red, 78½c, elevator.

MINNEAPOLIS, June 30.—Wheat in store; No. 1 Northern, June, 71½c; July, 70⅝c

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Mrs. Zollikoffer Believed to Have Sold 200 and 202 Broadway—John F. Carroll Makes Money.

The report was spread yesterday that the two buildings 202 and 200 Broadway, the former of which adjoins the southeast corner of Broadway and Fulton Street, had been sold. The buyer of 202 Broadway, when it was sold for the Cleveland estate a few days ago, was G. Witthaus, acting for Mrs. O. F. Zollikoffer, and the price was said to have been about $300,000. She also owned 200 Broadway at the time. The latter is a five-story brownstone office building, on a lot 23.6 by 185, with an "L" reaching to Fulton Street, 26.6 by 86.8, while 202 Broadway is a six-story building, on a lot 24.9 by 160. It was said yesterday that the buyer contemplates putting up a modern structure on the site of both buildings. Mrs. Zollikoffer, when asked to discuss this report last evening, declined either to confirm or deny it.

Isaac Clothier took title yesterday to the property which he recently bought of John F. Carroll, the acting leader of Tammany Hall, for $120,000—the southeast corner of Fifth Avenue Ninety-fifth Street, 75.6 by 102.6. The consideration named in the deed is only $1,000, but the revenue stamps used indicate the actual price as named. Mr. Clothier gives Mr. Carroll a two-year mortgage on the property for $24,000. The transaction means a neat profit of $29,000 for the politician, as he bought this property on March 1 from the Constable estate for $91,000. It also means that Mr. Clothier has acquired almost the entire avenue front between East Ninety-fifth and East Ninety-fourth Streets, as he secured from James B. Ford the property adjoining the corner plot on the south, 100.8 by 102.2, for $150,000, of which $120,000 remains on mortgage for two years.

Charles A. Gould took title yesterday to the Commercial Building, at Broadway and Walker Street, which he recently bought of Birkmire & Moxley for $550,000.

Corporation Counsel John Whalen has bought from John Hoge of Zanesville, Ohio, the plot of about seven lots at the southeast corner of Amsterdam Avenue and One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street, with a frontage of 124.10 on the avenue and 150 on the street. Mr. Hoge bought this corner in December, 1898, frm the Pine estate, for $105,000, and is believed to have now sold it at only a small advance. The corner contains some old frame stores on the avenue, and on the street is the old residence of Lawson N. Fuller, also a frame structure. The purchase is made for investment, and the property will probably be improved before long.

Broker H. T. Gurney has sold to Camille Weidenfeld of the firm of Lawson, Weidenfeld & Co., Northwood, the country seat of the late Edwin S. Coles, at Oyster Bay, L. I. The estate comprises over 100 acres. The terms were private, but the place was valued in the neighborhood of $75,000.

John R. Davidson has sold for Mrs. S. E. Eadie to a Mr. Levine, for about $23,000, the five-story single flat 74 West One Hundred and Fifth Street.

Leitner & Marks have sold for a Mrs. Hackes the four-story flat 326 East Fifty-second Street, 19 by 100.

The same brokers have sold for Samuel Green the five-story flat 3,782 Third Avenue, south of One Hundred and Seventy-first Street.

W. B. Taylor & Sons have sold on private terms the Columbia University leasehold property, 54 West Forty-ninth Street, 23 by 50 by 100.

There was a rumor yesterday that some Long Acre property had been sold for the site of a new amusement hall or theatre, but it could not be confirmed. Alfred Aarons is to erect a new amusement hall in the vicinity of Long Acre, and it is believed that he has purchased the site for it. He refused to confirm or deny that report yesterday. "I am not in a position to speak on the matter at present," said he.

The Mechanics' and Traders' Bank has sold to Patrick H. Lynch the six-story factory building at the junction of Amsterdam Avenue, Hamilton Place, and West One Hundred and Forty-third Street, on a plot 99.11 by 28.9 by 108.5 by 71.2.

George R. Read has sold for Mrs. Mable Janet, to a client, the four-story brownstone dwelling, 20 East Thirty-fifth Street, 20.10 by 69, the lot having a length of 98.9.

Folsom Brothers have sold for the estate of the late Clara Cox, on private terms, to Susan W. and Isabelle N. Niles the four-story dwelling, 327 West Thirty-fourth Street, 21 by 98.9.

William A. White & Sons have sold for about $176,000 or $180,000 a large mercantile building on East Eleventh Street. Mr. White, the head of the firm, was out of town yesterday, and no details about the transaction could be obtained.

Jackson & Stern have sold the four-story building, 1,140 Second Avenue, at the northeast corner of Sixtieth Street, 20 by 75, and have also sold the four-story brownstone house 226 East Twelfth Street, 22 by 101.6.

They have also bought from a Mrs. Froelich the four-story front and five-story rear buildings at 228 Second Street, 24.9 by 101.

Bernberg & Bolstein have sold to a Mr. Adler for about $27,000 the five-story single flat 83 West One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, 20 by 100.11.

The front and rear tenements 73 and 75 Norfolk Street, 50 by 100, have been sold to a Mr. Nacht for $48,500.

Nells Hansen has sold the five-story flat at the southwest corner of Amsterdam Avenue and One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street, 25 by 95 by 100.

J. N. Kalley & Son have sold A. C. Bechstein some property on Washington Street.

William and Julius Bachrach have bought from the Wolff estate and the Stern estate the property 384, 386, 388, and 390 East Tenth Street, on a plot 100 by 92.3.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building Salesroom resulted as follows:

By William Kennelly.

100 East Fifty-fourth Street, southeast corner of Park Avenue, four-story stone-front store and flat, 22.6 by 75; foreclosure sale, to Edward A. Prentiss.....$27,600

By Peter F. Meyer & Co.

Franklin Avenue, southwest corner of Spring Place, two-story frame dwelling, 110 by 80 by 100 by 186; sale by order of the Sheriff, to John Maher.....

328 East One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, two-story frame dwelling, 25 by 100.10; foreclosure sale, to Thomas Booth 5,900

228 West One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, five-story brick flat, 25 by 99.11; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiffs, Lily W. Beresford and others, trustees..... 18,000

To-day's Auction Sale.

The following sale will take place at Far Rockaway to-day:

By William M. Ryan, to be sold on the premises at 2:30 P. M., 404 Central Avenue, about 200 feet south of Carnaga Avenue, Far Rockaway, Borough of Queens, two and a half-story frame dwelling on plot of 80 by 300 by irregular, running through west to the Long Island Railroad branch line; also 403 Central Avenue, adjoining the foregoing on the south, two two-and-a-half-story frame dwelling, and one one-and-a-half-story dwelling, 60 by 300.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Lind Avenue, east side, 360.11 feet south of Union Place, for a three-story frame dwelling, 30.4 by 54.8; Thomas Miller of 105 West Fifty-first Street, owner; A. V. Porter, architect; cost, $5,000.

No. 219 Division Street, for a six-story and basement brick flat, 23.10 by 55.11; R. Sattenstein of 236 East Broadway, owner; M. Bernstein, architect; cost, $18,000.

One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street, northwest corner of Hughes Avenue, for a five-story brick tenement and store, 20 by 86; R. W. Thomas of 2,080 Anthony Avenue, owner; Kurtzer & Rohl, architects; cost, $18,000.

Alterations.

Nos. 54 and 56 Fulton Street, to a seven-story brick factory; Reginald Gordon of 315 West Seventy-first Street, owner; Bannister & Schell, architects; cost, $5,000.

No. 1,219 Madison Avenue, to a six-story brick flat; Norwood & Rathbone of 26 East Sixtieth Street, owners; Jardine, Kent & Jardine, architects; cost, $6,000.

Nos. 358 and 360 Broome Street, to a six-story brick store and lofts; Pincus Nathan of 35 West Eighty-sixth Street, owner; Kurtzer & Rohl, architects; cost, $4,000.

Nos. 239 and 241 Cherry Street, to a three-story brick shop and laundry; Martha M. Hall of 45 Riverside Drive, owner; George H. Streeton of 280 Fourth Avenue, architect; cost, $1,000.

Nos. 319 and 321 East Thirty-sixth Street, to a four-story brick school; St. Gabriel's Church, owner; G. H. Streeton, architect; cost, $2,000.

Nos. 120 and 122 West Fifty-third Street, to a one-story station; Edison Electric Illuminating Company, owner; cost, $400.

No. 65 East One Hundred and Ninth Street, to a two-story brick church; New York Church Extension Society, owner; Welch, Smith & Provot, architects; cost, $200.

One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, southeast corner of St. Ann's Avenue, to a one-story frame washhouse; A. Hupfel's Son's Brewing Company, owners; J. Kastner & Sons, architects; cost, $300.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Friday, June 30.

ALLEN ST, 60 and 62, e s, 40x87.6; Max Badt and another to Adolf Prince..... 100

AMSTERDAM AV, n e corner of 107th St, 50.7x100; Charles Weisbecker to David Rickay 1

ANDERSON AV, w s, 100 ft s of 164th St, runs w 100; n 18x e —x s 6 — to avenue x s 3.6; William G. and Frank to William H. Young..... 1

AVENUE A, 1,559, w s, 25.5x80.5; Sophie Schneider and another to Edward J. Blank 23,000

AVENUE A, 1,559, w s, 25.5x80.5; Annie Blank to Sophie Schmeider..... 11,500

BARKER AV, e s, 266.8 ft n of Elizabeth St, 33.4x125; Frederick Ryer, Jr., to Jeannette W. Ryer..... 1

BARRETTO ST, e s, 229.1 ft s of Spofford Av, 28.9x88.8x27x89.7; Marcella Dillon to the Pelhamdale Land Company..... 25

BARROW ST, s e corner of Commerce St, 25x37.5x25x36.11; B. Gerson Oppenheim to Isidor L. Korn and another..... 9,050

BLEECKER ST, 65 to 69, 83.6x100; Emmeline G. H. Condict to Charles T. White 1

BROADWAY, s e corner of Walker St, 28x175 to Courtlandt Alley x 29.5x175; Harry L. Moxley and another to Charles A. Gould 550,000

BROAD ST, s e s, Lot 88, map of Fairmount, 50.4x144.6x50x145.2; Luke Henly to Margaret M. Healy..... 1

BROOME ST, 327, s, 25x76; Joseph Spwack to Fishel Elsen..... 18,000

CATHARINE ST, 78, w s, 25.6101.3; Michael Fay to William Stacom..... 1

CHRYSTIE ST, 185, w s, 25x100; Julius Dreyfus to Thomas A. Albright..... 1

CLINTON AV, w s, 40.8 ft n e of 107th St, 30.1x11x27.10; United States Trust Company, executor, to Simon Uhlfelder and another 130

CROSBY ST, 93, 25.0x68x26.10x68; Esther Levy to Arthur Levy..... 1

ELDRIDGE ST, w s, 100 ft s of Stanton St, 75x100; William Feinberg and Joseph Polstein to Marx Solomon.....135,000

HENRY ST, 230, s s, 25.3x100x23.4x100; Irving I. Kempner to Edward Wilokens. 1

HESTER ST, 161, n w corner of Elizabeth St, 24.1x59.9x24x59.6; Isaac Cohn to Max Radt and another..... 1

INTERIOR LOT, 178 ft e of Bowery and 125 ft n of Rivington St, runs n 25x e 10 x s 25x w 10; Julius Dreyfus to Florine A. Albright 1

JEROME AV, e s, 194.1 ft n of 165th St, 106.4x202.8, to Cromwell Av x106.3x 198.9, with land under water; also Jerome Av, e s, 300.5 ft n of 165th St, runs n 165.2 x e 111.8 x s 51 to Cromwell Av x s 57.7x w 202.2; Arthur W. Sias to J. S. Anderson .....

JEROME AV, s e corner of 165th St, runs s 27x s 72.2x s e 38.4x n 28.10x e 100.5 ft to e Cromwell Av x n 80.7 ft to 165th St x w 189; Arthur W. Sias to Hannah Clark .....

JEROME AV, e s, 87.4 ft n of 165th St, 106.8x198.9, to Cromwell Av x106.7x 194.9; Arthur W. Sias to Helen M. Harriman .....

LEWIS ST, e s, 73 ft s of 4th St, 21.1x100; Arthur McConnell to Leopold Kaufmann .....

LOT ST, map of 160 lots 23d Ward of M. Morgenthau; Goodman R. Davis to Mary Lowe, ½ part.....

LOT 348, Block J, amended map of Mapes estate; Charles Knauf to Mary L. Berrigan .....

LOTS 70 to 84, and 80 map of Hudson P. Rose, St. Raymond's Park; James M. Davis to Hudson P. Rose.....

MADISON AV, s w corner of 102d St, 100.11x70; Robert L. Knaggs to Samuel Green .....

MADISON ST, 362, s s, 20x94.5x20x94.4; Morris Stahl to Michael Fay and another .....

MONROE ST, n s, 50 ft e of Jackson St, 50x95; Charles W. Hunter to Leon Pizer and another .....

MONROE ST, 279 and 281, 50.2x95; Charles W. Hunter to Leon Pizer and another.....

MOUNT MORRIS PARK WEST, n w corner of 122d St, 100.11x100; Charles Riley to Thomas J. McGuire.....

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, s e corner of 88th St, 75x100; Egbert L. Viele to Isaac L. Rice .....

SHERIFF ST, e s, 81.9 ft n of Rivington St, 18.3x75; Adam Alt to Aaron Zwerdling .....

ST. NICHOLAS AV, 53, w s, 31.8x107.8x 27x91.1; William J. Nicklas to Daniel Farrell .....

UNION AV, n w corner of Dawson St, 25x 100; A. H. Lyon to Fred C. Burlingame .....

WHITE PLAINS ROAD, w s, 300.7 ft s of Westchester Av, 31.4x175x29.4x166; Williamsbridge Land and Improvement Company to Dominikus Schneider and another .....

1ST AV, 1,693, 20.4x100; Pincus Lowenfeld and another to Jacob L. Lissner.....

1ST AV, 274 to 278, n e corner of 16th St, 100x13; Pincus Lowenfeld and another to Albert Erdman .....

2D AV, 1,140, 20x75; Isidore Jackson to Samuel J. Kopetzky.....

2D AV, e s, 50.5 ft n of 64th St, 25x100; Edward E. McCall, referee, to Theodorus Bailey .....

3D AV, e s, 189.5 ft n of Wendover Av, 50x125; Peyser Bookstaver to Simon Adler and others.....

3D AV, e s, 60.3 ft n of 65th St, 20x83.6; also 3d Av, w s, 80.5 ft n of 65th St, 20x 83.6, leaseholds; Sidney J. Cowen to John A. Engel.....

3D AV, w s, 25 ft n of 169th St, 24.0x97.1 x23.9x95.1; Caroline Damm to Christina H. Zimmermann .....

3D AV, n e corner of Julia St, 127.4x100 x100x102.2; Eben Hatfield to John J. Radley.....

5TH AV, s e corner of 95th St, 75.0x102.3; John F. Carroll and wife to Isaac H. Clothier .....

5TH AV, 2,108, w s, 19x100; Henry Stein to Nellie D. Clayton .....

5TH AV, e s, 75.7 ft s of 95th St, 100.8x 102.2; James B. Ford and others, executors, to Isaac H. Clothier.....

7TH AV, s e corner of 118th St, 100.11x 100; Lotta M. Crabtree to Eugene Galloud and another .....

11TH AV, w s, 15.10 ft n of 187th St, 20x 80; Thomas Adams to John B. Wyhte.....

10TH ST, 386 East, 25x92.3; Mina Wolff to Louis Bachrach.....

10TH ST, 384 East, 25x92.3; Jette Stern to Louis Bachrach.....

11TH ST, 244 East, 24.3x103.3; Charles Schmidt to Gasparo Dura and another.....

19TH ST, 437 West, 24.9x91.11; Frederick A. Black to Minnie A. Black and others, ½ part.....

33D ST, n s, 200 ft w of 7th Av, 20x98.9; Robert McWilliam, executor, &c., to Mary A. Donnelly; release dower.....

39TH ST, s s, 510.2 ft e of 8th Av, 21.1x 98.9; Cornelius H. Tallman to F. M. Schiffmever .....

40TH ST, 248 East, 14.8x98.9; Hartman Bernhart to — Mandelbaum.....

44TH ST, s s, 18.4 ft e of Lexington Av, 18.4x83; Clarence A. Le Vinsen to James Kyle and another.....

52D ST, 437 West, 25x100.5; Thomas Kennealy to James Pepperd.....

67TH ST, n s, 20 ft w of Park Av, 20x 100.5; David H. Hyman to Willie L. Inman .....

72D ST, n s, 210 ft w of 3d Av, 39.5x102.2 x39.10x102.2; Herman Wronkow to Hattie Rosenthal .....

73D ST, n s, 207 ft e of West End Av, 18.8x102.2; William Crawford to George Crawford .....

76TH ST, s s, 156.3 ft w of 1st Av, 18.9x 99x19x102.5; Mary F. McGuinness to Mary A. McManus, one-half part.....

76TH ST, 48 West, 19x102.2; Frances M. F. Thompson to Elsa J. Brill.....

79TH ST, n s, 77 ft e of Madison Av, 22.10 x102.2; Mary E. Harris to Edith L. Harris.....

87TH ST, 536 East, 18.3x62.2; Annie O. Allen and another, executors, &c., to Mary J. Odell.....

92D ST, n s, 125 ft w of Central Park West, 50x100.8; Joseph Hamershlag and another to Harry Turner and Thomas Kiernan .....

98TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of 2d Av, 25x100.9; Hattie D. Carter, trustee, to Thomas A. Stone and another.....

100TH ST, s s, 223.3 ft w of Park Av, 40 x100.11; John A. Davidson to Pincus Lowenfeld and another.....

100TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of Park Av, 20x 100.11; John A. Davidson to Pincus Lowenfeld and another.....

106TH ST, n s, 125 ft w of Central Park West, 25x100.11; Frieda Hart to Ignatz Schultz.....

107TH ST, 222 East, 21.10x100.11; Simon Epstein to Dora Rosenstein .....

113TH ST, 86 West, 20x100.11; Marx Solomon to Joseph Polstein and William Feinberg .....

113TH ST, 84 West, 20x100.11; Marx Solomon to Joseph Polstein and William Feinberg .....

115TH ST, 440 East, 16.8x100.10; Frederic R. Coudert to Adolph Goldsame.....

122D ST, n s, 105 ft w of 4th Av, 25x 100.11; Daniel McLean to Emma Kaufmann .....

122D ST, n s, 80 ft w of 4th Av, 25x 100.11; Donald McLean to Emma Kaufmann .....

124TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of 3d Av, 40x 100.11; Abraham Levy to Moses Strauss.

125TH ST, s s, 375 ft e of 7th Av, 50x99.11; Simon J. Barkley to Globe Realty Company .....

129TH ST, n s, 199 ft e of 8th Av, 76x 99.11; Mary H. Gray and others to Emil Engelmann and another .....

133D ST, s s, 275 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 52.6x99.11; Hattie Rosenthal to Herman Wronkow .....

133D ST, s s, 275 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 52.6x99.11; Harold Nathan to Hattie Rosenthal .....

134TH ST, s s, 318.6 ft w of Lenox Av, 28 x99.11; Albert Erdman and another to Pincus Lowenfeld and another.....

134TH ST, 720 East, 17x100; Gertrude H. Hopping to Christabel Flood .....

134TH ST, 214 West, 18x99.11; Sophie L. M. Pell to Joseph L. O'Brien.....

146TH ST, n s, 125 ft e of Willis Av, 25x 100; Frederick Ryer, Jr., to Jeannette W. Ryer .....

146TH ST, s s, 300 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 25x99.11; Matthias Horn to John A. Murphy .....

151ST ST, s e corner of road from Macomb's Dam, with land under water and wharfage, &c.; the United States Trust Company, Trustee, to Charles H. Hastings, one-sixth part .....

156TH ST, s w corner of Jackson Av, 75x 90; Palen Thompson Corporation to William S. Phillips .....

158TH ST, s s, 112.9 ft e of Cauldwell Av, 18.6x85; Joseph C. Cocker to William H. Dewey .....

159TH ST, n s, 120 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 80x99.11; Leopold Fiducia to Ernst-Marx-Nathan Company .....

162D ST, 432 West, 19.6x98; William W. Watkins to Emma L. Chadwick.....

164TH ST, s s, 77.6 ft e of Boston Road, 75x100; Edgar Ketchum to Ellen Mulholland .....

165TH ST, s s, at Centre of Cromwell Creek, runs s 141.7x s e 5.4x n e 92.6x n e 88.5 to 165th St x w 116.7; also 165th St, n s, at centre of Cromwell Av, runs n 211.10x s e 100.10x s e 170.6x s w 20.4 to 165th St. x w 160.11; Arthur W. Sias to Henry S. Clark; 1-7 part.....

165TH ST, s s, 165 ft w of 3d Av, 25.6x 96; Ellen Mulholland to Edgar Ketchum.

Recorded Leases.

BASHFORD, George W., agent, to T. C. Mazzetti; Madison Av, 1,064 and 1,066, store, &c., 4 10-12 years..... 1,200

BASHFORD, George W., agent, to T. C. Mazzetti; Madison Av, 1,064 and 1,066, store, &c., 4 10-12 years..... 1,200

BERNHEIMER, Simon E., and another to John C. O'Sullivan; 112th St, 2, s w corner of 5th Av, 5 years.....$1,200 to 1,400

BREWSTER, Joseph, trustee, to Ernest G. Stedman and another; Maiden Lane, 115 and 117, 21 years..... 3,500

CENIMO, Sebastiano, and another to Bernardo Palumbo; 107th St, 229 East, 3 years 360

GOVIN, Rafael R., to Chauncey Jacobs; 147 West 23d St, 1 year and renewal of 4 years 4,000

PARTRIDGE, Gertrude D., to Charles L. Atterbury; Madison Av, 690, n w corner of 62d St, 10 years..... 3,675

RILEY, Thomas H., to Thomas H. Smith; 1st Av, 528, s e corner of 31st St, 5 years 2,500

TAUSZIG, Nicholas, to Jacob Bockar; Madison Av, 1,692, n w corner of 112th St, 3 years..... 1,250

Recorded Mortgages.

ADELSON, Thomas, and Moses A. Stone to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 302 East 98th St, 3 years..... 2,200

ALBRIGHT, Florina A., to Joseph L. Buttenwieser; 185 Chrystie St; also, interior lot, 178 ft e of Bowery and 125 ft n of Rivington St, 5 years..... 22,000

ARRAS, William, to Edward V. Arras; 33d St, s s, 197 ft w of 6th Av; 33d St, s s, 225 ft w of 6th Av; 33d St, s s, 300 ft w of 6th Av; 6th Av, s e corner of 37th St, and Lenox Av, e s, 90.8 ft s of 120th St, demand 14,500

ARRAS, William, to George Wolf; 33d St, s s, 197 ft w of 6th Av; 33d St, s s, 225 ft w of 6th Av; 33d St, s s, 300 ft w of 6th Av; 6th Av, s e corner of 37th St, and Lenox Av, e s, 90.8 ft s of 120th St, demand 8,200

BATES, William G., and others to the American Missionary Association; 247 Waverley Place, 3 years..... 3,500

BACHRACH, Louis, to Mina Wolff, executrix, &c.; 386 10th Av, 1 year..... 12,000

BACHRACH, Louis, to Jette Stern; 384 East 10th St, 1 year..... 10,500

BERRIGAN, Mary L. and John F., to Henry E. Klugh; Lot 348, Block J, amended map of the Mapes estate, 2 years 250

BEISWENGER, Frederick, to Leopold Vath; Brook Av, w s, 114.3 ft n of 168th St, 5 years 1,000

BERWIN, Augusta, to George Palen; Webster Av, n corner of 174th St, demand 2,000

BEARNS, Joseph H., to the Mutual Life Insurance Company; 3d Av, n w corner of 111th St, 5 years..... 15,000

BEARNS, Joseph H., to the Mutual Life Insurance Company; 10 Hubert St, 5 years 20,000

BOOKSTAVER, Peyser, to Harriet Chaskel; 3d Av, e s, 214.5 ft n of Wendover Av, 5 years..... 15,000

BOOKSTAVER, Peyser, to the Ernst-Marx-Nathan Company; 3d Av, e s, 189.5 ft n of Wendover Av, 1 year..... 2,000

BOOKSTAVER, Peyser, to the Ernst-Marx-Nathan Company; 3d Av, e s, 214.5 ft n of Wendover Av, 1 year..... 2,000

BLUE, Arthur and Mary, to Henry Roemer; Avenue C, s w corner of 13th St, 5 years 10,000

BROWN, George, to Nathaniel Covert; 8th Av, n w corner of 148th St, 1 year. 1,032

BURLINGAME, Fred C., to Moses and Sigmund Mendelsohn; Union Av, n w corner of Dawson St, ½ year..... 7,500

BURLINGAME, Fred C., to Moses and Sigmund Mendelsohn; Union Av, n w corner of Dawson St, ½ year..... 10,000

CARON, Elizabeth, to Amedee L. Bell; Elliott Av, w s, 250 ft s of Julianna St, 3 years 2,000

CLOTHIER, Isaac H., to James B. Ford and others, executors, &c.; 5th Av, e s, 75.7 ft s of 95th St, 2 years..... 120,000

CLOTHIER, Isaac A., to John F. Carroll; corner of 5th Av, s e corner of 95th St, 2 years 24,000

CLUNE, John, to Marie Stahl; Bathgate Av, new line, s w corner of 180th St, 3 years 1,800

COCKER, Joseph C. and Nellie, to Robert F. Seiffert; Cedar Place, or 158th St, s s, 75.9 ft e of Cauldwell Av, 3 months... 950

COHN, Rebecca, to the State Bank; 111 Canon St and 282 and 284 Stanton St, 1 year 5,000

COMMERFORD, Elizabeth, to William C. H. Sherwood; 2d St, s s, 299 ft w of Avenue A, Unionport, 3 years..... 500

CRAWFORD, Trustee, to Real Estate Trust Company of New York; 73d St, s s, 285.8 ft e of West End Av, 3 years.. 23,000

DONNELLY, Mary A., to Robert McWilliam, executor, &c.; 33d St, n s, 200 ft w of 7th Av, 1 year..... 10,000

DEWEY, William H., to Joseph C. Cocker; 158th St, s s, 112.9 ft e of Cauldwell Av, installments 700

DEWEY, William H., to Joseph C. Cocker; 158th St, s s, 112.9 ft e of Cauldwell Av, 1 year..... 800

DEVOE, Chancey, to Eliza A. Suffern; Nelson Av, w s, 225.9 ft s of Orchard St, 3 years 1,000

DINA, Gasparo, and another to Charles Schmidt; 444 East 13th St, installments. 3,250

EISEN, Fishel, to Peter Otten; 327 Broome St, demand 2,000

ENGELMANN, Emil, and Max Just, to Salomon Alsberg; 129th St, n s, 225 ft e of 8th Av, 3 years 13,000

ENGELMAN, Emil, and Max Just, to Louisa Hoffman; 255 West 129th St, 3 years 7,000

ENNIS, Matthew F., and others to Donald Mackay; 65 Irving Place, 3 years..... 27,000

FAYEN, John F., to the Union Dime Savings Institution; 407 Willis Av, s w corner of 144th St., 5 years..... 16,000

FARRELL, Daniel, to Henry L. Slade; 53 St. Nicholas Av, 5 years..... 32,000

FINN, William E., to Henry Rau; 45th St, n s, 340.4 ft e of Broadway, 3 months 10,500

FLOOD, Christabel, to New York and Suburban Co-operative Building and Loan Association; 726 East 134th St, installments 5,000

FOSTER, Amelia F. and Harriet, to the Manhattan Life Insurance Company; 319 East 19th St, 1 year..... 6,850

FRANCKE, Mary C., to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 751 2d Av, 1 year. 4,000

GRABAU, William, to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 755 2d Av, 1 year 2,500

GREEN, Samuel, to Robert L. Knaggs; Madison Av, s w corner of 102d St, 1 year 10,000

GOLDSAME Adolph and Rosa, to Helene Galewski; 440 East 115th St, demand.. 5,500

GREENFIELD, Max, to Phillip Wolach; Eagle Av, w s, 175 ft s of 163d St, 5 years..... 4,000

GUIDERA, Nene, to the City Real Estate Company; Audubon Av, e s, 25 and 50 ft n of 168th St, 2 mortgages, 3 years. 32,000

GUIDERA, Nene, to Robert C. Watson and others, executors, &c.; Audubon Av, n e corner of 168th St., 3 years..... 21,500

GUIDERA, Nene, to the Ornstein Manufacturing Company; Audubon Av, n e corner of 168th St, demand..... 14,000

GUSSAROFF, Helen, to Harlem Savings Bank; 117th St, n s, 149.6 ft w of 3d Av, 1 year 9,000

GLOBE REALTY COMPANY to Simon J. Barkley; 129th St, s s, 375 ft e of 7th Av, 1 year..... 14,500

HALL, Lotta C., to the Trustees of the Peabody Education Fund; Lexington Av, s e corner of 93d St, 5 years..... 25,000

HARDY, Charles R., to Henry R. Hoyt; St. Nicholas Av, n e corner 124th St, 3 years 32,000

HARLEY, Charles R., to Joseph Fahys; St. Nicholas Av, n e corner 124th St, 2 years 3,000

HELFER, Isaac, to Pincus Lowenfeld and another; 5th Av, e s, 39.3 ft n of 13th St, leasehold, 1 month..... 10,000

HELLINGER, Leopold, to the American Mortgage Company; 2d Av, 2,485, 1 year. 15,000

HESSE, Henry, to the Hudson City Savings Institution; Grand St, s w corner of Eldridge St, 5 years..... 30,000

HUBSCHMITT, Charlotte, to the Mutual Life Insurance Company; 212 Avenue C, 5 years 8,000

HOLL, John, and George Mayer to Edward and Henry Hirsh; Amsterdam Av, n e corner of 146th St, 1 year..... 50,000

KAUFMAN, Leopold, to Jonas Weil and another; Lewis St, e s, 73 ft s of 4th St, demand 25,000

KIDDER, Sarah E. and Edward G., and another to Henry S. Trenchard, Sr.; 6th Av, Lot 214, map of the village of Wakefield, 3 years..... 1,000

KOPETZKY, Samuel J., to Isidore Jackson; 1,140 2d Av, installments..... 2,500

KUECKEL, Matilda, to Henry Kerr; Lot 33, map of 211 lots of portion of Downing estate, at Van Nest, 5 years..... 177

KYLE, James and John M., to Stephen M. Wright; 124 East 44th St, 5 years... 10,000

LEHMAN, Albert and Mitchel, to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company; Bond St, n e s, Lot 78, Liber 125, Page 78, 5 years 30,000

LEVY, Henrietta, to Jesse Mayer; 41 West 113th St, installments..... 2,000

LOWENFELD, Pincus, and another to the American Mortgage Company; 100th St, s s, 223.3 ft w of Park Av, 1 year..... 7,500

LOWENFELD, Pincus, and another, the American Mortgage Company; 100th St, n s, 100 ft w of Park Av, 1 year..... 3,000

LOEWENTHAL, Daniel, to Henrietta Ullmann; 734 5th St, 5 years..... 9,000

MANDELBAUM, Harris, and Fisher Lewine to the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States; 40th St, s s, 105 ft w of 2d Av, 3 years..... 4,000

MARGOLIES, Edward, to John Davidson; 106th St, 225 ft w of Columbus Av, secures material, &c 4,200

MEYER, Frederick, to the Excelsior Savings Bank; 23d St, n s, 162 ft w of 3d Av, 3 years 61,000

MEYER, Louis A. and Charles Salomon; 156 East 108th St, 5 years..... 8,500

McGUIRE, Thomas J., to Charles Riley; Mount Morris Park West, n w corner of 122d St, 1 year, (two mortgages)..... 105,000

MULLER, Caroline, to Bernheimer & Schmid; Washington Av, n e corner of Wendover Av, saloon lease, demand..... 4,500

NORTH RIVER ELECTRIC LIGHT AND Power Company to the State Trust Company; Rider Av, w s, 768 ft s w of 144th St, together with buildings, plant, &c.; re-recorded, 3 years..... 104,000

NORTON, Patrick, to Edward Oppenheimer and others; Central Park West, s w corner of 92d St, 1½ years..... 150,000

ODELL, Mary J., to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 536 East 87th St, 1 year 4,000

O'SULLIVAN, John C., to Bernheimer & Schmid; 1,334 5th Av, saloon lease, demand 3,000

PALUMBO, Bernardo, to Bernheimer & Schmid; 229 East 107th St, saloon lease, demand 500

PEPPERD, James, to Catharine A. Mower; 437 West 52d St, 3 years..... 18,000

PHILLIPS, Eliza L., and others to Caroline Wandell; 2,345 and 2,349 3d Av, three-fifths part, 4 years..... 6,000

PHILLIPS, William S., to Palen-Thompson Corporation; 156th St, s s, 25 ft w of Jackson Av, 1 year..... 4,250

PHILLIPS, William S., to Palen-Thompson Corporation; 156th St, s w corner of Jackson Av, 1 year..... 4,250

PICKEN, John A., to the Germania Life Insurance Company; 165th St, s s, 164.8 ft e of Broadway, 3 years..... 10,000

PICKEN, John A., to the Germania Life Insurance Company; 165th St, s s, 180.9 ft e of Broadway, 3 years..... 8,000

PIZER, Leon and Jacob, to Charles W. Hunter; 279 and 281 Monroe St, 1 year.. 20,000

PRINCE, Adolf, to Max Badt and another; 60 and 62 Allen St, 1 year..... 5,000

REZZANO, Josephine B., to James V. and Arnett O. Lawrence; Van Buren St, e s, 291.10 ft s of Columbus Av, demand..... 800

RIGSBY, David, to Charles Weisbecker; Amsterdam Av, n e corner of 107th St, 2 years..... 19,900

RINTOUL, Stephen R. and another, to Bowery Savings Bank; 114th St, s s, 100 ft w of 7th Av, widened, 1 year..... 5,000

ROSENTHAL, Hattie and Marcus, to Herman Wronkow; 72d St, n s, 210 ft w of 3d Av, 5 years..... 10,000

ROTHSCHILD, Sophie, to William M. Kingsland; Lenox Av, n w corner of 114th St, ½ year..... 72,000

ROTHSCHILD, Sophie, to Charles F. Ballard; Lenox Av, s w corner 115th St, ½ year..... 72,000

SAUER, Anna D., to Trustees of the Scotch Presbyterian Church, City of New York; 332 West 42d St, 5 years..... 20,000

SCHNUGG, Francis J., to Lloyd Saltus; 158th St, n s, 58.1 ft w of Boulevard Lafayette, 3 years..... 8,000

SCHNUGG, Francis J., to John H. Screven and others, trustees, &c.; Boulevard Lafayette, n w corner of 158th St, 3 years 13,000

SCHREIBER Charlotte and Gustav A., to the Mutual Life Insurance Company; 80th St, s s, 100 ft w of 3d Av, 5 years. 7,000

SHEITLIS, Philip and Bessie, to the German Evangelical Lutheran Church of St. Paul in the City of New York; 262 Cherry St, 5 years 18,000

SHEITLIS, Philip and Bessie, to Fanny Bach; Cherry St, n s, 78.11 ft e of Rutgers St, installments..... 5,300

SMITH, Charles, to Bernheimer & Schmid; 528 1st Av, saloon lease, demand.... 2,000

SOLOMON, Marx, to William Feinberg and Joseph Polstein; Eldridge St, w s, 125 ft s of Stanton St, installments.... 5,000

SOLOMON, Marx, to William Feinberg and Joseph Polstein; Eldridge St, w s, 150 ft s of Stanton St, installments.... 2,000

SOLOMON, Marx, to William Feinberg and Joseph Polstein; Eldridge St, w s, 100 ft s of Stanton St, installments..... 5,000

STAHL, Morris, to Michael Fay and another; Pitt St, e s, 175.4 ft s of Delancey St, installments..... 4,500

STEETS, Louis, to the Mutual Life Insurance Company; 157 West 62d St, 5 years 10,000

STONE, Abraham and Jennie, and others to Henry Meyer; 440 and 442 East Houston St, demand..... 5,000

TREMEL, Ludwig, and Michael Fuchs to Mary R. Reed; 133 Cannon St, demand. 500

TURNER, Harry, and Thomas Kiernan to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 92d n s, 125 ft w of Central Park West, 1 year 35,000

TURNER, Harry, and Thomas Kiernan to Joseph Hamershlag and another; 92d St, n s, 125 ft w of Central Park West 1 year..... 13,000

VEGLIANTE, Joseph, to Gorro Palen; Webster Av, e s, 48.6 ft n of 174th St, demand 1,500

WATERS, James H., to Adolph and Augusta Quetting; 3d St, n s, 150 ft e of 10th Av, 1 year..... 2,000

WILCKENS, Edward, to Joseph C. Levi, trustee; 286 Henry St 3 years..... 19,000

WILLIAMS, Hannah B., to Henry H. Dreyer, Longfellow Av, n e corner of Jennings St, 200 ft to Boone Av, 1 year. 2,386

WORTHINGTON, Frank J., to Henry J. Harding; 141st St, n s, 200 ft w of 3d Av, 3 years..... 1,000

YOUNG, William H., to Margaret W. Slosson, as guardian; 164th St, s s, 150 ft e of Woody Crest Av, 3 years..... 1,100

YOUNG, William H., to Margaret W. Slosson, as guardian; 164th St, s

INSTRUCTION.

St. Agatha—Church School for Girls,
Founded by the New York Protestant Episcopal Public School, the corporation which maintains Trinity School, in order to provide for girls a thorough secular education, combined with sound religious training.
School year opens September 11, 1899.
For particulars, address the Principal, EMMA G. SEBRING, A. M., 257 West 93d St.

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Riverside Drive, 85th and 86th Streets, New York.

HIGH SCHOOL DEPARTMENT OF THE ETHICAL Culture Schools, 669 Madison Av.; terms, $200; opens Oct. 2; a few free scholarships. PERCIVAL CHUBB, Principal.

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The Peebles and Thompson School,
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SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Butlers.

BUTLER.—AS BUTLER IN PRIVATE FAMILY; TWO YEARS' REFERENCE FROM LAST EMPLOYER; HEIGHT, 5 FEET 10½ INCHES; ENGLISH. W. H. W., BOX 133 TIMES OFFICE.

BUTLER, &c.—As butler, valet, or steward, by young man; single; years of experience; first-class references. Write, care of Armstead, 142 West 29th St.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—Single; smart looking; thoroughly qualified; highest testimonials; driven driver; temperate; obliging, industrious. P. Sneehan, 804 6th Av.

COACHMAN. — First-class; city reference. Thomas Weldon, 73 West 90th St.

THE TRADES.

MATTRESSES REMADE AT CUSTOMERS' residences in three hours a specialty; new tickings and hair supplied; sole users of own patented oscillating hair carding machines and collapsible benches. THE MAUDORNE METHOD, 840 9th Av., 55th and 56th Sts. Telephone, 967 Columbus.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

WANTED—Cook and laundress. 36 West 92d St.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

AGENTS WANTED FOR A SPECIAL SUMMER campaign. THE SATURDAY EVENING POST—established by Benjamin Franklin in 1728—now published by The Curtis Publishing Company, proprietors of THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL, is offered to subscribers, for one year only, for $1.00—the regular price is $2.50. This offer is for the purpose of a quick introduction, and will be withdrawn September 1st. The regular price of $2.50 will be maintained after that date. We will give a good commission for every subscriber secured, and distribute $3,000 September 1st among the 176 best agents. $500 will be given the person sending the largest number of subscribers at $1.00 each per year. At this special low subscription price thousands can be easily secured. Address THE CURTIS PUBLISHING COMPANY, Philadelphia, Pa.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE CITY OF NEW YORK—OFFICE OF THE CITY CLERK,
CITY HALL, NEW YORK, ROOM 11,
BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN,
The 28th day of June, 1899.
The Long Island Electric Railway Company having filed its application in writing with the Municipal Assembly of the City of New York, dated the 16th day of June, 1899, for a grant of the right or franchise to use the streets, highways, avenues, and public places hereinafter in the Fifth Ward of the Borough of Queens, City of New York, hereinafter mentioned, for street railway purposes, and for the construction, maintenance, and operation of a double-track street surface railway through, upon, and along the surface of the following streets, avenues, highways, and route, to wit:

Beginning at present terminus of the Long Island Electric Railway Company on Mott Avenue, running thence across Mott Avenue and private property to Grove Street; thence along Grove Street to Clark Street; thence along Clark Street to Central Avenue; thence along Central Avenue to South Street; thence along South Street to the easterly city line.

Also beginning at the corner of Central Avenue and Clark Street and running thence through Clark Street and private property to Rue de St. Felix; thence through Rue de St. Felix and private property to the ocean front.

Now, therefore, pursuant to the directions and resolutions of both houses of the Municipal Assembly of the City of New York, which were adopted by the Board of Aldermen and concurred in by the Council on the 20th day of June, 1899, and approved by his Honor the Mayor of said city on the 23d day of June, 1899, public notice of such application is hereby given, and that at the Councilmanic Chamber in the City Hall, in the Borough of Manhattan and the City of New York, on the 14th day of July, 1899, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, such application of said railway company will be first considered and a public hearing had thereon. All persons interested in said application are notified to be present at the time and place aforesaid, as an opportunity will then and there be given them to be heard in relation thereto.

P. J. SCULLY,
City Clerk.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—CHARLES T. ASKEW, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Charles T. Askew, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated June 28th, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, July 12th, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

MORRIS S. WISE, Referee.
New York, June 30, 1899.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—WILLIAM A. BIGLER, Bankrupt. No. 435.

Notice is hereby given that William A. Bigler, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated June 29th, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, July 12th, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

SEAMAN MILLER, Referee.
New York, June 29, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of SOLOMON FRANK, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Solomon Frank of New York, in the County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 13th day of June, A. D. 1899, the said Solomon Frank was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Peter B. Olney, referee, 31 Nassau St., N. Y. City, on the 13th day of July, A. D. 1899, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

June 30, 1899.

NO. 705.—UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT for the Southern District of New York.—GARRETT R. HASBROUCK, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Garrett R. Hasbrouck, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated June 10th, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that al. creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, July 12th, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

SEAMAN MILLER, Referee.
New York, June 29, 1899.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—ABRAHAM G. HEYMAN and GERSON G. HEYMAN, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Abraham G. Heyman, Isaac G. Heyman, and Gerson Heyman, bankrupts, have filed their petition, dated June 23d, 1899, praying for a discharge from all their debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, July 12th, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioners should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupts thereon.

MORRIS S. WISE, Referee.
New York, June 30, 1899.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN District of New York.—JOSEPH M. JACOBS, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Joseph M. Jacobs, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated June 26th, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, U. S. District Judge, in the U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, July 12th, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

PETER B. OLNEY, Referee.
New York, June 30, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.

In the matter of ALEXANDER KLINKOWSTEIN, Bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Alexander Klinkowstein of New York, in the County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 21st day of June, A. D. 1899, the said Alexander Klinkowstein was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of F. K Pendleton, Referee, 44 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, on the 12th day of July, A. D. 1899, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

F. K. PENDLETON,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

June 30th, 1899.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—LOUIS M. LEVUSSOVE, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Louis M. Levussove, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated June 28th, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, July 12th, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

MORRIS S. WISE, Referee.
New York, June 30, 1899.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—MICHELE PALARINO, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Michele Palarino, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated June 27th, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, July 12th, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

NATHANIEL A. PRENTISS,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, June 30, 1899.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—OTTO SCHWEIZER, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Otto Schweizer, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated June 27th, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, July 12th, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

P. J. SCULLY,
City Clerk.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—CHARLES T. ASKEW, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Charles T. Askew, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated June 28th, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, July 12th, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

NO. 953.—UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT for the Southern District of New York.—SEMSILBERMAN, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Sem Silberman, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated June 19, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, July 12th, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

MORRIS S. WISE, Referee.
New York, June 30, 1899.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—WILLIAM A. BIGLER, Bankrupt. No. 435.

Notice is hereby given that William A. Bigler, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated June 29th, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, July 12th, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

SEAMAN MILLER, Referee.
New York, June 29, 1899.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—LEO STERN and EMANUEL STERN, bankrupts.

Notice is hereby given that Leo Stern and Emanuel Stern, bankrupts, have filed their petition, dated June 13th, 1899, praying for a discharge from all their debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, July 12th, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

PETER B. OLNEY, Referee.
New York, June 30, 1899.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—MINNA WOLFFHEIM, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Minna Wolffheim, bankrupt, has filed her petition, dated June 26th, 1899, praying for a discharge from all her debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, July 12th, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

NATHANIEL A. PRENTISS,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN District of New York.—JOHN F. ZEBLEY, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that John F. Zebley, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated June 26th, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, U. S. District Judge, in the U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, July 12th, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

PETER B. OLNEY, Referee.
New York, June 30, 1899.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

SUMMONSES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—JOSEPH STEGMAYER, plaintiff, against ROBERT O'CALLAGHAN, if living, his wife, widow, heirs at law, devisees, grantees, assignees, or next of kin, if any, of said defendant Robert O'Callaghan, and their respective husbands and wives, if any, all of whose names are unknown, defendants.

To each of the above-named defendants:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint herein and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, April 8, 1899. WILLIAM H. STOCKWELL, Plaintiff's Attorney, 146 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To each of the above-named defendants:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of Hon. Miles Beach, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated May 17th, 1899, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York.—Dated New York, May 18th, 1899. WILLIAM H. STOCKWELL, Plaintiff's Attorney, Office and P. O. Address 146 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. my20-1aw6wS&jy1

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT.—New York County.—In the matter of the application for the voluntary dissolution of MERRIAM COMPANY.

In pursuance of an order duly made in the above-entitled action by Hon. Miles Beach, one of the Justices of said court, on the 14th day of June, 1899, notice is hereby given to all creditors of said corporation, to wit, Merriam Company, and of said John de C. Ireland, as receiver of said corporation, that they are hereby required to prove their claims with John de C. Ireland, receiver of said corporation, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Dowe, Murray & Hartridge, its attorneys, No. 35 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, within six months from the 22d day of June, 1899, and that all creditors who make default in so doing shall be precluded from all benefit of the judgment herein, and from any distribution which may be made thereunder, except as provided in Section 1,807 of the Code of Civil Procedure, and that all claims be proven by presentation of vouchers accompanied by an affidavit of the party or of one of the parties interested, or an agent of said party or parties having knowledge of the facts, that the whole amount of debt shown in said vouchers is justly due from the corporation aforesaid or from said receiver to the creditor named in the voucher over and above all set-offs and counter claims, with liberty to said receiver to contest any of the claims so proven as he may be advised, and that said receiver will apply, if necessary, to the court for instructions in regard to any of the claims that may be contested; provided, however, that the claims verified as aforesaid, already presented to the said John de C. Ireland, as temporary receiver or as permanent receiver, need not be presented over again.

Dated New York, June 15, 1899.

JOHN de C. IRELAND,
Receiver of Merriam Company.
DOWE, MURRAY & HARTRIDGE, Attorneys for Receiver, 35 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.
je17-1aw6wS

O'GRADY, ELLEN.—IN PURSUANCE OF AN order made by the Honorable Miles Beach, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, on the 18th day of May, 1899, and entered on said day in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all creditors and persons having claims against ELLEN O'GRADY, lately doing business in the City of New York under the firm name and style of O'Grady & Co., that they are required to present their claims, with vouchers thereof, duly verified, to the subscriber, the assignee of the said Ellen O'Grady, for the benefit of her creditors, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Adams & Adams, No. 320 Broadway, Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 12th day of August, 1899.—Dated New York, May 27th, 1899. THOMAS H. BRADY, Assignee. ADAMS & ADAMS, Attorneys for Assignee, 320 Broadway, New York City, (Manhattan.)

my27-1aw6wS

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BYRNE, CHARLES H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, bearing date the 6th day of April 1899, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES H. BYRNE, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, No. 35 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 19th day of October next.—Dated New York, the 6th day of April, 1899. WILLIAM G. BYRNE, Executor. MOSS & FEINER, Attorneys for Executor, No. 35 Nassau Street, New York City.

BURR, AARON H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against AARON H. BURR, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 30 West 129th Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 28th day of September next.—Dated New York the 18th day of March, 1899. WALLACE B. BURR, LIZZIE M. SAYRE, Executors. DAYTON & SWIFT, Attorneys for the Executors, No. 20 Broad St., N. Y. City.

CLINTON, HENRY L.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Lauren Clinton Brown, George A. Bevins, Le Grand Bevins, Ann Carpenter, and Jane Bowen, the heirs and next of kin of HENRY L. CLINTON, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas Elizabeth S. Clinton of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York, to have a certain instrument in writing, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Henry L. Clinton, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 21st day of August, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the twenty-third day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine.

[L. S.]

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

jy1-1aw6wSa&au12

DE SIMARD, EMILE VINCENT.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EMILE VINCENT DE SIMARD, Viscount de Pitray, late of the Republic of France, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, Room 1,005, No. 31 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 24th day of July next.—Dated New York, the 20th day of January, 1899. JULIUS GOLDMAN,
Ancillary Administrator.

GIESER, CAROLINE A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CAROLINE A. GIESER, late of Coe Cob, Connecticut, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 62 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 14th day of October next.—Dated New York, the eighth day of April, 1899. HENRY S. GLOVER, Executor. RICHARD L. SWEEZY, Atty. for Executor, 62 William Street, New York City.
ap8-1aw6mS

REFEREES' NOTICES.

GREGOR, CHARLES R.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES R. GREGOR, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 314 Columbus Av., in the Borough of Manhattan, the City of New York, on or before the 31st day of August next.—Dated New York, the 24th day of February, 1899. CHARLES S. GREGOR, Executor. W. B. HARRISON, Attorney for Executor, 16 Exchange Place, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
f25-1aw6mS

GUTMAN, REGINA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against REGINA GUTMAN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 30 Maiden Lane, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of August next.—Dated New York, the fifth day of January, 1899. SAMUEL GUTHAUSER, Executor. FELIX H. LEVY, Attorney for Executor, 27 Pine Street, N. Y. City.
ja7-1aw6mS

MATTHEWS, LOREE SCHUYLER.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LOREE SCHUYLER MATTHEWS, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of Edward Hassett, No. 71 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 14th day of July next.—Dated New York, the 12th day of January, 1899. RUTH K. HODGMAN, Administratrix. EDWARD HASSETT, Attorney for Administratrix.
ja14-1aw6mS

MOEHRING, SOPHIE.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent.—To Marie Hill, Herman G. Moehring, Josephine Stephani, Maria J. Lawrence, Sophie E. M. Cobb, Marie Hill, as administratrix, with the will annexed of the goods, chattels, and credits of SOPHIE MOEHRING, deceased; Ludwig Dreyfuss, and Samuel Sachs and to all persons interested in the estate of SOPHIE MOEHRING, late of the County of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin or otherwise, send greeting: You, and each of you, are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said County, held at the County Court House, in the County of New York, on the 25th day of July, 1899, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Julius Goldman, as administrator with the will annexed of the goods, chattels, and credits of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed.

[L. S.] Witness, Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of our said county, at the County of New York, the 29th day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine. J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

JACOB STEINHARDT, Attorney for Petitioner, 31 Nassau Street, New York City.
je3-aw6wSa

MOONEY, CHRISTOPHER.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHRISTOPHER MOONEY, late of the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Thomas J. Purdy, No. 132 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the fifth day of August next.—Dated New York, the 6th day of January, 1899. WILLIAM MOONEY, CHRISTOPHER MOONEY, WILLIAM MOONEY, Executors. THOMAS J. PURDY, Atty fo. Exrs., 132 Nassau St., N. Y. City.
f4-1aw6mSa

PECK, NELLIE W.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against NELLIE W. PECK, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of George S. Hamlin, his attorney, No. 18 Wall Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 1st day of November next.—Dated New York, the 22d day of April, 1899. ELIAS R. PECK, Executor. GEORGE S. HAMLIN, Atty. for Executor, 18 Wall St., N. Y. City, Manhattan.
ap22-1aw6mS

PELL, SUSAN M.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent.—To Eleanor Livingston Phelps, Charles Harris Livingston Phelps, Mary Pearsall Field, William Bradhurst Field, Augusta C. Field, Osgood Field, Franklin C. Field, Fannie Pearsall Field, Langdon B. Field, Maunsell B. Field, Thomas Pearsall Field, Mary Field Payne, Maunsell B. Field, Hickson W. Field, Louise M. Field, Emily B. Field, Julian Osgood Field, George F. Biggs, Mary Louise Hunt, Alice Biggs Hunt, Charles Warren Hunt, Jr., United States Trust Company of New York, Children's Aid Society, Louise C. Field, and to all persons interested in the estate of SUSAN M. PELL, late of the County of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said County, held at the County Court House, in the County of New York, on the 11th day of July, 1899, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Julie G. Cruger, as executrix of Stephen Van Rensselaer Cruger, deceased, executor of said Susan M. Pell, deceased, with respect to so much of the estate of said Susan M. Pell as has come into the possession of said executrix, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the twenty-third day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine.

[L. S.]

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

jy1-1aw6wSa

ENSIGN, HERMON L.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HERMON L. ENSIGN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Abram Kling, 96 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, on or before the 20th day of October, 1899.—Dated New York, the 18th day of April, 1899. ABRAM KLING, LEWIS M. SEAVER, Executors. CHARLES H DANIELS, Attorney for Executors, 95 Nassau St., New York City.
ap15-1aw6mS

EVANS, THOMAS W.—The People of the State of New York by the grace of God free and independent.—To Elizabeth Evans, Kate Evans Muller, Charles F. Muller, Marion M. M. Heberton, Anna E. M. Heberton, Anna E. Miller, Juliette C. Henderson, Clara E. Davis, Katherine E. Whelen, John Roland Enos, Thomas B. Enos, Charles H. Enos, Horace Enos, the heirs and next of kin of THOMAS W. EVANS, deceased, send greeting.

Whereas, Horace S. Ely of the City of New York has duly applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing, dated August 26, 1896, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Thomas W. Evans, late a non-resident of the County and State of New York, deceased; therefore, you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 18th day of August, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the twenty-third day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine.

[L. S.]

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

jy1-1aw6wSa&au12

REFEREES' NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—WILLIAM A. MARTIN, plaintiff, against ANN MITCHELL and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 17th day of June, 1899, I, the undersigned, the Referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the Exchange Salesrooms, now located at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 13th day of July, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Bryan L. Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situated in the City, County, and State of New York, (formerly Westchester County,) and being part of lot known and designated as lot number two hundred and sixty-three (263) on a certain map entitled "Map of the village of Melrose, South, situated in the manor of Morrisania, Westchester County, New York," filed in the office of the Register of Westchester County as map number two hundred and thirty-eight, (238,) and which part of said lot is bounded and described, according to said map, as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Gouverneur (now One Hundred and Fifty-first) Street on the westerly side of lot number two hundred and sixty-four (264) on said map; running thence southerly along said lot number two hundred and sixty-four (264) one hundred and eighteen (118) feet five (5) inches more or less, to a lot number two hundred and twenty-three (223) on said map; thence westerly along the northerly side of said lot number two hundred and twenty-three twenty-eight (28) feet; thence northerly, parallel with Courtlandt Avenue, one hundred and eighteen (118) feet five (5) inches, more or less, to the southerly side of Gouverneur, or One Hundred and Fifty-first, Street and thence easterly along the same twenty-eight (28) feet to the point or place of beginning. Being the same premises conveyed to the said Ann Mitchell and James Hanson by Samuel B. Paul, Referee, by deed bearing date the 7th day of June, 1897, and recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York, on the same day, in Liber 23, Section 9, of Conveyances, Page 321, and indexed against block No. 2,410 on the Land Map of the City of New York.

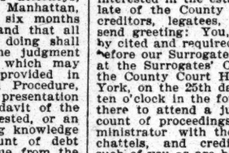
Dated New York, June 19th, 1899.

MAURICE LEYNE, Referee.

JEROLOMAN & ARROWSMITH,
Attorneys for Plaintiff, 229 Broadway.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold, known as No. 548 East One Hundred and Fifty-first Street:

151st St. (Gouverneur St.)



150th St. (Denman St.)

The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $1,016.50, with interest thereon from the 16th day of June, 1899, together with costs and allowances, amounting to $143.79, with interest from the 17th day of June, 1899, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the Referee, is $380.40 and interest. The property will be sold subject to a first mortgage of 12,500 dollars and accrued interest.

MAURICE LEYNE, Referee.

Dated New York, June 19th, 1899.
je20,24,27,jy1,5,8,13

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

BOSTON AND NEW ENGLAND.
VIA SOUND LINES.
FALL RIVER LINE
For Fall River, Boston, Martha's Vineyard, Nantucket, Cape Cod, and all Eastern and Northern Mountain, Inland and Seashore Points Steamers PRISCILLA and PURITAN in commission. Orchestra on each. Leave Pier 19 N. R. foot of Warren St., week days and Sundays at 5:30 P. M. Steamer from New York Sundays only, touches at Newport. On other days of the week Providence Line eastward steamer stops at Newport.

PROVIDENCE LINE
For Newport, Providence, Boston, the North and East. Steamers PLYMOUTH and PILGRIM in commission. Orchestra on each Leave Pier 18 N. R., foot of Murray St., week days only at 6:00 P. M., leaving at Newport, R. I., Monday mornings excepted.) On Monday mornings Fall River Line steamers touch at Newport.

STONINGTON LINE
For Stonington, Narragansett Pier, Watch Hill, Boston, and all points East. Steamers NEW HAMPSHIRE and RHODE ISLAND. Leave Pier 36 N. R., foot of Spring St., week days only at 6:00 P. M. Sunday night westward trips will be made by this line from July 9 to September 10 inclusive. Saturday night westward trips will be omitted during same period.

NORWICH LINE
For New London, Worcester, Boston, and the East. Steamers CITY OF LOWELL and CITY OF WORCESTER. Leave Pier 36 N. R., foot of Spring St., week days only at 5:30 P. M. Sundays from July 9 to September 10, inclusive. Stonington Line westward steamer will touch at New London, leaving there at 10:15 P. M. for New York.

Montauk Steamboat Co. (Ltd.)
For Block Island, Orient, Greenport, Shelter Island, Southold and Sag Harbor.

Steamers will leave Pier 15, E. R. (foot Wall St.,) daily (except Sundays and July 4th) at 5:30 P. M.; on

TRACTION MERGER DENIED

No Consolidation of the Interests in Greater New York.

ADMIT PLAN TO BE FEASIBLE

Officials of the Companies Say, However, There Is No Present Foundation for Story of Merger.

Stories of consummation or pending ratification of a plan of merger of Metropolitan Street Railway, Manhattan Railway, Third Avenue Railroad, and Brooklyn Rapid Transit interests, with a capitalization of $147,000,000, were not confirmed yesterday by officers of these traction companies. On the contrary, denials, more or less emphatic, were given the various accounts by persons who are regarded as authorized to speak officially on the subject.

In the financial district, while no one was found who believed the stories, many said that they were on the lines of logic and possibility and only erred in treating as an accomplished fact a question of ultimate traction destiny. Some went so far as to assert that alliance between the Manhattan and Metropolitan systems was not such a remote possibility as many believe, and that, this accomplished, Third Avenue would be taken in, with the result—when the link to Brooklyn shall have been supplemented by another bridge and a tunnel—of a merger of the three interests with the Rapid Transit system.

The story of merger current yesterday was built around or provoked by action of the Directors of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company in a twenty-minutes' session on Thursday, which devoted $5,000,000 of treasury stock to betterments and the electrical equipment now in progress on terms advantageous to the stockholders. This action, which has to be ratified by the Metropolitan stockholders, would have created no comment had not Anthony N. Brady, who is identified with the Flower party in Brooklyn Rapid Transit and with Metropolitan interests, been quoted as saying—he yesterday denied that he was correctly reported—that he would not deny that consolidation was contemplated. On these bases and the buoyancy of the traction stocks the accomplishment of the Greater New York traction deal was prematurely announced.

PRESIDENT VREELAND TALKS.

H. H. Vreeland, President of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company, was down town yesterday in consultation with several Directors of the company. He said of the reports of consolidation of traction systems:

"The proposition is an entirely novel one to me, and I know absolutely nothing about the matter, save what the papers have published. My time is taken up looking after the practical part of the Metropolitan Company's system. It is possible that some plan of consolidation is under way, but I repeat that if such is the case it is really news to me.

"I have no hesitation in saying that a union of the interests mentioned is, in my opinion, entirely feasible. The trend of all similar interests in other large cities is in the direction of consolidation."

Thomas F. Ryan, a Metropolitan Director, said that he had read the stories of consolidation and did not care to discuss them. Henry D. Macdena, who is regarded as William C. Whitney's personal representative, said that he knew of no plan to consolidate Metropolitan with any system.

George J. Gould, President of the Manhattan Railway Company, was not at his office yesterday, and was reported as at Philadelphia. None of the other officers of the company would consent to be quoted on traction consolidation. One of them said: "The story published to-day was a fairy tale—so far as the present is concerned. Of course, I do not know all that is passing, and in these days everything is possible. But I know of no plan of fusion of traction companies that is beyond the stage of general discussion, and just now Manhattan, with its electrical equipment and power house under way, does not seem to be in it."

RUSSELL SAGE DENIES THE STORY.

Russell Sage had much to say on the subject, but, so far from confirming the report of consolidation, he treated it as unwarranted.

"I am," said Mr. Sage, "correctly quoted as saying that there is no basis for the rumor and that the story is a rehash of an attempt made three years ago to get my Manhattan stock and that of Mr. Gould.

"I do not believe that the consolidation of all these traction interests would be of benefit to the public. It would create a monopoly, and the result would be that capital would seek investment and you'd have another road cut in and hurt you.

"I have not heard of a plan of consolidation of all traction interests, and the only evidence I have of a fusion of any systems is the endeavor made by Metropolitan people to get my stock. There might be consolidation of all interests in time, but as to Brooklyn, that can only come when our facilities for crossing the East River, over or under it, are increased.

"I favor competition when it is legitimate, but I do not think New York capital would allow such a monopoly as a union of the traffic interests of New York and Brooklyn. I do not believe that such a consolidation will ever be effected or that the Metropolitan and Manhattan will ever be merged. As to the prospect of a consolidated company reducing passenger fares, don't trust in it. Such a monopoly would be unlikely to do this."

MR. LAUTERBACH DENIES IT ALSO.

Edward Lauterbach dictated the following comment on the story of traction consolidation:

"There isn't anything to say. It's the same old yarn repeated for the twentieth time. I have read all the stories about traction consolidation, and for the Third Avenue Railroad Company say that I am in entire ignorance of any such deal or arrangement as is spoken of or of any other deal or arrangement between traction companies. It seems to me that the same old canard has flown over the financial sky on repeated occasions during the past five years."

John E. Borne, President of the Colonial Trust Company, who is closely identified with Brooklyn transit interests as President of the Nassau Electric Railroad Company and through his relations with the late Roswell P. Flower and the Flower syndicate, said:

"There is no warrant for the story that any deal has been accomplished, which, however, I regard as setting forth in some of the details what is logically possible, but without foundation in fact. In my judgment, in looking at Brooklyn Rapid Transit, the time is far off when Brooklyn Rapid Transit and the New York systems will be united except so far as having a friendly interchange of traffic, and I believe that this cannot come with only the Brooklyn Bridge as a link between New York and Brooklyn. It may come with another bridge and a tunnel."

F. S. FLOWER'S VIEWS.

Anson R. Flower, head of the house of Flower & Co., was at Watertown yesterday. His partner and nephew, Frederick S. Flower, said that he did not feel authorized to speak for the firm, but his personal knowledge of the traction situation did not include any merger of traction companies. Such consolidation, however, was regarded as in the natural course of affairs while not imminent.

William Halls, Jr., Vice President of the Brooklyn Union Elevated Railroad Company and cashier of the Hanover National Bank, had no knowledge of any decision on a scheme of traction consolidation. He added that so far as Brooklyn traction interests were concerned alliance with New York interests was only a question of time. "The Long Island Railroad," he said, "fought the Brooklyn Rapid Transit, but peace was declared. This paved the way to the tunnel scheme. Consolidation between Brooklyn and New York traction systems will be near when we have the tunnel and a new bridge."

A story that William C. Whitney went to Europe to finance the consolidation deal was denied by one of his friends, who said that he went abroad to seek relief from the distress created by his recent bereavement.

PRICES LITTLE AFFECTED.

The consolidation story did not result in any marked changes in Stock Exchange prices for the traction shares. Rather heavy buying of all of the group was induced by the published rumors, but this was not effective in advancing quotations, because of the offsetting heavy sales by speculators who have been "long" of the shares for several days in anticipation of some such announcement, and who sold out yesterday morning on the theory that with the news out the advances in the stocks would cease. All of the traction shares made their highest prices for the day at the opening of the stock market. Metropolitan Street Railway dropped from 228¼ to 226½, making a fractional net loss. Manhattan Elevated sold at 118½ and later at 117¾. The stock closed unchanged from Thursday's closing, at 117¾. Brooklyn Rapid Transit was weak, dropping from 115¼ to 114¼. Third Avenue Railroad scored a five-point break, selling as low as 185.

LEGAL NOTES.

OBLIGATION OF A GRIPMAN TO ONE IN A POSITION OF DANGER.—William Green, a boy twelve years old, was run over by a car of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company while he was crossing Columbus Avenue, between Eighty-ninth and Ninetieth Streets, on the night of Dec. 11, 1897. The injuries he received resulted in the loss of a leg. A dismissal of the complaint on the trial of his suit against the company for damages was yesterday reversed by the Appellate Division in an opinion by Justice O'Brien. The boy's testimony was that when he was about twenty-five feet south of the Ninetieth Street crossing he looked up and down and saw a car with a light on it coming very fast down town; the car was then at the middle of the block above. He continued walking across, looking down town, thinking he had plenty of time to get across ahead of the down town car, when that car struck him just as he was stepping off the track and threw him. The car caught him under the platform and dragged him, before running over him, about 100 feet. He did not hear any bell, and called out for help while he was being dragged along. The Court holds that as to whether the obligation which rested upon the defendant to use reasonable care to avoid injuring the boy when he was placed in a position of danger was discharged there was a sufficient conflict of evidence to make it a question for the jury. "The car in question," Justice O'Brien said, "had no fender in front, but it was furnished with a fender under the platform, placed just before the front wheels, against or upon which, the inference can fairly be drawn, the boy rested for a period of time while being carried a distance which is variously estimated by the witnesses. The question presented upon this appeal, which is dependent to a great extent upon the distance traversed by the car after the boy was struck, is whether the trial Judge was right in holding, as a matter of law, that the gripman discharged the obligation resting upon him toward the boy while in a position of danger." The Court comes to the conclusion that there was a prima facie case made out, which, in the absence of the defendant's testimony, and without explanation, should have been submitted to the jury and not determined as a matter of law.

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POWERS OF POLICE COMMISSIONERS.—William C. Rice, who had been a Roundsman on the police force for more than two years, was by a resolution of the Board of Police Commissioners directed to be remanded to patrol duty. The Chief of Police on receiving this information, on the same day, June 24, 1895, communicated with the Captain in charge of the Twenty-fifth Precinct and ordered that Rice be transferred or assigned to patrol duty. No complaint or protest was made by Rice at the time the transfer was made, or afterward until June 30, 1897, when he instituted proceedings against Frank Moss and others, Police Commissioners, to compel them to restore him to the rank and grade of Roundsman. An order dismissing the alternative writ of mandamus in the case has been affirmed by the Appellate Division. Justice McLaughlin, giving the opinion, said in part: "The board had no power as such to assign members of the police force to their respective duties. That power was lodged in the Chief of Police. Therefore the resolution was a nullity. It was nothing more than a request which the Chief could grant or refuse, as in his judgment the interests of the service required. He saw fit to act upon the request and, in the exercise of the power which he had, to make the change. But it was his act and not the act of the Board of Police Commissioners that remanded the relator." The Court also decides that the dismissal of the proceeding was justified on account of the relator's laches.

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EFFECT OF TENDER AFTER SUIT BROUGHT.—Emma Hulda Bell sued to recover $2,000 on a benefit insurance certificate issued by the Supreme Council American Legion of Honor, to her husband, Carl Beil. The answer was that Carl Beil committed suicide, and that therefore only the pro rata proportion, $939.38, was due the plaintiff, which sum had been tendered and refused. A week after the answer had been interposed an order was granted permitting the defendant to pay the sum mentioned with costs and interest into court, the order stating that "unless the plaintiff shall accept the same in full discharge of this action the same shall be deducted from any recovery." Some months subsequently the action was discontinued on defendant's application. The Appellate Division has directed a reversal of that order. The Court holds, by Justice O'Brien, that such payment of money into court under the provisions of the code makes it the property of the plaintiff; and his title to it cannot be disputed, whatever may be the result of the action. The plaintiff, in proceeding after a tender and deposit, simply runs the risk of paying the defendant's costs if the recovery falls short of the amount tendered, while the defendant takes the risk of losing the amount tendered in case he succeeds in the action.

Manhattan Bank Robbery.

The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court yesterday handed down a decision which recalls the burglary of the Manhattan Savings Institution. That bank sued the New York National Exchange Bank to recover nine one-thousand-dollar bonds of the City of Yonkers. The latter institution took them as security for a loan of $7,000 made to one Pell in 1896, nearly eighteen years after the burglary, when they were stolen. At the trial the Court directed a verdict for the plaintiff, and an appeal was taken. The Appellate Division now reverses this judgment, and a new trial is ordered.

TABLES TURNED ON ACCUSER.

May Have to Answer for Having a Nickle-in-the-Slot Machine.

Jacob Meyer, a clerk in the employ of Philip Korndorfer, who keeps a drug stone at 277 Lenox Avenue, appeared as complainant in the Harlem Police Court yesterday against James Ahearn, ten years of age, of 1,681 Lexington Avenue, and John Carmichael, ten years of age, of 160 East One Hundred and Eighteenth Street. Meyer stated that Thursday night he saw the two boys take money from a nickel-in-the-slot machine in the store.

Magistrate Pool looked at the prisoners and, then turning to Meyer, asked: "You would not send these boys to prison would you?"

"Yes, I would," replied Meyer with some asperity, "if they deserved it."

"The law presumes that they are incapable of crime, but if you insist on it we will go on with the case," said Magistrate Pool.

"I insist on going on with the case," said Meyer.

"How much did the boys take?" asked the Magistrate.

"Thirty-five cents," replied Meyer, "from the nickel-in-the-slot machine in the store."

"What," said Magistrate Pool, "a nickel-in-the-slot machine in the store?"

"Yes," replied Meyer.

"Don't you know it is unlawful to have one of those swindling contrivances about? I'll adjourn this case until to-morrow, and if I find that one of those unlawful contrivances was in the store I'll have a complaint made out against you. I'll look up the law in the case in the meanwhile."

Answers to Correspondents.

A WOULD-BE SOLDIER.—False teeth may be a bar to passing the physical examination for cadetship at the West Point Military Academy. Much depends upon the teeth that are decayed. Should the grinders be affected there would be little chance. An examination by any army surgeon would settle the question. No appointment will be made in Congressman Sulzer's district for three years.

A CONSTANT READER.—The silver dollar of 1800 has no premium.

C. G. B.—The United States cruiser Montgomery is attached to the South Atlantic station. She was last reported on Wednesday, when she was at Montevideo, Uruguay, South America.

Imitation Baking Powders

Many mixtures made in imitation of baking powders are offered to purchasers who wish and ask for the genuine.

These imitations look like the genuine powders, but when analyzed are found to contain alum, phosphate of lime or sulphuric acid.

Such harsh acids are used because they are strong, as well as cheap, and utterly regardless of the ill effect they must have upon the health when taken in food.

Physicians inform us that dyspepsia, heartburn, sick headache, constipation and kindred disorders follow the use of alum. Everybody will agree that sulphuric acid, which will corrode iron, is not a proper substance to give the human stomach to digest.

Imitation powders cost but a few cents a pound and are sold at twenty-five cents a pound and less. They are, however, dear at any price.

NOTE.—Alum costs but two cents a pound. Cream of tartar, from which all genuine baking powders are made, costs thirty cents. Cream of tartar makes a pure and healthful leavening agent, and is approved for this purpose by chemists and physiologists everywhere. Hence it is used by the manufacturers of all high-class baking powders who decline to make a powder that may be "cheap" at the expense of its healthfulness.

SUES THE METROPOLITAN

W. H. Rieger Seeks to Have Subways Used Only for Road's Business.

CLAIMS HE IS ACTING ALONE

Attorney Denies that Street Railway Company or Any Other Corporation Is Back of the Action.

Papers in the suit which has been begun in the Supreme Court by William H. Rieger to enjoin the Metropolitan Street Railway Company from using the subways which it has built and which it intends to build to hold electrical conductors to supply electricity for heating, lighting, and power purposes, were yesterday served on the defendant company and on the other defendants who have been joined in the suit. These defendants are James P. Keating, individually and as Commissioner of Highways of the City of New York; Henry S. Kearney, individually and as Commissioner of Public Buildings, Lighting, and Supplies of the City of New York, and the City of New York.

William H. Rieger's attorneys, James, Schell & Elkus, explain that their client has brought the suit simply as a public-spirited citizen. Yesterday they issued this statement in relation to the suit:

We are reliably informed that responsible parties are willing to form a corporation which will pay $500,000 per annum to the city for the same privilege which the Metropolitan Street Railway Company is usurping or proposes to usurp for nothing. We propose to have the case fairly tried upon its merits, and to have determined whether the Metropolitan Street Railway Company has the legal right to take from the citizens of the City of New York a franchise for nothing which is worth at least $500,000 annually.

It is our purpose to procure an order for the examination before the trial of the action of Messrs. Vreeland, Brady, Ryan, Elkins, and Widener, the officers and employes of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company, and such other persons as may be necessary to show conclusively that it is the purpose of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company to carry on the business of supplying electricity for pay for heating, lighting, and power purposes contrary as we believe, to law.

It has come to our notice that the Metropolitan Street Railway Company and its officers have made no secret that they intend to lease the right to use these conduits and the electrical conductors either placed therein or about to be placed therein to a corporation which has been organized for the business of supplying electricity to the public for heating, lighting, and power purposes for pay. The profits, of course, upon such a business are readily seen to be enormous.

Reliable experts have carefully examined the system of conduits constructed by the railway company and report that there have been built three times as many conduits as by any possibility might be used for the purpose of operating the cars, and that the conduits constructed are sufficient to hold enough electrical conductors to supply almost the entire population of the city with electricity.

Notwithstanding this statement on the part of the attorneys as to the purpose and scope of the suit, there was a report in circulation that it had been prompted by the Metropolitan Street Railway Company itself, in order that, in case of judgment in its favor it would thereby effectually be established in its rights to use the conduits as it proposes now to do. When told of this rumor Abram I. Elkus, of counsel for the plaintiff, said it was absolutely untrue. He admitted that in case of a decision against his client the effect would be to establish the Metropolitan Company's rights as stated, unless they were attacked on other grounds but he did not anticipate any such ending to the suit.

He added that in his opinion this suit would not prevent another suit by Commissioner Kearney, who, he said, was clothed with full power in the matter, having absolute control over the streets. Attorney Elkus said that the Commissioner had the right to act by injunction proceedings or even to cause the arrest of the Metropolitan Company's officers.

When Mr. Elkus's attention was called to a report that some other corporation was back of the suit—perhaps the Standard Oil—Mr. Elkus said that that also was without foundation. "This suit," he said, "is brought by Mr. Rieger for himself, and on behalf of the taxpayers, and if there is any corporation back of it I must frankly say that I know nothing of it."

In relation to a criticism that the suit did not also include the Third Avenue system, Mr. Elkus said: "People should remember that the Third Avenue has not changed to electricity yet. Perhaps in due time another suit may be brought against that company. Our policy, however, is to take one company at a time. We have the proof against the Metropolitan, and we will therefore proceed against it."

Mr. Elkus added that he expected the case to come to trial by October. If the suit is successful it will compel the Metropolitan Company to restrict the use of its conduits to carrying electricity for its cars.

Before the fever, headache, and oppressed breathing which come with "a bad cold" have assumed a dangerous form, cure it with JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.—Adv.

BOND ISSUE FOR REPAVING.

Council Committee on Affairs of Boroughs to Report the Resolution Providing for It.

The Council Committee on Affairs of Boroughs, which has been holding up a bond issue of $2,000,000 for purposes of repaving in all the boroughs of the city for the last two months, weakened yesterday and decided informally to report the resolution providing for the issue. Formal action will be taken at a meeting of the committee which has been called for next Friday.

This action of the committee will throw the fight over the distribution of the money involved into the Council, sitting as a Committee of the Whole, where it is probable another long battle will be fought. The men who have been opposing the issue still maintain that they have a right to know which streets are to be repaved before the bonds are authorized.

The appropriation is apportioned among the several boroughs as follows: Manhattan, $1,000,000; Bronx, $200,000; Brooklyn, $700,000; Queens, $75,000; Richmond, $25,000.

Two attempts were made to get the committee on Affairs of Boroughs together yesterday but both failed. The regular meeting was set down for the morning, but Chairman McGarry was unable to be present, and on Thursday he requested City Clerk Scully to send telegrams to the members of the committee asking them to be present at a meeting in the afternoon. Councilmen Murray, O'Grady, Francisco, and Cassidy, however, were at the City Hall in the morning, and, not finding their colleagues present, went away in high dudgeon. In the afternoon Chairman McGarry and Councilmen Murray, O'Grady, Cassidy, and Ryder, and Goodwin appeared, but the others remained away, and the proposed meeting was abandoned, after a conference, in which it was decided to report the resolution.

PRISONER ESCAPES FROM CELL.

Went Through Holes Made in the Wall of the House by a Contractor.

The first signs of daybreak yesterday showed Joseph Harris, colored, twenty-three years old, of 1,140 East One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, locked in a cell of the East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street Station for shooting a man, a hole under his bed made by a contractor to be used for a heavy piece of timber in shoring up the building. Harris quickly made the hole big enough to let himself through. He then got through another hole in the station house wall and out into a lot alongside the building. He was then free, and had not been caught up to a late hour last night.

Israel Stone, a contractor, who is excavating the ground next the station house, which is between Lexington and Third Avenues, and on the south side of the street, had put into execution in part plans for the shoring up of the station house because of the depth of the excavations he was making. He had cut five holes in the side wall of the station house some distance above the street surface, so that he could put heavy timbers in them and then run others from the ground up to and against them, and thus complete the shoring up.

The cells in the prison of the station house are in a rectangle wholly surrounded by a corridor. The corridor is inclosed by the wall, one side of which had been cut through by Stone for the shoring. He had also cut a hole in the cell at the northwest corner of the rectangle. This hole was opposite one in the wall of the prison, so that the heavy timber to act as a brace for the longer piece to extend up from the excavation, could be run through both holes. The holes in the wall were eighteen inches square and that in the cell wall was to be the same, but had not been made more than half that size as yet. The hole was in the wall on a level with the floor, and was hidden by the bed in the prison cell.

Acting Doorman Carroll did not know anything about the hole in this cell, and he put Harris in it. He made his regular half-hourly round at 4 o'clock, and all the prisoners were asleep at that time. At 4:30 he made another round, and this time he discovered the cell in the northwest corner of the rectangle empty.

Carroll at once gave the alarm to Sergt. Wallace, who was on the desk, and he sent out a general alarm, which went to every precinct in the city. Charges were preferred against Carroll for permitting the prisoner to escape, and Acting Inspector Kane will investigate the matter.

Mr. Blumenthal for City Court Judge.

It was announced yesterday that Assistant District Attorney Maurice B. Blumenthal is slated for the Tammany Hall nomination for Judge of the City Court this Fall. Mr. Blumenthal's work for the organization during the last eight years has taken the fancy of Mr. Croker, and prior to the departure of the latter for Europe he tendered to Mr. Blumenthal his indorsement for a Police Magistrateship. Mr. Blumenthal's preference for the civil bench led him to decline the offer, upon the understanding that he should receive the Fall nomination for the City Court bench. Mr. Blumenthal has a large number of influential Democratic friends, among them being William C. Whitney, City Chamberlain Keepan, and Lawrence Delmour.

CUP FOR JOHN W. BEERS.

Fellow-Brokers Recognize His Devotion to the Holiday System.

John W. Beers of the Stock Exchange firm of Beers & Owens won the esteem of his fellow-brokers by his activity in procuring signatures to the petition to the Governing Committee for a holiday from noon to-day to 10 A. M. on Wednesday, July 5. They recognized yesterday Mr. Beers's services and their result by presenting to him a solid silver loving cup which bore the inscription:

"To John W. Beers, in recognition of his untiring devotion to the holiday system."

Mr. Beers, on receiving the testimonial, promptly did what the donors expected of him.

NEW TOMBS INVESTIGATION.

Granite Cutters Swear Stone from the Old Building Has Been Used.

Commissioner of Corrections Lantry gave another hearing in the Tombs Prison yesterday in the matter of charges brought by William J. O'Brien of the Granite Cutters' Union against P. J. Carlin & Co., who have the contract for the building of the new Tombs. Delegate O'Brien charges that much of the stone used in the new building had been taken from the old Tombs and been redressed in the stoneyard of John Hynes, at Third Street and Third Avenue, Brooklyn. At the first hearing last week Hynes denied that any of the stone taken from the old Tombs building had been fit for use in the new structure, admitting that it had been redressed and used in buildings in Brooklyn Borough.

Delegate O'Brien, who had a following of more than a dozen witnesses, presented yesterday written affidavits from a number of granite cutters who swore that they had redressed in Hynes's yard, in Brooklyn, the stone taken from the demolished structure and that to their personal knowledge it had been afterward used in the construction of the new prison. According to the affidavits the men had special instructions to efface all trace of the surface of the old stone and make it look as new as they possibly could.

Henry C. Zepf of 224 East Eighty-first Street testified that he had set considerable of the old stone redressed in the new building, and that much of it ought to be condemned. He said he had to stretch stones by adding cement to the ends in order to make them fit. The lintels, in particular, he testified, are from one and one-half to two inches short. Other stone used was what was termed "odds and ends," and the filling used was simply "dry chips" that were thrown in at the piers and other portions of the centre of the wall.

In order to smooth things over, the witness testified, a thin layer of cement was put on top of each layer to make the surface even. The witness volunteered to go with the Commissioner and point out to him where the redressed stone was placed particularly on the inside of the wall, in order, it was said, to avoid detection.

After hearing considerable evidence Commissioner Lantry reserved decision. He will have the matter submitted to experts for their approval of the class of work and the material that is being used in the new Tombs with a view to ascertain more definitely whether or not the contract has been violated.

Post Office Changes in Queens.

Postmaster G. W. Ritberger of Long Island City said yesterday that on and after to-day the Post Offices at Laurel Hill, Winfield, Corona, Elmhurst, and Woodside will be discontinued, and a free delivery system from Long Island City to these places put in force. The Borough of Queens in this way will have one main Post Office, and the former small offices will be made sub-stations for the sale of stamps and money orders.

The New York Times Illustrated Magazine of to-morrow will contain a full page portrait of Commodore Alfred Van Santvoord, a pioneer of the Hudson River Steamboat service; scenes of the signing of the Declaration of Independence, July 4th, 1776, in the old Independence Hall, Philadelphia, with portraits of Thomas Jefferson and Benjamin Franklin; two pages of capital views of Coney Island; a number of illustrations of the famous Heine Fountain soon to be unveiled in the Borough of the Bronx; portrait of the sculptor Prof. Ernst Herter; page of snap-shots taken at the recent regatta of the New York Yacht Club, including photographs of the yachts Amorita, Elsiemarie, Ariel, Albicore, Vigilant, Steam Yacht Clermont, Drexel's team Yacht Sultana, and the judges' boat, J. Pierpont Morgan's Corsair; views of some of the most famous mansions in the Colonial days; several series of snap-shots illustrating the street nuisances New York has to endure; view of the house of the Onwentsia Golf Club; a portrait of the club's President, Hobart C. Chatfield Taylor; a short story entitled "The Last Fight"; portraits of Jane Hading and Madame Rejane, and many other attractive features.—Adv.

To-day we're going to try and close at 12.

But don't hurry. Three stores crammed full of everything man or boy wears for any time, anywhere, means quick and easy choosing.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

350 Broadway, cor. Leonard.
560 Broadway, cor. Prince.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

Refreshing.
Horsford's Acid Phosphate
A few drops added to half a glass water refreshes and invigorates.
Genuine bears name Horsford's on wrapper.

AUCTION IN CENTRAL PARK.

Animals May Have Been Bought for Mr. Gerry and Mr. Whitney.

A sale of Central Park animals was conducted yesterday in the sheepfold on the west side of the Park. The animals were chiefly sheep, but some deer and Cape buffaloes and a pair of jackasses were sold.

A horned Dorset ram, called Tranquillity, which has won four prizes, was knocked down to J. D. Cameron for $26. A pair of zebus were bought for $50 by Thomas Grady, who would not give his address. The jackasses came next. A few bids were made, when the contest narrowed down to two men.

They got into a dispute over a bid, during which it became known that the men were William Connelly and Peter De Baun. It also came out that the men wanted the animals to present them to a school for children on Staten Island. Each had gone to the sale to get the jackasses for the school without knowing the other man was after them, too. Connelly let De Baun have one jackass for $20, and he paid $30 for the other. Each man then grabbed hold of the halter of his jackass and led it away through the crowd.

Two lots of wool were then sold for $31 and $2.50, and two pairs of deer, two bucks and two does, were bought by Thomas Grady for $155. He also secured the Cape buffaloes, a male and a female, for $175. The sale netted $528.50.

Each of the bidders said that he was buying for himself and not as an agent, although most of them seemed reticent about their addresses and the purposes for which they wanted the animals. Superintendent Smith had said before the sale that he expected that there would be bidding by Elbridge T. Gerry and William C. Whitney. If any of the purchasers represented those men they would not admit it.

ANIMALS FROM FOREIGN LANDS.

Some Fine Specimens, One for This City, Arrive on the Patricia.

The Hamburg-American liner Patricia, which arrived at her pier in Hoboken yesterday, had on board a number of members of the animal and reptile kingdoms from India and Ceylon. The only animal booked for this city is a member of either the deer or goat family and is invoiced as an aoudad. It is a native of the mountains of India, but will spend the remainder of its days in the new zoological gardens in Bronx Park. It resembles in some respects an antelope, but is more stockily built. Its coat is of a reddish brick color and its tremendous horns make a rainbow curve, reaching almost to the shoulder blades, while a fringe of long hair extends from the throat to the breast bone. The aoudad is supposed to be the chamois of the Old Testament.

There are seven other cages on the Patricia, addressed to E. D. Colvin, 346 Wabash Avenue, Chicago. It is understood that Mr. Colvin represents the Windy City's Zoo. There are two baby elephants about as tall as a man and shipped in huge boxes, open at the top. There are nineteen monkeys of various kinds and a full-grown royal Bengal tigress. Two of the monkeys died on the way. There are also a couple of rare pigeons in the lot, and down in the hold of the vessel is stowed a choice assortment of snakes, including several boas and a deadly cobra—a reptile that renders much assistance in keeping up the death rate in India.

The animals, birds, and reptiles were purchased from Hagenbeck, the famous animal dealer, in Hamburg, and are in charge of Keeper August Schutz, a jolly little Dutchman, who has spent his life with fierce beasts.

GERRY SOCIETY'S AFFAIRS.

Chief Devery and ex-Superintendent Byrnes Praise Its Work.

The fourth hearing in the investigation of the affairs of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children was held before Referee Stickney yesterday morning. Four witnesses were examined. The first witness, Mrs. John A. Foster, who has devoted the past fifteen years to philanthropic work among women and girls in the criminal courts and jails, spoke in high commendation of the assistance the society rendered her in this work.

Ex-Superintendent of Police Thomas Byrnes said that during his long service in the Police Department he had found the aid of the society invaluable. He emphasized the fact that Mr. Gerry had always worked in harmony with the police, District Attorney, and courts, and always consulted with the police authorities on questions of moment.

Judge Joseph E. Newburger testified that the society was of considerable assistance in the administration of justice in the Court of General Sessions. In the cases in which the society assisted in the prosecution the convictions reached fully 90 per cent. He did not think that the work could be done by a special city bureau because it would of necessity have to have just such an enthusiast as Mr. Gerry at its head, who would practically make it a life work.

Chief of Police William S. Devery stated that he had on all occasions, from the time he served as a patrolman up to the present, observed that the society had rendered efficient aid to the police, and to the children in its care. There had never been any clash of authority between the police and the society, in his memory. He said that the society was a real and substantial aid to the police in every respect, and its work could not be done as efficiently by a city bureau. He thought that this society and the Bergh society were the best of their kind in the city.

A letter in relation to taxes paid on the society's building, from Mr. Gerry, who was not present at yesterday's session, stated that the society had paid on a valuation of $100,000 since 1893, with the exception of the year 1894, when the valuation was increased to $175,000, but reduced the next year to the former valuation.

Bank of Commerce Meeting.

At the discount meeting of the National Bank of Commerce yesterday eight of its thirteen Directors were present. J. Pierpont Morgan, Vice President of the bank, was absent. No successor to President W. W. Sherman was chosen, and the bank continues to-day with that office vacant. It may be filled at the Directors' meeting next Friday.

Seventy-first Regiment Veterans Dine.

Thirty-four veterans of Company M of the Seventy-first Regiment met last evening under the command of their old commander, Capt. Goldsborough, who led them up the hill at the fight of San Juan, and recounted the scenes of that campaign, while they partook of their first annual dinner at the Café Boulevard. A permanent organization was formed and annual meetings will be held each year on July 1.

Our stores open as usual all day.

We show the newest and "smartest" things in men's wear---

Gray Striped Flannel Trousers, $4.50, $5.00 & $5.50.
Blue Striped Flannel Trousers, $7.00.
Blue Serge Reefers, $6.50 & $7.50.
Duck Trousers, $1.50 & $4.00.
Wheel Breeches, $2.50 to $8.00.
Bathing Shirts and Tights, $1.00 to $7.50.
Plain White Negligee Shirts, $1, $1.50.
Fancy & Solid Stocks & Ascots, 50c.]
(For Wheel and Golf.)

Hackett, Carhart & Co.,
Broadway, | Cor. 13th St., Cor. Canal St., Near Chambers.

MEN'S SHIRTS.

How can they be sold at this price?

69c. Each.

OR THREE FOR $2.

Why they cost at least 1.50 to make with the quality of material in them.

GO AND SEE FOR YOURSELF.

Daniell's, Broadway, 8 & 9 Sts.

For Summer, Light Jaeger PURE WOOL UNDERWEAR
Send for Illustrated Catalogue.
New York: 16 West 23d St. 166 Broadway.
Brooklyn: 504 Fulton St.

AMUSEMENTS.

MANHATTAN BEACH TO-DAY
2 P. M. SOUSA AND HIS BAND.
4 P. M. and 9 P. M. FRANK DANIELS and Complete Opera Co., in THE IDOL'S EYE.
8 P. M. PAIN'S Spectacle and FIREWORKS.
PATRIOTIC DEVICES FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
SUNDAY, 4 and 8 P. M.
SOUSA AND HIS BAND.

ONE ADMISSION PRICE to all 3 Grandeurs!
THE NEW YORK! The Great Golden Spectacle! Mat. To-day!
THE MAN in the MOON!
The Grand Ballet! 300 People!
Including Sam Bernard.
Promenade de Luxe, 7:30 to Midnight!
The Aerial Magnolia Grove!
B'way. The New Roof Wonder! 8:15 to 1 A. M.
44 & 45 Sts. Crystal roof protection in event of rain!
Cooled by IMMENSE VAUDEVILLE! 150 artists!
Iced Air! Including Cissie Loftus & Ezra Kendall.

Famous Cape May Iron Steamer
Republic FOR LONG BRANCH.
Leaves Pier 10 E. R.
8:30 A.M., 1 and 5:30 P.M.
Lunch, Meals, etc.
Fare, 75c. round trip.
THEATRICALS. 3 SHOWS DAILY. W. F. Russell, Mgr., 1,181 B'way. Phone 2,463-18.

ST. NICHOLAS GARDEN,
66th St., Columbus Av.
POPULAR ORCHESTRAL CONCERTS.
FRANZ KALTENBONN, Conductor.
Selected Orchestra. ADMISSION.
of 40. Rain or Shine. With Seat, 25c. and 50c.
OPENS THURSDAY, JULY 6, 8:15.

KOSTER & BIAL'S 34TH ST. near B'way.
MUSIC HALL & ROOF GARDEN
Vaudeville—Specialties—Novelties.

EMPIRE THEATRE, Broadway and 40th St.
Matinée To-day & 4th July.
THE SEASON'S GREATEST COMEDY HIT.
HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR.

HAMMERSTEIN'S VICTORIA Venetian Terrace Roof Garden
Greatest Place & Greatest Show in New York.
In the Event of Rain, Perf. in Music Hall.

LION ROOF GARDEN PALACE!
110TH STREET AND WESTERN BOULEVARD.
HIGH CLASS CONCERTS.

KEITH'S CONTINUOUS PERFORMANCE. COOLER THAN ROOF GARDENS.
ROSE MELVILLE.
CHARLES DICKSON & KATHRYN OSTERMAN

CASINO! Lederer's Roof Festivals!
TO-NIGHT! ADMISSION 50c. (In theatre if rain!)
July 10—In theatre, 3-act vaudeville, "Wild Oats!"

AMERICAN ROOF GARDEN OPENS THIS SATURDAY NIGHT.
PAULINE HALL and Big Bill. Gen'l Adm., 25c.

INTERCOLLEGIATE BASEBALL GAME, YALE vs. HARVARD, Polo Grounds, TO-DAY, at 3 o'clock. Reserved seats for sale at all hotel theatre ticket offices.

THE TURF.

CONEY ISLAND JOCKEY CLUB
Sheepshead Bay, June Meeting, 1899.
June 17, 19, 20, 21, 22, 24, 26, 27, 28, 29, July 1, 3, 4. RAIN OR SHINE.
First Race, 2:30 P.M. Concert by Lander
Trains Direct to Track.
Leave foot East 34th St., N. Y., via L. I. R. R., at 11 A. M., 12:10, 12:40, (Parlor Car Train 1:00,) 1:10, 1:40, 2:10, 2:40, and 3:10 P. M.
Boats leave foot Whitehall St., via ferry to 39TH ST., SOUTH BROOKLYN, at 11 A. M., 12, 12:20, 12:40, 1:00, 1:20, 1:40, 2:00, 2:20, and 3:00 P. M.
Trains leave Flatbush Av., Brooklyn, L. I. R. R., at 10:10 A. M., 12, 1:10, 1:40, 2:10, 2:40, and 3:10 P. M.
By Trolley Lines, Brooklyn Rapid Transit, take Flatbush Av. cars from Brooklyn Bridge, New York side, or from City Hall, Brooklyn, via Brighton Beach R. R., or Marcy Av. cars from foot of Broadway, Williamsburg, direct to track. All Brooklyn surface cars transfer direct to the track. ADMISSION TO FIELD, 50 CENTS. EXTRA accommodations returning from track.
SPECIAL TO-DAY
(GOOD DAY AND GOOD TRACK.)
In addition to the regular card of 6 races,
"THE TWO BEST 3-YEAR-OLD FILLIES THIS COUNTRY HAS SEEN IN YEARS."
ADMIRATION
AND
MAY HEMPSTEAD
WILL MEET
IN A SWEEPSTAKES AT ONE MILE
FOR $15,000.
THIS RACE WILL BE THE FOURTH RACE OF THE DAY, AND WILL TAKE PLACE ABOUT
4 O'CLOCK.

The New York Times.

SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE NEW YORK TIMES.

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The New York Times,
Saturday Edition, with
Review of Books and Art,
$1 Per Year.

Topics of the Week.

The first Canadian edition of Francis Parkman's history of the French régime in North America is being brought out by George N. Morang of Toronto. As is well known, Mr. Parkman devoted fifty years of his life to the preparation of the work, and his last efforts were given to revising and adding to the earlier volumes. All this addition and revision is to be found in the new Canadian editions, together with many valuable maps and plates not presented elsewhere. The series includes "The Conspiracy of Pontiac, and the Indian War after the conquest of Canada"; "Pioneers of France in the New World," "La Salle and the Discovery of the Great West," "The Old Régime in Canada," and "The Feudal Chiefs of Acadia."

Since Mr. Kipling's arrival on the other side the London dailies have been full of gossip concerning him until certain readers, who find joy in writing communications, have arisen to remonstrate. Their movement, strange as it may seem, receives unmistakable encouragement from the editors of literary journals. The London Times in recording his departure for England stated that he wore a "close-buttoned overcoat." Indeed, remarks one literary editor, "What should a convalescent wear when starting on a voyage? The Union Jack? And Mr. Doubleday, we notice, now identifies himself with the Kipling family and speaks of them as 'we.' 'We go immediately to Kettingdean.'" One apparently very unfriendly correspondent writes: "Give me Mr. (W. B.) Yeats's new treatment of the old forms of poesy—the sun, the moon, and the stars, the day and the night, and his impossible mystical women. Give me these, and you may send the whole fleet of Mr. Kipling's [illegible] to the bottom with all the guns and [illegible] patriotic! The writer must, indeed, be in desperate mood.

In commenting on the unfeigned delight with which Mark Twain recently listened to some high words of praise about his books in an after-dinner speech by Sir Walter Besant, The London Academy says: "When the time comes to sum up Mark Twain it will be found that his humor is largely frankness fortified by good sense—a very rare blend."

The greatest cut in the price of a standard work reported lately has caused considerable gossip in literary circles. A large store on Broadway has purchased several hundred sets of Allibone's "Dictionary of American and British Authors," in half leather, five volumes to the set, and is selling them at $12.50 per set. The publisher's price of this work is $42 in half leather, and $37.50 in cloth. Even the second-hand book stores quote the price of a set at $28, which has been considered cheap.

Mr. William T. Henderson, President of the New Amsterdam Book Company, has just returned from abroad, where he has purchased the American rights of several new things in literature. Among them are the story of the last Indian war by Capt. L. J. Shadwell, entitled "Lockhart's Advance on Tireh"; a historical study by R. Nisbett Bain called "Peter the Great," illustrated with many portraits taken from old paintings; "With Nansen in the North"; a record of the Fram expedition in 1893-6, by Hjalmer Johansen, a lieutenant in the Norwegian Army; "Napoleon's Invasion of Russia," by Hereford B. George, Fellow of New College, Oxford, and author of "Battles of English History." The aim of this work is to show that Napoleon's forces did not succumb to the exigencies of the Russian climate until after they had been outgeneraled and beaten by the Russians. The campaign is proved to be a disastrous military undertaking separate from the disaster of the retreat. Among the novels that will shortly be presented by the New Amsterdam Book Company are one by Richard Marsh, author of "The Crime and the Criminal"; "An Exiled Scot," by H. A. Brydon, and a new book by Harry De Windt entitled "True Tales."

With its September issue The Bookman will pass to its tenth volume. In this number will be begun two series, one entitled "First Books of English Authors," by Luther S. Livingston, the first article of which will deal with the earliest efforts of Elizabeth Barrett and Robert Browning. Fac similes of the title pages will be presented and also valuable reproductions of autographic work. The second series, which will include three or four articles, will be entitled "New York in Fiction." The author is Mr. Arthur Bartlett Maurice. Each article will have sixteen illustrations taken from photographs of the places described. Mr. Maurice has been at work on the subject for some time, and has had the co-operation of such authors as Messrs. R. H. Davis, F. Hopkinson Smith, Edward W. Townsend, Brander Matthews, Paul Leicester Ford, Crawford, Bunner, and others. These authors have pointed out to Mr. Maurice the particular sites dealt with in their New York tales.

In referring to the subject of the sale of American books in England a week ago, it was stated in these columns that one of the most successful books here, "When Knighthood Was in Flower," had no English edition. An English edition was then in preparation, and has been issued through Messrs. Sands & Co. of London. The latest advices are that the book is meeting with a large measure of success over there. A Canadian issue has also been recently issued through George J. McLeod of Toronto, and three editions have been sold by him within as many weeks.

Evidently the unreasoning irritable race of writers is not extinct, although Gabriele d'Annunzio may be the last of it. He recently brought out a play in Naples that was hissed from the stage. In preparing it for publication in book form, he announced that it was his intention to dedicate "La Gloria" to "the dogs who hissed the play in Naples." However, according to Literature, the dramatist has repented, for it now appears that he has dedicated the play "Ai cipressi di Mamalus." This reminds us of an episode in the career of a certain Bostonian, a reciter of verse with a certain literary reputation, who some years ago presented a grandiloquent drama called "The Earl," at the Hollis Street Theatre. The critics handled his initial performance rather roughly, and the enraged author-actor having hurled a letter of scorn into the columns of The Boston Evening Transcript, shook the dust of the "Hub" from his feet. Like d'Annunzio, however, he repented, and is now back in the old town, but he has covered no secret [illegible]

A NOTABLE NOVEL.

Churchill's "Richard Carvel"—An Event of Importance in American Fiction.

Reviewed for THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW by Hamilton W. Mabie.

The appearance of Mr. Winston Churchill's novel of manners and of adventure, "Richard Carvel," promises to be an event of importance in the history of American fiction. Mr. Churchill is a new writer, and the advent of a fresh talent is always interesting. Every novelist of any real gift has his own point of view, and gives us a picture of life from a new angle: imagination, insight, skill, and character conspire, in a novel combination, to open a vista hitherto closed. The advent of a true maker of fiction means, therefore, an addition to the resources of literature and of life.

Mr. Churchill's field is, moreover, essentially an untrodden one; he had its earliest bloom and harvest of impression, sentiment, and fact. Other men have touched its outskirts, but no one has traversed it before. The Annapolis of the late pre-Revolutionary period has not been painted before on such a scale and from a knowledge so intimate and so alive with intelligence and sympathy. The London of Charles James Fox and of David Garrick has found many delineators, but it has not been approached before from the standpoint of an American colonist, who could feel its charm at the very moment when his heart was aflame with indignation at its dull indifference or active hostility to the rights of Englishmen beyond the sea.

There were promising qualities in Mr. Churchill's earlier story, "The Celebrity," but one could hardly have found in that slight and somewhat loosely constructed sketch the prophecy of a piece of fiction so mature, so thoroughly made in the technical sense, so large in outline, and yet so rich in significant detail, as "Richard Carvel." For this novel is the most extensive piece of semi-historical fiction which has yet come from an American hand; it is on a larger scale than any of its predecessors, and the skill with which the materials have been handled justifies the largeness of the plan.

American fiction began with the publication of "The Spy," a story which owes its interest to its theme and to Cooper's easy way of handling his materials, rather than to any deep insight into character or any notable charm of style. There have been a number of fairly successful attempts in the field of semi-historical fiction, but none of them made any real impression until the appearance of Dr. Mitchell's "Hugh Wynne," a novel of distinct quality and full of a delightful atmosphere. The material in American history for semi-historical fiction is almost inexhaustible, but it has hardly been explored as yet.

There are indications, however, that it is beginning to touch the imagination of the country; a result due in large measure to the new spirit in which the later historians have approached their themes and dealt with them. In "The Virginians" Thackeray occasionally makes us aware that he is not entirely at home on this side the ocean, but his sensitiveness to social conditions gave him a true insight into old Virginia life. It is to this picturesque and dignified life in the tidewater country that Mr. Churchill returns in "Richard Carvel." Cooper portrayed conditions on the outskirts of old New York, Dr. Mitchell made his Revolutionary sketch with Philadelphia as a background, Mr. Paul Ford has chosen another part of the same field, Mr. Churchill goes back to the seaboard life on the Chesapeake, the Potomac, and the James. In "Prisoners of Hope" Miss Johnston gave us a very sympathetic and interesting study of this life at an earlier period and with special reference to social conditions; in "Richard Carvel" we have a study of manners at the very moment when the old order was changing and the rising tide of democracy in the new world was about to destroy much of the old-time stateliness and elegance. Mr. Churchill has drawn the Colonial aristocracy with a free hand; he has made us see its habits of life, its elaborate dress and equally elaborate manners, its assemblies and routs, its easy tolerance of the social vices, and its somewhat fiery defense of its own dignity. In contrast with this old-time society, preserving the old-world tradition of personal elegance in the simplicity of new-world conditions and following implicitly the lead and fashion of that old world, he shows us the rising lawyer and landowner, the dissolute parson, the brave figures of the ardent young leaders who were soon to surrender ease of life for arduous service in the field.

As a companion picture, by a series of rapid and picturesque incidents, we are transported to London and introduced to the brilliant and dissolute [illegible] the splendor and the vices of which were [illegible] in fainter colors at Annapolis. That society [illegible] in men of strong personality; but Charles [illegible] was still in the full tide of his early [illegible] and [illegible]

[illegible] New York

the splendid climax of his heroic opposition to a stubborn King and to a combination of servile or corrupt Ministers was still to be written. The show and brilliancy of that irresponsible, gambling, prodigal, and witty period Mr. Churchill has thrown upon his spacious canvas with a steady and skillful hand, holding a happy balance between individual character and fortune and the rich and varied social background. In the perilous task of introducing historic personages, Mr. Churchill has not failed to show his intimate knowledge of the men of the time and his power to realize them in his imagination. If he has not made us see all of Fox, he has made all of Fox comprehensible to us.

The charm and value of this reproduction of contemporary English society on both sides of the Atlantic at a critical moment in the history of both branches of the English-speaking race can be appreciated only when one becomes aware, by the impression left in his own mind, of the clearness with which the opposing forces of progress and conservatism on both sides of the sea are shown in terms of social and political action. After reading "Richard Carvel" one understands why the King was permitted to pursue a course the sheer folly of which Sir George Trevelyan has recently pointed out with cogency and wealth of illustration.

Something ought to be said of Mr. Churchill's novel from the side of incident and adventure, for it has uncommon narrative interest; but it is as a story of manners that "Richard Carvel" must be judged, and from this standpoint there is good ground for believing that it has come to take its place as a piece of enduring literature. HAMILTON W. MABIE.

TEN BOOKS TO TAKE ON VACATIONS.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

As I will start on a two-weeks' vacation next Monday, I beg to ask if you will be kind enough to publish in the columns of your worthy paper a list of the ten books which you consider best for me to read during that time.

Thanking you most profusely for your kindness, I am, yours truly, GRACE.

New York, June 26, 1899.

Without knowing our correspondent this question is quite difficult to answer satisfactorily. Tastes and needs differ very much. But, confining a selection to the books of the past year, and seeking to provide entertainment rather than reading that is purely instructive, we would suggest the following ten as worthy of the attention of our correspondent. But no attempt is here made to choose anything like a list of the best ten books. They are simply ten books worth reading:

JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL AND HIS FRIENDS. By Edward Everett Hale, D. D. 8vo. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $3.

REMINISCENCES. By Justin McCarthy. Two volumes, with photogravure portrait. Crown 8vo. Cloth ornamental. New York: Harper & Brothers. $4.50.

EUGENIE, EMPRESS OF THE FRENCH. A Popular Sketch. By Clara Tschudi. Authorized Translation from the Norwegian by E. M. Cope. Illustrated. New York: The Macmillan Company. $3.

THE ROUGH RIDERS. By Theodore Roosevelt, Colonel First Volunteers, United States Army. 8vo. New York: Messrs. Charles Scribner's Sons. $2.

CATHEDRAL DAYS: A Tour in Southern England. By Anna Bowman Dodd. 12mo. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $1.50.

THE ADVENTURES OF FRANCOIS; Foundling, Thief, Juggler, and Fencing Master During the French Revolution. By Dr. S. Weir Mitchell. Illustrated. 12mo. New York: The Century Company. $1.50.

THE BLACK DOUGLAS. By S. R. Crockett. Size 5 1-4x8 1-4. Decorated cloth. Pages 475. Illustrated. New York: The Doubleday & McClure Company. $1.50.

THE BATTLE OF THE STRONG. By Gilbert Parker. 12mo. Boston: Houghton Mifflin & Co. $1.50.

PRISONERS OF HOPE. By Mary Johnston. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.50.

TIVERTON TALES. By Alice Brown. 12mo. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.50.

A POET IN A LONELY, FAR-OFF LAND.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

I have recently had an experience which indicates how widely read is your attractive SATURDAY REVIEW. Soon after a letter from me appeared, I received a letter from Arizona. It was sent from a lonely Post Office in the northern part of that vast and lonely Territory. It was written by a lady. Evidently she had the literary touch, too, for I've seldom read a first letter with so bright and taking style. Replying quickly, for I was interested, I received a second letter more charming, with a touch of autobiography in it and four poems, fresh and lyrical, with the tones of the desert, the hues of the mountain, and the fire of the skies therein—a genuine poet. She was the first white child born in a certain part of Western Kansas. The family have been "movers"—pioneers alway. She and her brother are really "children of the air"—the wilderness. She and he have never seen a large river, the ocean, a city, or a college. And she is a poet. There is a little vignette in a bit of prose sketch. H. R. J.

Brooklyn, N. Y., June 25, 1899.

A reprint of the poems of Robert Stephen Hawkes is announced for early publication by John Lane of the Bodley Head. The volume will be edited by Alfred Wallis, and will contain a memoir and bibliography. Among the verses will be found the famous Trelawney ballad respecting the authorship of which a fierce controversy has raged for eighty years. Sir Walter Scott and Lord Macaulay were at one time in the thick of the fight.

ALICE MEYNELL.

The Departed Vogue of the Essay—Its Supremacy in England—Mrs. Meynell's Brilliant Examples of It—Her Poetry.*

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW by Joel Benton.

The vogue of the essayist is not dominant in our time. Quiet thinking, with cultured expression, is its note. We seem to crave in these days—or the great majority of readers do, a more spicy ragout than the essay affords. Lurid and hot narrative and highly dramatic scenes and denouements are in preferable demand over mediums involving cool cumulative thought. The mild meditation of Montaigne and of The Spectator are not yet wholly outlawed, perhaps, but they appeal now only to the select few.

It is as if in sitting down to a prandial feast we should skip the wholesome solids and the cooler salads for a flood of curry and the contents of the castor. Perhaps it is on this account that there are so few of late who try the essay. Readers who can go back in memory merely to the early Atlantic Monthly era, and who recall what Emerson, Lowell, Holmes, Higginson, and such writers as the author of "The Ideal Tendency" furnished for that magazine, do not need to be told what a subsidence there is from this fine writing, and how magazine editors push it away if it is on ideal lines as if it were lead and would sink their periodical crafts. Let an essay not be on some special humanitarian theme—like "How the Other Half Lives" or "Parks for the Poor" or "Co-operative Cookery,"—but built upon the whole domain of human thought and feeling, and it will find itself a Peri waiting disconsolate at the magazine portal.

It is so in America, at least, but it is not entirely so in other lands—notably in England. Nothing is more refreshing because of this last exception than to step into the alluring space of The Spectator, The Speaker, The Saturday Review, The Athenaeum, and other mediums of their kind, and, through their thoughtful pages touch humanity, not partially, but whole in mind and body. The sensation is more than delectable; it is uplifting and civilizing. All great writers have liked, if they have not fondled, the essay. Landor said of Addison: "I have always been an admirer of Addison, and the oftener I read him—I mean his prose—the more he pleases me. Perhaps it is not so much his style, which, however, is easy and graceful and harmonious, as the sweet temperature of thought in which we always find him, and the attractive countenance, if you will allow me the expression, with which he meets me upon every occasion." Of Landor himself, and of Lamb, and of how many others, what can we not say?

It is because of the intelligence and hospitality of the English periodicals to which I have just referred that we have Alice Meynell. In our country I know of but one writer who seems to be—on her lines—an approachable parallel to her, and this writer is also a woman. I mean, of course, Agnes Repplier. She has got somehow an almost solitary foothold among us by sheer excellence; probably not at the outset without some struggle. Miss Repplier, if I can speak accurately without having her books before me, is not so sequestered in or so reliant upon her own processes of thought solely as is Mrs. Meynell. She quotes much more, but she quotes royally and with a divine call to pluck borrowed feathers. It is the reader's felicity to find them always in a fine frame and environment.

Mrs. Meynell's books in prose are titled "The Rhythm of Life," "The Color of Life," and "The Children," the last named having in the main one topic—that of childhood. What strikes a reader of her essays at once is the delicacy of her titling. The titles tell you emphatically of the delicious ways and byways through which you are to be led, where only a fine spirituality and no grossness prevails. Here are some of them in the first two books named: "Pathos," "The Lesson of Landscape," "Penultimate Caricature," "Grass," "Eyes," and "At Monastery Gates." In the book just offered we have, among others, "Solitude," "The Lady of Lyrics," "Shadows," and "The Horizon."

Of solitude she says:

It needs no park. It is to be found in the merest working country, and a thicket may be as secret as a forest. It is not so difficult to get, for a time, out of sight and earshot. Even if your solitude be inclosed, it is still an open solitude, so there be "no cloister for the eyes," and a space of far country or a cloud in the sky be privy to your hiding place. But the best solitude does not hide at all.

* * * * * * *

Who has painted solitude so that the solitary seemed to stand alone and inaccessible? There is the loneliness of the shepherdess in many a drawing of J. F. Millet. The little figure is away, aloof. The girl stands so when the painter is gone. She waits so on the sun for the closing of the hours of pasture. Millet has her as she looks, out of sight.

But she recognizes that "if there is a look of human eyes that tells of perpetual loneliness, so there is also the familiar look that is the sign of perpetual crowds. It is the London expression, and, in its way, the Paris expression."

For the lady of the lyrics she says: "Music seems to be principally answerable. For the lyrics of the lady are 'words for music' by a great majority. There is hardly a poem in the Elizabethan Song Book, properly so named, that has what would in our day be called a tune of sentiment. Music had not them the tone herself; she was ingenious, and so must the words be. She had the air of epigram, and an accurately definite limit. So, too, the lady of the lyrics, who might be called the lady of the stanzas, so strictly does she go by measure. When she is quarrelsome, it is but languishness; when she dances she does it by a canon. She could not but be perverse, merrily sung to such grave notes."

Ingeniously well said is this that follows:

Fair as a lily, hard to please, easily angry, ungrateful for innumerable verses, uncertain with the regularity of the madrigal and inconstant with the punctuality of a stanza, she has gone with the arts of that day, and neither verse nor music will ever make such another lady. She refused to observe the transiency of roses; she never really intended—much as she was urged—to be a shepherdess; she was never persuaded to mitigate her dress. In return, the world has let her disappear. She scorned the poets until they turned upon her in the epigram of many a final couplet; and of these the last has been long written. Her "No" was set to counterpoint in the part-song, and she frightened Love out of her sight in a ballet. Those occupations are gone, and the lovely Elizabethan has slipped away. She was something less than mortal.

Mrs. Meynell's touches of nature description, though original enough, remind us by their close and intimate fidelity to the fact and their minute detail of Ruskin's analagous work. Describing the English aspens, as they appear in July, she remarks:

When Keats said of his Dian that she fastened up her hair "with fingers cool as aspen leaves," he knew the coolest thing in the world. It is a coolness of color as well as of a leaf, which the breeze takes on both sides—the greenish and the grayish. The popular green has no glows, no gold; it is an austere color, as little rich as the color of willows and less silvery than theirs. The sun can hardly gild it, but he can shine between.

In treating "The Horizon" she begins at once at the centre of its meaning:

To mount a hill is to lift with you something lighter and brighter than yourself or than any meaner burden. You lift the world, you raise the horizon; you give a signal for the distance to stand up. It is like the scene in the Vatican when a Cardinal, with his dramatic Italian hands, bids the kneeling groups to arise. He does more than bid them. He lifts them; he gathers them up far and near with the upward gesture of both arms.

Later on she observes:

A child on a mere channel cliff looks upon spaces and sizes that sailors cannot see in the Pacific, on the ocean side of the world. Never in the solitude of the blue water, never between the Cape of Good Hope and Cape Horn, never between the Islands and the West, has the seaman seen anything but a little circle of sea.

In writing of shadows she says:

There are two separated flights for the fancy to follow, the flight of the bird in the air and the flight of its shadow on earth. This goes across the window blind, across the wood, where it is astray for a while in the shades; it dips into the valley growing vaguer and larger, runs quicker than the wind up hill, smaller and darker on the soft and dry grass, and rushes to meet its bird when the bird swoops to a branch and clings.

This that follows is her acute criticism of and happy reference to "The Vicar of Wakefield":

In odd, sidling ways Goldsmith bethinks himself to give his principal heroine a shadow of the virtues he has not bestowed upon her. When the unhappy Williams, above mentioned, has been used in vain by Olivia, and the Squire has not declared himself, and she is on the point of keeping her word to Williams by marrying him, the Vicar creates a situation out of it all that takes the reader roundly by surprise. "I frequently applaud her resolution in preferring happiness to ostentation." The good Goldsmith. Here is Olivia perfectly frank with her father as to her exceedingly sincere preference for ostentation, and as to her stratagem to try to obtain it at the expense of honor and of neighbor Williams, her mind is as well known to her father as her father's mind is known to Oliver Goldsmith, and as Oliver Goldsmith's, Dr. Primrose's, and Olivia's minds are known to the reader. And in spite of all your Goldsmith and your Vicar, turn this phase to your very face. You hardly know which way to look; it is so disconcerting.

What Mrs. Meynell brings to us is a happy, unhackneyed, almost gossamerlike style. But it is attenuated to high themes. You admire her minute knowledge, her unfailingly true perception of things, and her tactful treatment of their least and most elusive phases. Much wit and no little irony and humor are imbedded in her wise discourse. All her topics are briefly as well as brightly handled. Her thought is limpid, its fluency musical, and the atmosphere that she sheds comes upon the reader with a sort of magical perfume. Mrs. Meynell's poems, which are not here to be considered, have also a real distinction. They have at least won from Ruskin and Rossetti unqualified praise. It is said Rossetti learned her sonnet of "Renouncement" by heart, and averred that "it was one of the three finest sonnets ever written by women."

*THE SPIRIT OF PEACE, AND OTHER ESSAYS. By Alice Meynell. John Lane, The Bodley Head, London and New York. 1898.

The catalogue of the printed books in the British Museum, begun in 1881, is to be ready next year. According to the most trustworthy information, the cost of the catalogue will be some $420. When the supplement is printed, which will include the new books, there will be much more to be added to the original catalogue.

Some sonnets by Mary Queen of Scots, edited by S. R. Gardiner, are shortly to appear from the private press of Mr. Daniel of London. The same gentleman has almost ready the "Wattendon Hymns," prepared by Mr. Bridges.

We understand that Signor Scartazzini, the greatest living authority on Dante, has been induced to deliver a series of lectures on his favorite theme in London next Autumn.

OLD CAMBRIDGE.

Col. Higginson's New Volume.*

Had Mr. Higginson written nothing besides "Cheerful Yesterdays" his present book would have been as anxiously waited for and read with all possible expectation—an expectation not quite fulfilled, although the book is very interesting. Perhaps the slight sense of disappointment is due to our familiarity with the place and the people there described.

Old Cambridge, as it was formerly called to distinguish it from East Cambridge and Cambridgeport, would probably have gone the way of other early settlements but for the establishment of Harvard College there. A certain Rev. Thomas Shepard, called "the holy, heavenly, sweet-affecting and soul-ravishing Mr. Shepard," a graduate of Emanuel College, Cambridge, England, came to America in 1635. A writer of many books, some of which are still reprinted in England, he was the ruling spirit of the Cambridge Synod, and so won the confidence of the leaders of the colony that when a college was to be founded Cambridge was the spot chosen. The college brought with it the name of the English university city, so that the settlement, first called "Newetowne," became, in May, 1638, Cambridge. The college was essentially the centre of the colony, as well as of the town, as old manuscripts of the Massachusetts Historical Society will readily show. Here a printing press arrived in 1638, on which for over forty years all the printing in the British colonies in America was done, "The Freeman's Oath" being the first book this printed. Before 1700 nearly one hundred books had come from this press, including Eliot's "Indian Bible." It was not until 1674 that a press was set up in Boston, and in the "History of Printing," by Isaiah Thomas, will be found the assertion that the press of Harvard College was for a time as celebrated as the press of the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge.

The early Presidents of Harvard were usually selected for their scholarship. President Dunster was an Oriental scholar; Presidents Charles Chauncey and Uriau Oakes published sermons; President Increase Mather is too well known to need any reference; while from his time—1701—down to the present day there have been few Presidents of Harvard who were not writers.

All Cambridge children knew these men, not from their books, but from the long and stilted Latin inscriptions on their tombs in the Cambridge Cemetery—where they studied, wrote out, and translated them, a son of one of the college librarians making a book of them, still known to collectors.

During the eighteenth century the Harvard professors were at least well educated, according to the standard of the time; many of them writing books which are still read. But the early days of the nineteenth century brought to Cambridge a group of men then unequaled for culture and literary instincts, among them being Andrews Norton, Edward Everett, Cogswell, George Ticknor, Washington Allston, Jared Sparks, Edward T. Channing, Richard H. Dana, and George Bancroft. Many of these men were connected with the university, but all of them exercised a great influence upon the surroundings in which the younger Cambridge authors lived. Prof. Edward T. Channing, grand-uncle of the present professor of the same name, probably trained as many of our great writers as did all other American instructors put together.

The effect of this influence was to create not only individual writers, but literary families. The Rev. Abiel Holmes, D. D., author of the "Annals of America," came to Cambridge as pastor of the First Church in 1809, and both his sons became well known authors. The Ware family, settling here in 1825, was a race of writers, including the two Henrys, John, William, John F., and George. The four generations of the Dana family were writers, including Richard Henry Dana, the poet, and his son, author of "Two Years Before the Mast." The Channing family, successively represented in Cambridge by Prof. E. T. Channing, the Rev. William H. Channing, and Prof. Edward Channing; and Washington Allston, as well known for his prose and verse as for his paintings. The Rev. Charles Lowell came to live in Cambridge in 1819, and his three children were all well known in the literary world. Among other well-known names connected with Cambridge were those of Judge Joseph Story, his son, William Wetmore Story, and his son-in-law, George Ticknor Curtis. The Pierces, the Rev. John G. Palfry, Prof. Charles Eliot Norton, Prof. F. H. Hedge, and Tutor William Everett might also be mentioned, as could many more, were it necessary, to show how the literary atmosphere of the place influenced the younger generation. To which must be added the influence exerted by cultured foreigners, who, escaping from revolutions or prisons in Italy and Germany, became connected with Harvard—as, for instance, Charles Follen, Charles Beck, Pietro Bachi, Francis Sales and, later on, Louis Agassiz.

At a time when the Harvard Library held but 40,000 books the private collections in Cambridge were very considerable, quite overshadowing Boston in that respect. The society in Cambridge fifty years ago was of the best, and at the same time there was so little money (Longfellow's salary, for instance, in 1843 being only $1,500) that it was extremely simple and marked by a frankness of intercourse and generosity of tone most unusual.

Mr. Higginson says that the literary epochs of New England may be said to have been three. The first issue of The North American Review, 1815; that of The Dial, 1840, and that of The Atlantic Monthly, 1857, in all of which movements Cambridge men took a prominent part. His description of these three epochs will be found to be very interesting, but are much too long for quotation, and, in fact, need to be read as a whole.

The last three chapters are severally devoted to Holmes, Longfellow, and Lowell, and contain many stories which the present writer had never seen. One of the Holmes stories is as follows: "Dr. Holmes once met in the street the late Tom Appleton, at that time the second best talker in Boston, who told him a capital story. It turned out that they were going to the same dinner party, and Holmes said to himself: 'That story will be Appleton's pièce de résistance; it will be good fun to circumvent him.' Accordingly, before they had begun their soup, Holmes burst out with the story. It won immense success, and Appleton sat glum and silent through the rest of the dinner. There was nothing really malicious about it; it was simply a joke. If the tables had been turned, Holmes would have laughed it off instead of growing morose over it."

Perhaps the most interesting of the Longfellow stories is that of the young countryman who was wandering about Cambridge looking for the "Spreading Chestnut Tree" mentioned in "The Village Blacksmith." He turned out to be a young Irishman, just landed in the country, with whom the poem had long been a favorite; and was, indeed, the first he had ever learned by heart. He resolved that his earliest trip on reaching Boston should be to look at this tree, and on reaching Cambridge was fortunate enough to fall into Mr. Higginson's hands for guidance. The latter regards this as true fame.

Perhaps the best and freshest of the Lowell stories is the one which relates to the loss of his honors as class poet. It is taken from a letter to Mr. Higginson from a mutual college friend; "I was a sophomore, and sat half a dozen seats directly behind him. He came in, as usual—it was the day he had been chosen class poet by one or two votes, I think, over my cousin, John Ware—and seemed to regard the occasion as wholly complimentary to himself. His handsome face was richly suffused with the purple glow of youth and wreathed in smiles, as he rose—my venerable grandfather had with trembling voice just begun the service—and bowed, smirking, right and left, to the surprised congregation. It was the affair of a minute; my recollection is that he was soon persuaded to sit down, and only made one more ineffectual attempt to rise. The short service—it was evening prayer—of course, went through and ended decently and in order. * * * We soon learned that it had been dealt with quite seriously; by what seemed a hard sentence, he had been suspended until after class day."

*OLD CAMBRIDGE. By Thomas Wentworth Higginson. New York: The Macmillan Company. 1899. 8vo, pp. 318.

By Stanley Waterloo.*

Locking the power and originality of "Ab," "The Launching of a Man" is a clever story, wholesome and breezy, with the air of Northern Michigan blowing through many of its pages. Its landscape is exceptionally good, picturesque without being "painty," and the description of a country garden will warm the hearts of all who are happy enough to remember a similar one.

The book will make a pleasant addition to Summer libraries. There is something about it suggestive of the hammock and of spicy, woodsy odors. Above all, it is filled with youth—"youth, beautiful, silly, charming"; youth, with its illusions, its audacities, its egotisms; youth, so unconscious of its opportunities, so prodigal of its vitality. How provoking it is, how fascinating, how infinitely pathetic! Whether it rejoices in storm and stress, as in one of Mr. Conrad's great stories of the sea; or whether it leads the eager life of a university undergraduate, as in Mr. Stanley Waterloo's tale, its charm is irresistible. "The Launching of a Man" gives rather less than a fourth of its pages to the university life, but most readers will esteem these the best and brightest of the volume. The opening scene, however, is rather repelling to a non-collegiate sense of honor, and we confess to a strong feeling of incredulous disgust at the episode of the stealing of examination questions. One would think that the public opinion of every college in the land would make such an action impossible. We know beyond peradventure of not a few colleges at which such a performance would be followed by a practical edict of expulsion from the students themselves. In Mr. Waterloo's story, two of the finest characters are guilty of the deed, which seems to be regarded by his collegians as an achievement rather than a disgrace. This blot makes an ugly showing in the record of clean and frank student life.

The hero's romances are of less interest than his boyhood; but the love story is a pretty one, albeit not particularly original. Sargent's wavering in fealty to the star of his youth seems rather a needless dissonance, but the modern novelist is always a little ashamed of making his hero "love one maiden only, cleave to her, and worship her by years of noble deeds." And, verily, it would scarce be realism!

Upon the whole, "The Launching of a Man" is a novel to be commended, as offering its readers not a little wholesome enjoyment.

*THE LAUNCHING OF A MAN. By Stanley Waterloo. Chicago and New York: Rand, McNally & Co.

Essays on the Theatre.*

Dramatic art differs from all other arts. In the present book by Mr. Nirdlinger the ground is taken that because acting has not the same or similar rules, is not bound by the same limitations as the work done by a sculptor, or a painter, or a poet, or a novelist, that consequently acting is not an art. He says "It is by no means obvious that such an elemental instrument as intelligence, save of the rudest sort, is necessary to the actor. * * * A mere unreasoning child, with intelligence no keener or nicer than that of a clever spaniel, may be brought, by a few weeks of patience, to produce a stage figure flawless in apparent conception and execution, complete in illusion. No one would predict that that same child could be driven into a similar marvel in sculture or painting or literary composition. Who, too, has not seen pantomimes performed with distinction and conviction by horses and dogs; whole dramas, in some instances, carried out with seeming understanding and infectious sympathy? And yet a picture painted by a horse would deceive no one. The finest conceivable canine intelligence, brought to the highest possible point of training, could not be made to bark in numbers."

Other evidence is presented and examples multiplied in support of his statement that acting is not an art. This will come to those who have held to the contrary, and who have reveled in what they have been pleased to consider as its art complexity as a kind of rude shock, but the legitimate drama, the so-called "stage," with its multiform significance and manysidedness will not suffer. Art or no art, men and women will continue to turn from the rush of life, its worries, sorrows, and disappointments, to seek solace in the acting of some popular favorite, and finding that for which they seek, will persist in deluding themselves that what they see is Art!

The actor requires the stimulation signified by the reflected emotions of his audience to achieve his best results, for in a theatre emptied of spectators there can, of course, be no such thing as acting. The stage tendency as exemplified by such recent plays as "The Turtle," "Zaza," "Mlle. Fifi," "The Conquerors," "An Affair of Honor," "The Christian," and "The Cuckoo," leaves much to be desired. We have progressed to such an extent that plays and spectacles that would once have been considered as harmonious incidents for "slumming parties" are now proclaimed as fit refreshment for the young and unsophisticated. The stage was once content to call a spade a spade, but now, as Mr. Nirdlinger, with ample knowledge of his subject, points out, it must needs add oaths and curses to round out the effect. Profanity has gone out of fashion everywhere except in barrooms and fashionable playhouses. The theatre is not beyond criticism and perhaps never will be. There still lingers much about it, and the plays that only too frequently find stage sitting there, that is noxious. There can of course be what may perhaps be called a depravity or decadence of theatrical art, Mr. Nirdlinger to the contrary notwithstanding. And yet, were it possible to banish and eliminate the drama entirely from modern life would that signify the dawn of the millennium? It is to be feared that the answer must be no, and that wanting the theatre and all that it stands for, the vicious would still be vicious. Vice would easily find other and more dangerous forms. The wicked would not forsake wickedness, even if the stage was not. We are many of us only too prone to rebel against the world as we find it, and to fairly seek to make it as we would like to have it; but the way is long and the task is hard if not impossible. It were a pity to sweep away an impersonation of a character that signifies the utter eradication of the player's personal identity, and in place of this the assumption of a delineated part that demands the tensest exercise of imagination, that is displayed, not alone in the merely abstract conception of the particular rôle, but equally likewise in its adornment and enrichment with an infinitude of detail and suggestion, that rises in the entirety to an entity of realism—actuality. Such portrayals take on the form of art and surely lend to the actor something of art, otherwise why should Jefferson, Irving, Duse, Bernhardt, Ada Rehan, and some others, rise above the common herd? Let Mr. Nirdlinger answer. The present essays are full of appreciation for the dramatic good and condemnation for the bad in the same field. They are written from the point of view of the enthusiast; one who knows and loves the good, the pure, and the artistic, and who hates their antithesis. The volume is timely and will have a deserved place in the world among those to whom the theatre does not signify total depravity, and playgoers are not classed as utterly unregenerate.

*MASQUES AND MUMMERS. Essays on the Theatre Here and Now. By Charles Frederic Nirdlinger. Boston: Cupples, Upham & Co. New York: The [illegible]

G. P. Putnam's Sons' NEW BOOKS.

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How to Swim.

A Practical Treatise upon the Art of Natation, together with Instruction as to the Best Methods of Saving Persons Imperilled in the Water and of Resuscitating those Apparently Drowned. By Captain DAVIS DALTON, Champion Long-Distance Swimmer of the World, Chief Inspector of the U. S. Volunteer Life Saving Corps, etc. With 31 Illustrations. 12°, 120 pages, $1.00.

The author won wide renown by swimming across the English Channel. In this passage he was in the water 23½ hours. He is aware of the difficulties which confront the beginner in the art of swimming, and he shows in his book how each may be overcome. For the instruction of the swimmer already able to keep afloat, Captain Dalton has included descriptions of racing strokes and of fancy movements.

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Against the picturesque background of serene mountains and still lakes in New Zealand, "Alien" has drawn a group of strongly personal and interesting figures. The most conspicuous of the characters is a beautiful young girl, whose impetuosity on the one hand and an overstrong sense of obligation to others on the other hand bring upon her serious misfortunes. At the end, however, her life becomes happy.

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Poems. By MADISON J. CAWEIN, author of "Moods and Memories," etc.

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"I should like to praise the poetry of Madison Cawein of Kentucky, which is as remote as Greece from the actual every-day life of his region, as remote from it as the poetry of Keats was from the England of his day, and which is yet so richly, so passionately, true to the presence and the essence of nature as she can be known only in the Southern West."—William Dean Howells in Literature.

*** Send for List of Summer Fiction.

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Ought to Be Familiar With the Viola.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

In regard to the familiarity of the "average" concertgoer with the tone of the viola. I see no reason why said concertgoer should not be familiar with it.

Those who attend the performances of the leading string quartets have an excellent opportunity to get acquainted with the viola tone.

It is not so easy, it is true, to distinguish it when listening to an immense orchestra, but that is not the only musical combination where the viola is heard.

The instrument in question is not [illegible] owing to its ravishing tone, is exceedingly [illegible] solo work. Perhaps your readers [illegible] surprised to know how many prominent [illegible] cians there are who perform [illegible] For instance, E. Gruenberg [illegible] phony fame is devoted to [illegible]

Let all who are interested [illegible] in music make a [illegible] viola to the front, where it [illegible]

Sir Walter Raleigh, Mary Queen of Scots, and Others

Three famous trials—those of Mary Queen of Scots, Sir Walter Raleigh, and Capt. Kidd—are to be found in the volume under notice, and these are condensed from materials printed a century or more ago. The effort of the editor, Mr. Charles Edward Lloyd, has been to curtail the voluminous reports of these trials, without losing their continuity. When necessary the original text has been faithfully followed, but the endless repetitions have been left out. When the text calls for explanations notes are found.

How a higher sense of human justice regards the execution of Mary Queen of Scots or of Sir Walter Raleigh does not enter into the province of this review. As Americans, we have reinstated the memory of England's most gallant and bravest gentlemen when we named a battleship Raleigh, and it fell to her lot to be among those engines of war which for once and forever have deprived Spain of her supremacy. If old chroniclers are to be believed, it was Spain which brought about Walter Raleigh's death; and so, we might add, that retribution comes slowly, but certainly.

For many long years there have been discussions as to the causes which brought about the beheading of Mary Queen of Scots. Within the last thirty years poor Mary has been singularly belittled by a leading English historian. Even her personal charms have been discussed, and not in a flattering manner. Religious feeling has been called forth, and Mary has been treated as a martyr and a traitress. Elizabeth still remains an enigma. Was she great? or was she not rather a Queen fortunate in having the cleverest of statesmen? Did not her historical grandeur come rather as a reflected light than emanating from herself? Those who read the "State Trials" may judge for themselves.

The preliminaries of the "proceedings against Mary Queen of Scots at Fotheringay Castle in 1586" really began when, in 1571, Thomas Howard, Duke of Norfolk, was under indictment. It was a prearranged matter as far as Mary was concerned, and "the formal arraignment of Norfolk" was the first overt act in a series of events intended to encompass Mary's death. The indictment against the Duke of Norfolk in the original Latin, is preserved in the British Museum, and a translation of this voluminous paper—some 4,000 words—is found in the volume. He is charged as—

> A false traitor against the most illustrious and Christian Princess Elizabeth, Queen of England, France, and Ireland, defender of the faith, &c., &c., and his sovereign Lady, not having the fear of God in his heart, nor weighing his true allegiance, but seduced by the instigation of the Devil, contrary to the cordial affection and bounden duty that true and faithful subjects of our said lady the Queen do bear, and of right ought to bear, towards our said lady the Queen.

About 1,000 words are devoted to this preamble, when Mary is mentioned for the first time.

> And for the compassing and bringing to pass of all said wicked and notorious treasons, imaginations and intentions proposed as aforesaid, he the said Thomas Duke of Norfolk well and truly knew and understood, that Mary late Queen of Scotland, had laid claim and pretended a title and interests to the present possessions and dignity of the Imperial Crown of this Kingdom of England; well and truly knowing and understanding, that the aforesaid Mary late Queen of Scots, had falsely, wickedly and unjustly usurped the stile, title, and regal title of this Kingdom of England.

The accusations having been piled up—directed as much toward the Duke of Norfolk as to Queen Mary—then the Pope and the King of Spain came in for their share.

> That whereas Pius Quintus, sometimes Bishop of Rome, was and is known as a deadly and public enemy to our said lady queen Elizabeth and her Kingdom of England, that the said Tho. Duke of Norfolk * * * traitorously consented, consulted, advised and procured one Robert Ridolph, a foreign merchant beyond the seas and out of the Kingdom of England, to send to the aforesaid Bishop of Rome, to Philip King of Spain and to the Duke of Alva, to obtain of the aforesaid Bishop of Rome certain sums of money towards the raising and maintaining of an army to invade this Kingdom of England, and to make war in the said kingdom against the aforesaid lady Elizabeth * * * and at the same time the said Thomas Duke of England (desired) to join himself in marriage with the aforesaid Mary late Queen of Scots.

To this lengthy indictment the Duke of Norfolk pleaded "not guilty." The Duke was his own attorney, and conducted his case with ability. He was sentenced to be "hung, cut down quickly, and while yet alive, the body to be quartered." The sentence was commuted, and so on the 2d of June, 1572, Thomas Duke of Norfolk was beheaded on a scaffold on Tower Hill. The chroniclers of that time state that the execution of the Duke caused much dissatisfaction in England.

Fourteen years elapsed before "proceedings" were commenced against Mary. In the mean time there had been many executions for treason in England, and in all of them Mary was made a figurehead or as the exciting cause of rebellion. In 1585 "a commission was issued for the examination and trial" of Mary Queen of Scots. The commissioners, Cecil, Lord Burleigh, Lord High Chamberlain of England, and other personages of high rank, met on the 11th of October. Mary was served with a letter from Elizabeth. The missive Mary read with composure, saying, "It grieveth me that the Queen, my most dear sister, is misinformed of me; and that I, having been so many years straitly kept in prison and grown lame of my limbs have been neglected after I have offered so many reasonable conditions of liberty."

Mary's case was an affaire jugée. The details of the trial we are familiar with. Fletcher, Dean of Peterborough, who was present when the unfortunate woman was making her last prayer, showed uncommon brutality. As she lay down on the block she repeated "Into Thy hands, O Lord, I commend my spirit." It took two strokes of the axe to sever her neck, when the Dean cried out: "So let Queen Elizabeth's enemies perish!" After the deed was done what was Elizabeth's conduct? "Sighs, tears, lamentations, and mourning were the signs she gave of her grief, which seemed immoderate." She bustled here and there, and made fine pretense of sorrow. Elizabeth was a great sham, and did her best to make the public believe the execution of the Queen of Scots "was done against her will and without her knowledge." She even went so far as to dismiss one of her instruments, Davison. She wanted a scapegoat. Queen Elizabeth was a cruel and cunning trickster, with many of the meaner traits of the Tudors. Mary Queen of Scots was her enemy, and was to be put out of the way. History has not, however, espoused Mary's cause, and for good reason.

There always will be felt the greatest interest in Sir Walter Raleigh, and "the causes which led to his execution, which took place fifteen years after sentence was pronounced and a full pardon granted him by King James I." We are to believe that James hated with a bitter hate Raleigh. This exceedingly mean monarch cared but little if it was Elizabeth who had brought about the execution of his mother, but the King's dislike arose because of Raleigh's "alleged complicity in the sentence and execution of the Earl of Essex." There never were any proofs that Raleigh had anything to do with the execution of Essex.

Unfortunate Spain! Are we to believe that during the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries half of the troubles in the European world may be laid at her door? There can be little doubt that Raleigh's death was brought about by Spain. He was Spain's most determined enemy. In 1579, when Raleigh attempted to plant a colony in North America, he engendered Spain's particular enmity. In 1584, when Raleigh, under a patent granted him by Elizabeth, went to Virginia, on his return the Queen knighted him. "He was especially active in opposing the Spanish invasion of England, helped to destroy the great Armada, and held the rank of Admiral in the expedition against Cadiz." With the death of the Queen Raleigh's career ended. "King James always regarded him with suspicion." In 1603 he was tried for high treason and sentenced to death, but James was afraid to bring him to the block. Raleigh was confined in the Tower of London, where he remained for fourteen years. Then, released, he offered the King such treasures as might be found in a gold mine in Guiana.

James was a greedy man. He listened to Raleigh's proposals, and it is said was shown a map which indicated the precise locality of the new Eldorado. Raleigh set out from England with twelve ships, and by some strange happening so did the Spaniards from their own port, their vessels bound to South America. When Raleigh landed at St. Thomas he found Spaniards there before him, and he fought them. It has been stated that Raleigh's friends discovered the identical map he had made for King James among the papers of the Spanish Governor. "There is no authentic clue how it got there. One theory is that it was stolen from England by the Spanish Ambassador to England, Gondomar." If that be the case, "then history only repeats itself." Can it be believed that James himself had a hand in it? Anyhow, James was doing at that time all he could to curry favor with Spain, being intent on marrying his son Charles to the Infanta.

Raleigh's mission then failed. On his return to London, he seemed to have anticipated what fate had in store for him. He may have pledged his head on the success of the venture. Landing at Plymouth he tried to escape to France. He was arrested, and beheaded Oct. 29, 1618. Think of what was justice then in England, when Raleigh's sentence of death was fourteen years old, and had been annulled by full pardon under the great seal of England! The tricky Gondomar gave evidence that Raleigh was a "Pirate."

In the "State Trials" the proceedings of 1603 are presented. Among other charges was one that Raleigh's sole desire was to accumulate wealth in connivance with the Spaniards. His reply was:

> Presumptions must proceed from precedent matters, and not from matters subsequent. I did not fall out with Spain because I would not, but because I could not. What reason had I to seek my own ruin? Besides, I am not so ignorant but I know that if I had any such thing in my head, I should be guilty of high treason by the law. Therefore, I think it is a strange thing that now I should be charged with that which, if I had done it, would have been treason. Remember what St. Austin says: Præsumptiones sunt ex his quæ plerumque fiunt; name rather than him inhuman. If you would be contented with presumptions to be delivered up to be executed, to have your wives and children turned into the streets to beg their bread; you would be contented to be so judged, judge so of me.

The prosecuting attorney of that time was a brow-beating personage, coarse in his words and of hectoring disposition. Sir Walter Raleigh's calm manner was a constant cause of irritation. Here is a specimen of the language used by the prosecuting officer:

> Atty: "Thou art the most vile and execrable Traitor that ever Lived." Raleigh: "You speak indiscreetly, barbarously, and unchristianly." Atty: "I want words sufficient to express thy viperous Treason." Raleigh: "I think you want words, indeed, for you have spoken one thing half a dozen times." Atty: "Thou art an odious fellow, thy name is hateful to all the realm of England for thy pride." Raleigh: "It will go near to prove a measuring cast between you and me, Mr. Attorney." Atty.: "Well, I will now make it appear to the world that there never lived a viler viper upon the face of the earth than thou," &c.

On Raleigh's subsequent arrest, Count Gondomar wanted him to be tried on pretended breach of peace, but James was afraid to urge that measure, for that would have been an acknowledgment of Spain's supremacy in America. James was, however, perfectly willing to sacrifice Walter Raleigh. Raleigh's letter to the King the night before his execution is a most touching one, and in it occurs this curious passage: "I have only a penitent soul in a body of iron, which moveth toward the loadstone death, and cannot be withheld from touching it, except your Majesty's mercy turn the point toward me that expelleth."

In a letter to his wife, his "Dear Bessie," he wrote the following passages:

> "And seeing that it is not God's will that I should see you any more in life, bear it patiently and with a heart like thyself. First, I send you all the thanks which my heart can conceive or my words can rehearse for your many travails and care taken for me; which though they have not taken effect as you wished, yet my debt to you is not the less; but pay it I never shall in this world. Secondly, I beseech you for the love you have for me living, do not hide yourself for many days, but by your travels seek to help your miserable fortunes and the right of your poor child. Thy mourning cannot avail me, I am but dust. Thirdly, you shall understand that my land was conveyed bona fide to my child * * * and I trust my blood will quelch their malice that have cruelly murdered me, and that they will not seek also to kill thee and thine with extreme poverty. To what friend to direct thee I know not, for all mine have left me in the true time of trial * * * as for me, I am no more yours, nor you mine, for death has cut us asunder; and God hath divided me from the world, and you from me. Remember your poor child for his father's sake, who chose you and loved you in his happiest times. * * * I cannot write much. God He knows how hardly I steal this time while others sleep, and it is also time that I should separate my thoughts from the world. Beg my dead body, which living was denied thee, and either lay it at Sherburne (and of the land continue) or in Exeter Church by my father and mother. * * * My dear wife, farewell. Bless my poor boy. Pray for me and let my good God hold you both in His arms. Written with the dying hand of sometime thy husband, but now, alas, overthrown, Walter Raleigh."

When brought to the scaffold, Oct. 29, 1618, Raleigh is said to have run his finger over the edge of the axe, saying, "This is a sharp medicine, but it is a physician that will cure all diseases." The executioner struck twice, the tragedy was over, and Raleigh died aged sixty-six.

Do we not claim Capt. Kidd as almost an American personage, though we may not be proud of him? It should be borne in mind that during the entire sixteenth, the seventeenth, and no small portion of the last century, that the line between an "adventurer" and a pirate was fairly difficult to determine. Merchantmen did not always do legitimate business in the carrying or dispensing of their cargoes, but were apt, if the opportunity presented itself, to pillage weaker ships, indifferent as to nationality. The Earl of Bellamont and Col. Livingston were unquestionably the early partners or backers of Capt. William Kidd. The editor of State Trials intimates that if Kidd had only acted fairly with his backers and divided the spoils in equal proportion, the Captain never would have come to grief.

"The earlier local historians openly claimed there was collusion between the Earl of Bellamont, Col. Livingston, and Capt. Kidd. A careful reading of the trials * * * does not discount this conjecture." Kidd was indiscriminate in his plunderings, and so there were six indictments against him. Five were for piracy and one for murder. The first trial took place at Old Bailey, March 8, 1701. Some of the methods of the court are recorded, with the question put to Kidd by the Clerk of Arraignments. The Clerk asks, "Are you guilty or not guilty?" Then the Recorder interposes and says, "He does not understand the law; you must read the statute to him." Then the Clerk again asks, "Mr. Kidd, are you guilty of this piracy or are you not?" To which Kidd replies, "If you will give me a little time to find my papers I will plead."

The charge is that William Kidd, on board the ship, The Adventure, struck William Moore on the side of the head near the right ear, and of this bruise he died the next day. The evidence showed that Moore was a gunner, that Kidd had called him a "lousy dog," and then had hurled the bucket at the man's head. "Kidd alleged that there was mutiny on the ship." The capture of the Quedagh Merchantman, the prize having a cargo of opium, sugar, silk, and calicoes, is the really strong case against the Captain of The Adventure. In the evidence the fact is brought out that in 1696 Kidd sailed from Plymouth bound for New York, and on the way captured a French banker, (a cod fisherman.) Kidd after landing in New York carried out from that port 155 men. Then he went to St. Jago, thence to Madagascar, and pointed later for the Red Sea, and lay in wait for the Mocca fleet. Among the men captured was a Portuguese, and a witness calls him a "linguister," and being asked what that meant said that a "linguister" was an interpreter. Kidd's methods were cruel. He would hoist up his captives by means of a rope tied around their arms and belabor them with a cutlass, so as to make them tell where money was hidden. The business in New York is fairly cleared up. Palmer, a witness and one of the crew, was asked:

> "When you were at New York, was there any publication of anything to invite men to come in to Capt. Kidd?" Palmer's answer was: "Yes, there were articles set up for men to come aboard Capt. Kidd's ship; he was to have 40 shares for his ship, and every man was to have his share, and they were to give him £6 a man for their arms." "How many men was his complement?" Palmer: "When he came from New York he had between 150 and 160 men."

If Capt. Kidd was commissioned to catch pirates, he certainly joined the enemies of commerce, for, as the prosecution said: "Yet this Capt. Kidd that was commissioned to take pirates, instead of taking them, grew to such intimacy with them that he said he would fry his soul in hell before he would hurt them, or to that effect."

The trial was fairly long, and seems to have been honestly conducted, the testimony pro and con having been duly weighed. William Kidd, with six of his crew, was judged guilty, and the sentence was that the condemned men "be severally hanged by your necks until you be dead," and so a very thorough rascal, Capt. Kidd, was hung at Execution Dock, May 23, 1701.

And still the story of Kidd's treasure turns up every year. If there is any reliance to be put on relics, there is an old crock, treasured by a New York family, said to have once belonged to Capt. Kidd. The story runs that when The Adventurer "was cruising off Gardiner's Island, the Captain came to the land for wood and water, which being supplied by one of the Gardiners, he left behind him as a souvenir this earthenware crock, filled with West Indian preserved fruits."

A Book for Scandinavian New-Comers.*

The effort made by Mr. Carl Fischer-Hansen in his "De Amerikanske Love" is a most laudable one. The sub-title, "De Lokale Love, New York Stat," when translated, means "The Local Laws of the State of New York," and the necessity for just such work is at once understood. We can make no invidious comparisons between foreigners who come to the United States, but Mr. Fischer-Hansen only does justice to his own people when he writes: "The Scandinavians enjoy the right of being considered by the authorities here a most desirable addition to the population through immigration, and we are noted for our good citizenship." But the most trustworthy of new-comers, in order to consort himself to the laws of a country, must not plead ignorance of them. It does not suffice that the Norwegian or the Swede do not understand English. It is precisely for these new-comers that this volume has then been written. It gives what are the fundamental laws of the United States, and the Scandinavians who study it—for there are no illiterates—will at once understand what is the nature, the character of our State Government. The volume is neatly made up, and is published by the author.

Books That Are Desired.

It is one of the paradoxes of literature that authors only in the abstract attempt to satisfy public demand. The author either writes to please himself or he writes in response to what he believes to be a popular demand. But his reply is general. If it by chance hits the majority in its particular phase, so much the better. Suppose that communications should flow in upon a literary magazine begging for a certain kind of story. How many genuine writers would attempt to fill the conditions? Yet, the request might seem very reasonable. So reasonable in fact that the "hack writers" would forthwith attempt to fill the bill—and very probably fail in so doing. But in books not fiction it is perfectly reasonable to suppose that a single suggestion may make evident a want in many minds. "What books are wanted?" is a question that might be made unusually attractive, even though from its very nature it shuts out the novelist and the poet. There are other fields of literature whose specific plots await cultivation.

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*STATE TRIALS OF MARY QUEEN OF SCOTS, SIR WALTER RALEIGH, AND CAPT. WILLIAM KID. Edited by Charles Edward Lloyd. Chicago: Callaghan & Co.

*DE AMERIKANSKE LOVE. De Lokale Love i New York Stat. By Carl Fischer-Hansen. New York: Published by the Author.

MARKHAM'S POEM.

The Climax of Her Argument.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

I have read with interest the—shall I call them strictures?—of your different correspondents regarding my comments on Prof. Markham's "The Man with the Hoe." In justice to that magnificently virile poem, on the one hand, and to myself on the other, I must ask space to put myself right in this matter. Owing, I presume, to the undesirable length of my first letter a portion of it was not printed. This editorial excision, unfortunately, cut away the very climax of my argument, which was, in brief, to the effect that while this unhappy man with the hoe was quite deserving of all the world's sympathy the men with the pen, the Markhams of this world, who must both feel and voice the sorrows of their less emotional brothers, are equally worthy of our sympathetic consideration. In connection with this argument I mentioned Arthur J. Stringer's poem, "The Unremembered Harvester," and pointed out that as Mr. Stringer's work was a plea for the man of thought, who usually goes unappreciated in the very world of workers to which he is a necessity, it forms a sort of poetic complement to "The Man with the Hoe." Mr. Stringer's poem is, of course, too long to be reprinted in these columns, but had it appeared and been read I do not think it would have been necessary for Mr. Corell to distort my first letter into a wholesale condemnation of all social reform, and myself into a apologist of industrial oppression.

As I have already said, I freely acknowledge that "The Man with the Hoe" will teach a great and good lesson to humanity, but at the same time there are other lessions for us to learn. And one of these is that often enough the secret of happiness, after all, is in, as Ruskin has pointed out, "Drawing hard breath over chisel or spade or plow, in watching the corn grow and the blossom set, and after toil, in reading, thinking, in hoping, in praying."

All these are the privileges of the actual man with the hoe. He is not dead to hope, for he is still human. He reads, for he has his country paper, and most carefully does he go over it, column by column. He prays, let us trust, and he also discusses politics and decides elections. He lives to a good ripe old age, for unlike the man in the smoke-laden factory, he breathes pure air all day long. And if the farm prospers and prices are good he sends his son to college. That son reads a little Mallock and Spencer and Shelley, and goes back to the old farm and sentimentalizes over some robust farmhand at work in a bean field, and we have another "Man with the Hoe." It is discouragingly unpoetic, but it is true! As for Mr. Crosby grouping the author of this much-talked-of poem with Lycurgus and Agis and Moses and David and Isaiah, I should like to draw attention to the fact that it was as a work of art, standing as such, that I had originally considered Prof. Markham's lines, and not as a pill of Socialism hidden in a sugar-coating of poetry. If Prof. Markham is to stand as a twentieth-century Gracchus we must hereafter regard him as a politician and not as a poet, and for that reason perhaps it would be better not to impose on the space of THE TIMES REVIEW, which is, after all, a literary paper.

HALLIE ERMINIE RIVES.

New York, June 19, 1899.

Markhams from Pepys to Burke.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

In your issue of the 17th, (Page 388,) under the heading "A Sketch of Mr. Markham," (credited to the National Cyclopedia,) it is said:

> Another William Markham, mentioned in Pepys's "Diary" and Walpole's "Letters," was of the family line. He was a graduate of Christ Church College, Oxford; Dean of Westminster, where his body lies; Bishop of Chester, and tutor of the Prince of Wales. He was renowned for vigorous mind and profound learning, and was a close friend of Edmund Burke, whose "Essay on the Sublime and Beautiful" he helped correct, although he later quarreled with him over the case of Warren Hastings.

Now, it is a far journey from James II. to George III., with whom, respectively, I generally associate Pepys and Burke. This led to my refreshing my memory somewhat as to dates, with this result: Pepys did not die until 1703, but ceased making entries in his diary in 1669. To have been mentioned in the diary, (I have not looked for him,) William Markham must have attained some degree of prominence, or at least have attained manhood. Say that he was twenty-five in 1669. Burke's "Essay on the Sublime and Beautiful" was published in 1756. If Markham was twenty-five years old in 1669, he would have been 112 when he helped Burke in correcting his essay. But he appears to have lived long enough to quarrel with Burke about Hastings in 1785, when, if the former figures were correct, he was 141 years old!

Had not the National Cyclopedia better look into this?

F. W. REMY.

Brooklyn, N. Y., June 26, 1899.

Sons of the Soil.

(Another View of "The Man with the Hoe.")

"Man with the Hoe," dost thou deserve the pity
Thy low estate, thy seeming lack hath won?
Is thine in truth such hopeless degradation,
Thy lot a brutal round from sun to sun?
Not such by many a lowly fireside known,
Not such by many a lowly fireside known,
Sun-whitened locks no vacant mind betoken,
And wider scope oft means but wider pain.
Who garners gold may yet be lower, poorer
In all save gold, than he who tills the plain.

Why should a Son of Freedom ask vain questions
Of ages, Kings, conditions vanished long?
Sins of the past, if other lands inherit,
Unto the sons of such, such plaints belong.
In this broad land at least the myriad toilers
Upon earth's breast, methinks, would give scant thanks
To one who dubbed them, strong of brain as sinew,
"Dumb Terrors." Hardly! From their very ranks
Came there not forth a Lincoln? Rose not others,
Unnumbered, to be leaders? Sword and pen
Hands that once held a hoe have ably wielded.
Sons of the soil, yet masters among men.

MARY B. STEWARD.

Goshen, N. Y., June 1, 1899.

Another Version of the Idea.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

That there are different points of view, even when one regards so admirable a production as Markham's verses on "The Man with the Hoe" is clearly shown by the comments in your issue of the 17th inst. I have written the inclosed lines from the point of view which seems to me most natural. I do not know that they are worthy of printing—probably they are not; since I inclosed stamp and envelope for their return.

S. S. J.

New York, June 24, 1899.

As bent upon his hoe he stands,
A clout with thought nor hope beyond the day,
With soulless eyes and face unlit,
A being "knowing" not, unknown to God;
The tiller of the earth stands there,
Ignoble, brutelike, type of early man.
Say not to man belongs the blame,
For, lo! regard the thing from which he came.
In the dim past, primeval time,
When huge misshapen forms disputed sway,
He had been lord o'er all the land and sea.
'Tis but reversion to the type
Of ancient brutelike man,
Before the centuries spun out the web,
With toil and wars, and strenuous deeds,
That makes the brain of man to-day
And gives him mastery over all.
For all the good man does and is,
Bow down thy head if bow thou willst—to man,
For from the hand whence he first came
Naught perfect ever came to earth.
A cell, a form, a breath of air, a hope,
A never-ending struggle after light,
Since day first dawned has been the fate of man.

One Poet Would Correct Another.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

Will you permit me to call your attention to a blunder in Mr. Markham's poem on "The Man with the Hoe"? The blunder shows such very gross ignorance in regard to the most elementary knowledge that I am surprised that you have not pointed it out. I refer to this line:

What gulfs between him and the seraphim!

All that we know about the seraphim we learn from the Bible; and, according to that book, it is impossible for an adult mortal to become one of the seraphim. Therefore there are no more gulfs between the seraphim and the man with the hoe than there are between the seraphim and the man organizing a trust. Mr. Markham does not comprehend this; he evidently thinks that it is possible for an adult mortal to become one of the seraphim; he confuses the seraphim with the redeemed. But even with this idea in his mind, he made a woeful blunder in the line I refer to. He should have read the parable of the rich man and the beggar and learned that it is Dives and the redeemed who are on opposite sides of the gulf; not Lazarus and the redeemed.

F. P. WILLIAMS,
Author of the Poem "The Best of All Banners," Published in The Advocate of Peace for June, 1899.

Montclair, N. J., June 17, 1899.

"The Man with the Wheel."

(With apologies to Markham.)

Bowed by a triple century, he leans
Upon his wheel, and gazes on the ground.
Some tutti-frutti stored within his face,
And on his back a racing number bound.
What makes him wild to capture and to wear
A medal, or to win a baby grand?
Trained to an edge; to Izion a twin.
See how he wags his rather square-turned jaw!
He stoops, and, turning off th' acetylene,
His breath blows out the light within the lamp.
Is this the man the L. A. W.
Hath licensed for the circuits o'er the land;
To haunt the tracks; for rivals search the sheets,
And feel the passion of a Broken Record?
Is't this the trainer thought who shaped his course
Or he who pumped the tires full of wind?
Adown the homestretch till the line he strov't.
There is no pace more terrible than his,
As longned with censure by pedestrians
He clangs his bell, and bids the crowd give room.
He—fraught with menace to all vehicles!
* * * * * * *
O ye of every clime who ride a bike,
Try not to keep the pace this man hath set!
Keep not with his energy to scope
Where nasty whirlwinds follow in his wake.
How will it be when some spry, nimble cop
Shall nab the scorcher as he flies along;
What shall this Terror answer to the Judge
After a night passed i' the station house?

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By WINSTON CHURCHILL. *Cloth, Cr. 8vo, $1.50.* Illustrated by MALCOLM FRASER.

THE MACMILLAN COMPANY, Publishers, New York.

Wagner as a Character in Fiction.

Violin" lightly touches on "Lohengrin." "Evelyn Innes" and "Poor Human Nature" both have Wagnerian sopranos for heroines, and go deeply into his music dramas, while even the author of "Dodo" has a fling at Wagner; his influence is also felt in "The Money Market." We have had Disraeli in fiction in Mrs. Craigie's "School for Saints." Wagner is a vastly interesting person, and died but two years after Disraeli. Where is the author who will use him for a character? Surely Praeger's "Wagner as I Knew Him" makes him far more interesting than many heroes of fiction.

Biographies of Butterflies.*

This is an uncommon book. The author begins by stating that butterflies are like flowers in that each kind has its own season for appearing in perfect bloom. He also notes that in the country they attract the eye of the city resident perhaps more than anything else, and the unhappy wanderer from the crowded streets finds it difficult to learn what the naturalists have discovered in regard to these beautiful living blossoms. Mr. Scudder's purpose in writing the volume before us was to endeavor to acquaint the wayfaring man with the natural history of the butterfly varieties in a manner which would be picturesque as well as informing. "I have endeavored to relate the story," he says, "of the sometimes curiously complex lives of our commonest butterflies, those which every rambler at all observant sees about him at one time or another, inciting his curiosity or pleasing his eye. The sequence of the stories is mainly that of the order of appearance of the different subjects treated, modified only by the occasional substitution of a later appearance for the first when the butterfly is double or triple brooded."

It would be difficult, indeed almost impossible, to give the reader a fair idea of the interesting manner in which the author has treated what at first sight looks like a most unpromising subject. He has displayed remarkable skill in the handling of the purely scientific facts which are an essential part of his story. At the same time he has succeeded in keeping before his reader the purely pictorial features of the theme. The butterfly is a figure of light and color in the landscape, and the author of this volume has not broken his beauty on the wheel of dry science. Yet he has told the reader all that any one except a mere scientist could wish to know about the harmless and pretty little flutterers among the flowers. As an example of his style in treating the picturesque part of his subject, this passage from the chapter on the "Tiger Swallowtail" will do well:

> The flight of all our swallowtails is nearly the same, but this butterfly is perhaps peculiar for its sailing and soaring; it flies high and low, rising and falling alternately several feet at a time, usually moving about twenty feet from the ground; it flutters in and out among the branches of a tree from base to crown, or meeting a dwelling in its flight, mounts upward, soaring high above it rather than turn in its course. It has a wayward flight, and in battling against the wind it beats the air pretty vigorously, but not so rapidly as butterflies with shorter wings. Startled, it taps its wings with intense vigor, darts from one side to the other with fatiguing irregularity, nor stops till far out of sight; yet when settled on its favorite flowers, such as the lilac, it may be approached and handled at will.

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Encyclopedia of Sports; 2 vols., pub. $20.00; our price..... 10.00

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EUGÉNIE.*

An Account of Her Life by Clara Tschudi, the Norwegian Writer.

The antithesis of the Spanish woman must be the Scandinavian one. Your inclination might be then to prejudge, and not favorably, a biography devoted to Eugénie, Empress of the French, when written by Clara Tschudi. You might fancy that the Norwegian author could not be in touch with her subject. But as you read about Louis Napoleon's wife, you find that it is very much more than a superficial study. The salient traits of that most unfortunate lady have been fairly considered. As Mr. E. M. Cope, the translator of the work, expresses it, "there are difficulties increased by the nearness of events and the yet lingering fierceness of the light that beats upon a throne." It may, perhaps, take, then, a century or more before there will come the clear-sighted historian who, unbiased, unprejudiced, will give us a true insight into the exact characteristics of the Empress Eugénie.

We may dismiss, as nonsense, all the possible grandeur of lineage which belonged to a Scotchman, Kirkpatrick by name, who early in this century opened a shop in Malaga. The man sold all kinds of things, kept a wineshop, and dispensed his liquor by the measure or glassful. He was prudent, canny, and became in time well-to-do. Then he exported Spanish wines, though he did not give up his retailing. He had two handsome and attractive daughters, who tended shop. Whether the father inculcated his girls with respect for the Kirkpatrick of Closeburn we do not know about. It looks as if these young women did believe that they sprang from a noble race, and had, accordingly, an overpowering ambition. Of two daughters, one—Manuela—had a vanity which was insatiable. Though she might be doling out wine to the thirsty in her father's drinking room, she had her dreams. "Manuela was far from being a true Spaniard. A Spanish woman is, as a rule, indolent and ignorant. * * * But it was otherwise with Kirkpatrick's daughter. * * * She was a Spaniard, but at the same time she possessed the energy of the Scotchwoman, a quality without which her dreams and wishes could never have been realized."

To the Kirkpatrick wineshop there came Don Cipriario Count Téba, a Spanish Colonel of artillery. Don Cipriario seems to have been a brave soldier, having lost an eye in action. He was by no means young. His family was good, for "Spain's purest sangre azul" (blue blood) flowed in Téba's veins. Manuela deliberately set her cap and did her best to capture Don Cipriario. "She lavished upon him her smiles, her ardent glances, her bewitching loveliness, and she finally bagged Cipriario Palafox y Porto-Carrero, Count of Téba, Marquis of Ardales, who became afterward Count of Montijo and Miranda and Duke of Peneranda.

There was an elder and conservative brother, the Count Montijo, who by no means favored the alliance. No Kirkpatrick sister-in-law suited his aristocratic ideas. He was determined that no child of this union should inherit from him, and so, though he was an old man, he married. Malaga became uncomfortable after that for Manuela, and she moved to Granada. There her elder daughter, Franciska Teresia, was born, in 1825, the Franciska who became in time the Duchess of Alba.

Maria Eugénia Ignacia Augustina came into the world on May 5, 1826. In the meantime Mme. de Montijo was slowly making her way. She became friends with her brother-in-law and his wife, and still she craved mounting a step higher in the social ladder. In 1834 her husband's brother died, childless, and now Manuela had the titles of the family. Then she went to Madrid and carried her old husband with her. Manuela never could have cared for her husband. She was fond "of coquetry, extravagance, and pleasure." In Madrid, always plotting and scheming, Eugénie's mother "sought to ally herself with prominent and influential personages, though at the same time she undisguisedly shared in equivocal amusements, and thus rendered home and life utterly miserable for her husband." Before the death of the elder brother Don Cipriario had been very poor. Inheriting his brother's estates, though now well to do, Manuela's husband was inclined to be prudent.

There were political troubles in Madrid, and the Countess Montijo in 1834 left her husband and entered on a gay life of travel, dividing her time between Paris, London, and fashionable watering places. Manuela must have been an attractive woman, for her society was sought by Prosper Mérimée and Henry Beyle, (Stendahl.) Both her daughters were beautiful, but Eugénie was the more attractive. The mother played the part of the obligatory duenna.

If Mme. de Montijo was more than wild at times, the author writes, "justice requires us to point out that she kept her young, innocent daughters away from everything that could have sullied their moral purity." In 1837 the two girls were placed as boarders in the Sacré Coeur Convent in Paris, under the names of Franciska and Eugénie Palafox.

Despite her title, Mme. de Montijo was still a great deal of an adventuress. In order to obtain a more fixed position and gain admittance to the Court, she returned to Spain, leaving her two daughters at the Sacré Coeur Convent in Paris. The Count was taken ill, and, dying in 1839, his daughters were sent for and came to Madrid. In Madrid Mme. de Montijo soon became a prime favorite. Franciska was sixteen and Eugénie a year younger. Certainly the astute mamma was looking up husbands for her daughters. Among their suitors was the Duke of Berwick and Alba. His court was encouraged. It is supposable that Eugénie was in love with him and believed that her affection was returned. It became necessary that the Duke should declare himself. The mother may have insisted that the elder of her two daughters was the proper choice, and so the Duke solicited the hand of Franciska and it was given him. Then Franciska told Eugénie of her engagement, and, as the story goes, she found her sister in bed, her features contorted by convulsions. Eugénie had heard it all, and had taken poison. No one ever will find out whether this story of an attempt at suicide be true or not. Eugénie is represented to have undergone a sudden change. After this she was no longer "the shy, retiring young girl," but became "an eccentric, exacting coquette, who sought forgetfulness of the past in a vortex of dissipation, and with unwearied restlessness that nothing could calm allowed still freer scope to her vanity and ambition."

Eugénie, so the tittle-tattle of Madrid went, frequented the theatres, popular places of amusement, and particularly bull-fights. In the meantime the mother had found a place for Eugénie, and she became one of Queen Isabella's maids of honor. But Eugénie frightened suitors. Hidalgos were afraid of taking to wife a young person who was said to ride in man's attire, and who had originated a very curious bathing costume, and "in whose hand a riding whip and dagger were quite as much at home as a bouquet or fan."

When, in 1846, the Spanish marriages were arranged by Louis Philippe, Eugénie attracted the attention of the Duke d'Aumale. She was rather reckless and inclined to laugh at the make-believe decorum of the Court. There never was a more silly and immoral personage than was Isabella, but the Queen, it is said, dismissed Eugénie from her circle. That made no matter of difference to the Countess Montijo, for in 1847 she became the Queen's Camarera, on which occasion Merimée wrote her a letter of congratulation. But Madame was careless for a woman of her age, and some scandal having come to the Queen, Mme. de Montijo was requested to make herself scarce, for Madrid was laughing over a Camarera whose diamonds had been carried off by her young lover. After this episode Mme. de Montijo accepted religion—that is for a time—and, it is said, tried to induce Eugénie to take the veil. Here comes in a trashy story about Eugénie having been almost determined to take holy vows, when "an aged, half-witted nun said to her, 'My daughter, do not seek for rest within our walls. You are called to adorn a throne.'"

Clara Tschudi dwells at some length on the mother of Eugénie so as to explain what was Mme. de Montijo's influence on her daughter. The upshot of it is that Manuela "possessed a sensual nature, but was endowed with great intelligence; she was intensely ambitious and inordinately vain." After the dismissal from Spain the mother and Eugénie spent a roving life. When did Louis Napoleon first come across Eugénie? Supposably in London in 1847 or 1848. Louis Napoleon's rise to power is fully explained, the coup d'état, and his taking the imperial throne of France. He felt the want of a wife. It is quite certain that he tried to effect a union in many high quarters and was invariably repulsed. Eugénie first appeared in the Court circles in 1852, when Louis Napoleon as President had hunting parties at Compiègne. That was her opportunity. Probably at the first Louis Napoleon had no idea of making Eugénie his wife. Fialin de Persigny filled no honorable rôle among the followers of Louis Napoleon. It is said he called in the Countess Montijo, explaining that considerations of State would not permit his lord and master to share his throne with Eugénie. Mme. de Montijo "curtly and coolly dismissed the emissary of the Emperor." Louis Napoleon having been snubbed all around, now became more ardent in his suit. The entire Napoleonic family was bitterly opposed to the marriage with Eugénie. As a last effort it was proposed that he should marry the Polish Princess Czartóryska. At the time, a witty lady of the Court, when asked by the Emperor what he should do, replied: "Sire, if the choice is left to me, I prefer the cachucha to the mazurka." The engagement took place on New Year's Day, 1853, and was announced in the Moniteur of Jan. 19, 1853, and, as the author expresses it, only three persons were pleased, "Eugénie, her mother, and the Emperor." On the 29th of January the civil marriage took place, followed by the grand pageant at Nôtre Dame. There is a description of the Empress the day of her marriage, and the portrait is not overflattering:

> An attractive, winning face, with regular, rather marked features, the oval form of which recalls the portraits of Mary Queen of Scots. The nose is arched and somewhat large, the mouth beautifully formed, showing energy of character, while between the slightly parted lips the teeth shine in brilliant whiteness. The skin is fair and the hair bright, with a warm golden tinge. The lids droop heavily over dark blue eyes, which look black from beneath the long lashes, and they are in striking contrast with hair and complexion, and shine with that limpid brilliancy peculiar to women of the Latin race. The expression is open and benignant, while deep feeling, clear judgment, a lively imagination, and, above all, a pure mind, are evident. The eyebrows are so delicately defined that any one who has not seen the Empress would be tempted to say she had been painted. The women of Andalusia are noted for their beautiful hands and feet, and Eugénie does not belie her descent; her tiny, white, well-formed hands seem made to rest upon the purple of a throne. The form of her head and the bend of her neck in perfect beauty remind one of some antique work of art. In short, there is no flaw in this lovely appearance, and no harsh coloring disturbs the truthful harmony of the picture.

Had Eugénie during her life been longing to play a conspicuous part? Certainly she had, to use a French expression, "arrived." "Just as an actress," writes the author, "longs for applause and thirsts after the approbation of the public, Eugénie craved for the certainty that the world was looking on, while she longed to hear the cheers of the multitude." That applause she certainly won at the beginning of the performance.

> No nation can compete with the French in politeness, but the Spaniard has a warmer, more respectful deference, which recalls a past age and is full of charm. Brought up as she was in the Spanish grandeur, but at the same time fully at her ease with the lighter manners of the French, it was a satisfaction to Eugénie to impose on her Court circle her own native stamp of grace and refinement. Her taste and power of invention were imitated throughout the land, and she developed elegance and luxury which the higher circles felt constrained to follow. She was soon recognized as sovereign, not in France only, but everywhere, and that which was accepted as comme il faut in Paris was copied over half the globe.

With the Crimean war (1854-6) and England and France united and Napoleon III. at the head of a military power, came Eugénie's great triumph, and that was her visit to England and her reception by Queen Victoria. Then later there was the return visit. The kindly feelings entertained by that excellent lady, Queen Victoria, toward Eugénie neither time nor misfortunes have changed, for the two seemed to have understood each other and to know what were their best qualities.

The pinnacle of Eugénie's wonderful career was reached when her son was born, amid universal joy. "History tells us that this son of Napoleon and Eugénie was the seventh in the course of half a century who seemed destined to occupy a French throne, no one of whom was allowed to possess it." Who remembers Théophile Gautier's verses on the occasion, with the pretty conclusion?

> Blanc comme les jasmins d'Espagne
> Blond comme les abeilles d'or.

Poor Louis! What a fate to die, hacked to pieces by assegais in remote Africa!

We pass rapidly over the many events. There was the Orsini plot, the Empress receiving a slight wound in the temple from which the blood spurted on her white silk gown, and her courage, for she would not be deterred from going at once to the opera. Then followed the war with Austria, another triumph for Louis Napoleon, but it was the beginning of his undoing. Maybe it was Eugénie as Regent that made her enemies. Did she or did she not throw all her influence on the side of the Clerical Party? She is charged with doing her utmost "to rekindle the strictest spirit of Roman Catholicism in the land, and to have mercilessly persecuted those who did not adhere in blind obedience to the old Church, while she valued those about her, with but few exceptions, according to their religious views."

Those familiar with the Napoleonic entourage know that between the Emperor, Eugénie, and Prince Jerome there was no liking. There was a common repulsion. Eugénie's son stood in the Prince's way, and certainly from the Palais Royal there were propagated many lies, even as to the legitimacy of Eugénie's boy. The marriage of the Prince with Clotilde of Savoy, "the Sainte Clotilde" Paris laughed at, did not better matters. There were womanly jealousies. Eugénie had no sympathy with the Italian movement, and she hated Victor Emmanuel because he had helped to deprive the Pope of his powers. Louis Napoleon's policy at the time was a vacillating one, and evoked discontent, and it is true that Eugénie was blamed with the Emperor's mistakes.

Eugénie's unhappiness in her marital life now began. Louis Napoleon hardly concealed his liaison with an Englishwoman, to whom he had given a title, creating Miss Howard the Countess de Beauregard. Eugénie was furiously jealous, and not without cause. Supposably a scene with the Emperor made Eugénie declare that she would leave Paris and seek the Highlands of Scotland. The death of her sister, the Duchess of Alba, was a heavy blow. Then her child was dangerously ill. "She once thought of going on a pilgrimage to Jerusalem." There came rapid changes in Eugénie, "between religious ecstasy and pleasure seeking." The time that could be spared from arranging Court festivities or devising new styles of dress was that spent in kneeling before the Madonna. Gayety still ruled, and this was the day of Walewski, Morny, Persigny, of Fleury, the Marquis de Caux, and of those ladies, the Princess of Metternich, the Marquise de Gallifet, the Countess Pourtales, and the Duchesses of Morny and Malakoff. To Compiègne, to St. Cloud, there came Alexandre Dumas the younger, Emile Augier, Legouvé, Octave Feuillet, Edmond About, Flaubert, Merimée, Meissonier, Gustave Doré, and the musicians Berlioz, Gounod, and Ambroise Thomas. This was the golden time of the opera bouffe, with Offenbach in the lead. There was never such luxury, nor possibly a Court more corrupt. "It is perfectly true that the foundation of the Second Empire was rotten, a natural result of effeminacy and addictedness to sensual pleasures. Life was gay and voluptuous." Grand ladies with pinchbeck titles followed the ways of the Cora Pearls or Mme. Thereses, and there were balls à la Mabille scandalously danced in fine hotels. But that the Empress encouraged immorality is a slander. She may have closed her eyes against the inevitable, that is all. If there were liars in France after the flight of the Empress, all that can be said is that in the heat of political rancor Parisians are very careless of their words.

The "degringolade" came with the Prussian war. It is of so recent an occurrence as to make the repetition of it unnecessary. Clara Tschudi describes the escape of the Empress and the aid Evans, the Philadelphia dentist, gave her. Poignant is the story of the death of the Prince Imperial, who on June 1, 1879, was attacked by Zulus and killed. Coming from Woolwich, the young Prince had been anxious to see actual service. Then with the death of her boy passed away all the poor mother's hope and ambition. Well might she say, "Tout est fini." Louis Napoleon, broken down in health and in mind, died Jan. 9, 1873.

The conclusion of this most interesting volume is:

> The sorrows of the ex-Empress cause her everywhere to be received with respect. The historian will find excuses for her errors less because they were the heritage of her descent and education than because they never overshadowed her better qualities, especially her warm heart and her dauntless courage. He will further recognize that her position as the wife of a usurper exposed her to trials which could not have affected a legitimate ruler, and that in spite of difficulties she filled her place with honor.

Clara Tschudi takes French conditions then in a most serious manner, and believes in France's acceptance of legitimate rulers. Mr. E. M. Cope's translation is excellent.

*EUGÉNIE, EMPRESS OF THE FRENCH. A Popular Sketch by Clara Tschudi. Translated from the Norwegian by E. M. Cope, with colored portrait. New York: The Macmillan Company. $3.

Doubts If They Believe What They Say.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

I notice in your issue of to-day several ebullitions against my old friend "David Harum." It is very charming to be able to ventilate one's opinion through such a satisfactory medium as THE SATURDAY REVIEW, and I offer my congratulations to the two persons who so successfully ventilated theirs. But may I ask in confidence if they really believe what they say, or are their criticisms made on general principles, the principles of the Irishman who is "agin the Government," and the principles of the congenitally sour person who never lets an opportunity slip to carp at well-merited success, just for the pure joy of carping. Perhaps, on the other hand, these two Philistines are not educated up to "David Harum's" standard. Perhaps they would rather wander through marble halls—alabaster halls, I mean—with Laura Jean Libbey or perform superhuman heroisms with Archibald Clavering Gunter. Perhaps "David Harum" is too mild for them, or perhaps, once more, they move in such high society that the picture of homely country life of New York State is too plebeian a subject for their tolerance. In any case, their condition is unfortunate, and I beg to offer them my sympathy. Not to be able to appreciate the master character strokes in "David Harum" is indeed a misfortune.

The book is not the production of a heaven-born genius. So much is plain; but it is equally plain that when a volume runs into such sales as "David Harum" has done, there must be something extraordinarily good about it. And there is. It is the best character sketch we have had since Richard Malcolm Johnston's "Dukesborough Tales."

It is a water color faithfully painted, but with perhaps too much attention to detail for a water color. Perhaps my friends the Philistines do not like water colors. They may prefer chromos. Well, chacun a son gout. Let them howl if they want to. They are in a hopeless minority, and their howling will never bother Edward Noyes Westcott. Worse luck!

WENTWORTH VENABLE.

New York, June 17, 1899.

GIRLS OF FOURTEEN.

Books for Them to Read—New Suggestions from Readers.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

A very interesting subject of discussion was opened by the note of Mr. Philip Marx in your SATURDAY REVIEW of Saturday last, and certainly every one who has paid attention to the subject must agree with you in your reply, that, even under equal conditions of education and worldly position, age is seldom the criterion in a question of this nature. This is fully shown in the reading of the more famous novels of Walter Scott. How often are girls and boys of thirteen apparently fascinated by them, while those two years older fail to become interested!

Permit me to add to the list begun by you a few names of authors whose books may prove interesting to young readers or helpful to their advisers.

Among the books of Susan Coolidge, "A Guernsey Lily" and, especially, "A Little Country Girl" are worth consideration. The picture of Newport Summer life in a circle of very young girls, as shown in the latter, can hardly fail to interest such, while "The Knight of the Black Forest" and other stories by Grace D. Litchfield would prove by no means dull or merely idle reading.

The fact that a story has historic basis should not lessen its interest for an intelligent young girl, and one may therefore name the English writers Emma Marshall and Emily S. Holt, most of whose wholesome, but by no means prosy, stories have been republished in this country. Only for the direct connection with the subject would one name a writer so prominent as Miss Yonge, but two of her somewhat later stories, "Unknown to History" and "Two Penniless Princesses," may be cited, while many girl readers may still find interest in "The Household of Sir Thomas More" and "The Provocations of Madame Palissy," as depicted by Anne Manning.

Stories of "foreign life" often appeal strongly to young readers because of novelty of scene and personal type. Among such may be named the "Edelweiss" and "Little Barefoot" of Auerbach, the vivid Alsatian stories of Erckmann-Chatrain, with the legends of Flanders, Brittany, and La Neudée, as well as the domestic stories of Hendrik Conscience and Emile Souvestre.

This list could, of course, be extended, but its purpose was merely to suggest certain titles which might escape others interested in the subject. EDWARD TIFFANY.

Boston, June 27, 1899.

A List Prepared for a High School

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

Referring to your reply to Philip Marx, let me say he may find something of value for girls of fourteen in this list, which I prepared for High School girls. I wish to recommend especially Björnson, Cooper, Henty, Ingelow, Jackson, King, Munroe, and Yonge. SEWELL.

New Haven, Conn., June 24, 1899.

"Little Women," "Eight Cousins," "Little Men," "Old-Fashioned Girl," "Under the Lilacs," Alcott.

"Story of a Bad Boy," "Marjorie Daw," Aldrich.

"Arabian Nights."

"Standish of Standish," "Betty Alden," Austin.

"Star-Land," "In Starry Realms," Ball.

"Little Minister," "Window in Thrums," Barrie.

"Synnöve Solbakken," "A Happy Boy," Björnson.

"Lorna Doone, a Romance of Exmoor," Blackmore.

"Rienzi," "Harold," "Last Days of Pompeii," Bulwer-Lytton.

"Pepacton," "Wake-Robin," "A Year in the Fields," Burroughs.

"Old Creole Days," "The Grandissimes," Cable.

"The Adventures of Don Quixote," Cervantes.

"The Gilded Age," "Prince and Pauper," "Tom Sawyer," Clemens (Mark Twain).

"Last of the Mohicans," "The Pilot," "Spy," "Pathfinder," "Deerslayer," "Red Rover," "Oak Openings," Cooper.

"Oliver Twist," "David Copperfield," "Christmas Stories," "Pickwick Papers," "Tale of Two Cities," Dickens.

"Hans Brinker," "Donald and Dorothy," Dodge.

"Micah Clarke," "The Refugees," Doyle.

"Count of Monte Cristo," "Three Musketeers," Dumas.

"The Burgomaster's Wife," Ebers.

"Mill on the Floss," Eliot.

"Yesterdays with Authors," Fields.

"Sharp Eyes," "My Studio Neighbors," Gibson.

"A Short History of the English People," Green.

"Philip Nolan's Friends," "Ten Times One is Ten," "In His Name," Hale.

"Under Drake's Flag," "With Clive in India," Henty.

"Mosses from an Old Manse," "Our Old Home," "Twice-Told Tales," Hawthorne.

"Arthur Bonnicastle," "Sevenoaks," Holland.

"Autocrat of the Breakfast Table," "Elsie Venner," Holmes.

"A Boy's Town," "Rise of Silas Lapham," Howells.

"Tom Brown's School Days," "Tom Brown at Oxford," Hughes.

"Les Miserables," "Ninety-Three," Hugo.

"Ramona," Jackson ("H. H.").

"Off the Skelligs," "Deb John," "Fated to be Free," Ingelow.

"Bracebridge Hall," "Conquest of Granada," Irving.

"Cadet Days," "Between the Lines," "The Story of Fort Frayne," King.

"Westward Ho!" "Hypatia," Kingsley.

"Jungle Books," "Captains Courageous," Kipling.

"Blue Jacket," "Sister Dora," Lyall.

"My Garden Acquaintance," "Moosehead Journey," Lowell.

"Boy's Froissart," "Boy's King Arthur," Lanier.

"New England Girlhood," Larcom.

"Norse Stories," "Under the Trees," "My Study Fire," Mabie.

"Wilfred Cumbermede," Macdonald.

"Bird-ways," "In the Tree Tops," Miller.

"Hugh Wynne," "When All the Woods Are Green," W. S. Mitchell.

"American Lands and Letters," "Reveries of a Bachelor," Ik Marvel.

"John Halifax," "A Noble Life," "His Little Mother," Mulock, (Craik.)

"Red Flamingo Feather," "Camp Mates," "Copper Princess," "Dory Mates," "Canoe Mates," Munroe.

"Down the Ravine," "In the Tennessee Mountains," Murfree, (Craddock.)

"Farthest North," Nansen.

"Makers of Florence," "Laird of Norlaw," Oliphant.

"Red Rock," Page.

"Oregon Trail," "Conspiracy of Pontiac," Parkman.

"Gold Bug and Other Tales," Poe.

"Scottish Chiefs," "Thaddeus of Warsaw," Porter.

"Ivanhoe," "Guy Mannering," "Talisman," "Monastery," "Abbot," "Rob Roy," "Kenilworth," "Bride of Lammermoor," "Quentin Durward," Scott.

"Caleb West," "Gondola Days," F. H. Smith.

"How I Found Livingstone," Stanley.

"Treasure Island," "Kidnapped," "David Balfour," Stevenson.

"Oldtown Folks," "Uncle Tom's Cabin," Stowe.

"Henry Esmond," "Rose and Ring," "The Four Georges," Thackeray.

"Maine Woods," "Walden Pond," Thoreau.

"Little Rivers," Van Dyke.

"Ben Hur," Wallace.

"Backlog Studies," "In the Wilderness," "My Winter on the Nile," Warner.

"Beside the Bonnie Brier Bush," "Kate Carnegie," Watson, (Maclaren.)

"Timothy's Quest," "Marm Lisa," Wiggin.

"The Workers," Wyckoff.

"Dove in the Eagle's Nest," "Unknown to History," Yonge.

"Story of My Life," "Two Baronesses," Andersen.

Homer's "Iliad," translated by Lang, Leaf, and Myers.

Homer's "Odyssey," translated by Palmer, or Butcher and Lang.

"Evangeline," "Miles Standish," "Tales of a Wayside Inn," Longfellow.

"Marmion," "Lady of the Lake," "Lay of the Last Minstrel," Scott.

"Enoch Arden," "The Princess," Tennyson.

"Bird Life," Chapman.

"Bird Neighbors," Blanchon.

"Birds of Village and Field," Merriam.

"How to Know Wild Flowers," Dana.

"Astronomy with an Opera Glass," Serviss.

Forest Adventures.*

This is the time of the year when those who are fond of the mountain and the forest like to read about the adventures by field and flood of those who have gone before them. For that reason it is likely that "The Land of the Loon" will prove to be a popular little book. It is a most unpretentious volume which Messrs. F. Kimball Scribner and Earl W. Mayo have written and F. Tennyson Neely has published. It is one of those handy little books which a man can put into the pocket of a shooting or fishing coat and pull out in the evening when the day's sport is ended. One can easily imagine that beside a camp fire or in a shooting box in the woods this little work will help many an evening to find its way into the past very quickly and pleasantly.

The contents consist of short sketches of fishing and hunting in the Loon Lake region, a region well known to all lovers of the sports of field, forest, and flood. Some of the chapters are stories, and these stories are by no means badly told, though it is evident that the tellers are not past masters of the art of fiction. The story of the young man who bet that he would make the acquaintance of a certain young lady and row her home in his boat is particularly well told. So is the story of the bad luck of shooting a loon. But the book is of too light a texture to admit of extended review. It is best dismissed with a kindly word of commendation for its unaffected style and its refreshing atmosphere of outdoor life.

A Tale of Lord Lovat.*

John Buchan's new tale of the Highlanders, in the latest hour of chivalry and romance, derives its puzzling title from a line by Robert Browning—

> E'en so, swimmingly appears,
> Through one's after-supper musings,
> Some lost lady of old years
> With her beauteous vain endeavour
> And goodness unrepaid as ever.

The choice of title and motto inevitably suggests an odd taste and a fanciful rather than vigorous style. The story is not remarkable, indeed, for elemental strength, and its violent hero never seems quite real. There are unexplainable lapses in the narrative. Much more might have been made, to the betterment of the story as a story, of the development of the nobler traits of Birkenshaw under the influence of Margaret Murray's beauty. The man is little better than a brute, and about to commit burglary, when he meets this "lost lady of old years." She presently transforms him into a hero and a martyr by cutting his face with a whip.

Nevertheless, this "lost lady," though a vague and illusive creature, is not without her charm. She seems to be one of the innumerable mistresses of the Young Pretender. At least, that is the impression the reader inevitably derives. She is the wife of Murray of Broughton, who gave evidence for the State in the trial for treason of Lord Lovat, after Culloden, which may have helped to send that remarkable man to the block.

For its striking portrayal of Lovat this new Scots narrative is chiefly noteworthy. Crafty Simon Fraser's strange personality is depicted with a masterful touch. He is exhibited, in his old age, in many moods, violent, brutish, calm, and majestic. A traitor, a gourmand, a sot, a decayed débauché, he is also a scholar, a wit, a soldier, and a statesman. The Highlands never produced an odder character, while few of the Highland romancers have put a historical personage into fiction with greater power and picturesqueness. He has, almost, Gargantuan breadth of humor, Hogarthian strength of outline.

So that the lack of true romance in the disposition of the frail heroine and the embittered hero is measurably compensated for. They separate, when all is over, she to die in a French convent, he to grub for money at the law, win provincial success, and die an old, hard man at fifty-two.

John Buchan is as felicitous as any competitor of the "kailyard" school in his descriptions of Scotch life and scenery, in expressing in words the dampness of the mist, the perfume of the heather, the strength and flavor of the whisky, the bracing mountain air, the roar of the torrent. "A Lost Lady of Old Years" will have a potent charm for all who love Scotland.

Robert Chambers's "Outsiders."*

Out of the long and varied experiences of Mr. Robert W. Chambers, or, rather, upon such experiences, as a basis of inspiration, we doubtless now have his book "Outsiders." It is a study in altruism, as practiced by the publishers and critics in favor (?) of the unknown author. Milton, Lowell, Stevenson, Poe, Stockton, and several others besides Mr. Chambers have in early days had analogous experiences and have still triumphed. In the case of a new writer, it would seem that there is a great gulf fixed between the publisher and the author, "so that they which would pass from hence to yon cannot; neither can they pass to us that would come from thence." Wescott's "David Harum" is a particularly pertinent and timely case in point. It is impossible to believe that the readers of the publishing houses who declined this book failed to appreciate at least something of the book's power and yet—there was the gulf! Mr. Chambers, in "Outsiders," is not content to take the world as it is. He longs for a world as he would like it to be. In this he has had numerous predecessors and will have many disciples, but the publishers will not change their present attitude any quicker than a leopard will change his spots because of what Mr. Vance Thompson calls a "roast." Mr. Chambers is a clever writer, but he grovels. We may some of us recognize the masked publishers and the successful but vain writers in domino that flit through his present pages, but what is gained, after all, by lampooning those in whose hands possible benefits may lie? Publishers are, after all, only human. They are not many of them doing business for the benefit of their health. There is a kind of rude, and perhaps repellent, principle, from the writer's standpoint that underlies the publisher's judgment when good and bad manuscripts are alike measured by the inquiry, "Is there a profit in this for us if we publish this book?" No man, not even a publisher, enjoys flaying. Vinegar catches no flies. "Now, Barabbas was a publisher" is vinegar, and acid vinegar at that. There can be no doubt at all but that many publishers take advantage of literary aspirants. So do dealers in antiques, second-hand booksellers, and a host of other men in trade and commerce. The merit is to triumph in spite of this and not to turn aside to worship at the shrine of wrath. Trouble is easy to find, and one has not far to look for it, but, after all, the friendship of a publisher is better than his enmity. This truth lingers. There is much in "Outsiders" that is indicative of power. There are many evidences of minute knowledge of men and things. The local color is brilliant. The background is photographic in realism, and some very good fellows are limned in the story. The sentimental element while perhaps in minor key, has yet something of charm and something of novelty. The reader cannot but lament the heroine's unfortunate taking off with the achievement of but two kisses as the reward of love, marked by extraordinary simplicity. The world will not change because of "Outsiders" and ten thousand similar books. Publishers will not be won over. We may admire the caustic audacity of Mr. Chambers, but—

Clark Russell's New Story.*

Any tale which bears the signature of Clark Russell is sure to be well told, no matter how slight its substance. This is prefatory to the statement that "Captain Jackman" is one of its author's less substantial tales. It might almost be called without unfairness a sketch. Yet it is readable, interesting, and admirable in its technical skill. Mr. Russell, without apparent effort, creates an atmosphere of realism. His personages are often drawn with a few indicative strokes, but this can never be said of his central figures. In the present little story the fascinating personality of Captain Jackman stands out very clearly. He is a curious study, and the abnormal state of his mind is made to come slowly into the recognition of the reader just as it does into that of old Commander Conway, R. N. This is really a masterly bit of story-craft, for it is to this that the maintenance of the interest of the story is due. The reader does not realize at first that he is following the fortunes of a madman, but regards Jackman as a brilliant adventurer. The dénouement is excellently brought about, although it gives the tale its sketchy character.

The heroine will not find favor with many readers. Her actions are hardly explained either by her character or her situation. She seems to be a fresh, healthy, vigorous girl, with a clear and honest mind; yet she yields at once to the fascination of a man whom she recognizes as one of evil ambition. In dealing with her Mr. Russell has been less successful than he generally is in drawing portraits of women. It is to the credit of this masterly writer of sea stories that his women have invariably been pure, high-minded, adorable specimens of their sex. One has only to recall the gentleness, womanly bearing, fortitude, and courage of the heroines of such tales as "My Shipmate Louise" and "My Danish Sweetheart" to realize the truth of this statement.

Ada Conway does not belong to the class which produced these women. She is not a wholesome girl, nor is she well drawn by the author. She can be explained only by the quotation of some one of the old saws about the incomprehensibility of the divine sex. There are no other important characters in the story, but the little tale is told with graphic skill. There is little of the sea in it, yet ships and sailors are there, and there is a refreshing play of salt breezes through the pages. If it be true that light reading is suitable for warm afternoons, this should be a model Summer book.

Not Too Certain About Anything."

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

I am surprised that you should object to Appleton Morgan's new book on Shakespeare because he says he has learned "not to be too certain about anything," or because he says he cannot make up his mind about the authorship of the poems either way. It seems to me that such a confession, in view of the thousands of dogmatic books about everything from Christian Science to the microbes on the straps in an elevated railroad car, is unusual enough to attract commendation. Certainly, it seems to me that whatever Dr. Morgan's dubitation in this volume of some 500 pages, (which I purchased on the strength of your notice of the book—your first one of June 3,) his facts are trenchant enough to lead some of us to make up our minds.

That the plays are full enough of Warwickshireism to prove that a Warwickshire man wrote them, while there are none in the poems; that Stratford Grammar School was little more than a whipping post; that "Venus and Adonis" was printed anonymously with a misfit title page, dedicated to Lord Southampton, while another poem said to be Shakespeare's was printed also anonymously, but with a dedication to Sir John Salisbury, and that both of these title pages bore an anchor surrounded by a wreath as a vignette, (the fac similes of each being given,) these seem to me new "points," and they impress me all the more, instead of all the less, because Dr. Morgan admits that he has not made up his mind as to what they prove.

That this balance of judgment or reservation of judgment in a gentleman who has been a writer of books on Shakespeare for more than a generation is not common, will you indulge me if I go a bit to establish? I mention no names, but not thirty miles from London there is an individual who writes at least one portly volume a year to prove that Bacon wrote Shakespeare. Not thirty miles from Boston lives another individual who thinks that these books are worth noticing, and who keeps writing items in the Boston newspapers disputing them.

Both of these individuals have, perforce of their employment, become such vehement protagonists that both make statements now that they would never have dreamed of making when they began. The Bacon man, for example, now says that Bacon wrote only the plays, but Molière, Defoe, Thomas à Kempis, Burton's Anatomy, besides Lyly, Marlowe, Peele, Lodge, Greene, and (I forget all of them) Hooker's Ecclesiastical Polity!

The Boston man now (and very lately) announces that Stratford-on-Avon in Shakespeare's day was a modern Athens, the real seat of English culture, and that Stratford Grammar School had a curriculum and a curule chair meet for such a centre—indeed, completely overshadowed Oxford, which was only devoted to theology!

It seems to me the mark of a strong man to hold, in the vortex of the Shakespeare fights, an equal and a gentle mind, which is capable of saying, at the end as well as at the beginning,

Si rogas, non intelligo!

If you ask me, I don't know. This demurrer, I trust, Sir, will not be taken as a denial of admiration to your splendid SATURDAY REVIEW. You have added a new value to the unit of our National currency. Here I have enjoyed the better part of a lazy Sunday afternoon for 1 cent.

JAMES FALKNER, Jr.

Haverstraw-on-Hudson, June 18, 1899.

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*OUTSIDERS. AN OUTLAWS. By Robert W. Chambers, Author of "Ashes of Empire," "The Maker of Moons," &c. Cloth. 12mo. Pp. 350. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Company. Price, $1.25.

*CAPTAIN JACKMAN. A Tale of Two Seas. By W. Clark Russell. New York: [illegible]

*THE LAND OF THE LOON. By F. Kimball Scribner and Earl W. Mayo. New York: F. Tennyson Neely.

*A LOST LADY OF OLD YEARS. By John Buchan, Author of "John Burnet of Barns," &c. New York: Harper & Brothers. Price, $1.25.

Little, Brown & Co. have in press a new and revised edition of Capt. [illegible]

The New York Times
Saturday Review of Books and Art.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JULY 1, 1899.

COLLECTORS AND DEPARTMENT STORE BOOKS.

There has been much discussion lately about the passing of the bookshop and the gradual rise of a universal practice of buying one's books at the big department stores. It is quite true that countless books are sold in such places; possibly, too, in such numbers as seriously to lessen the bookseller's profits; but as long as book lovers exist as a class, there will remain a "saving remnant," who will not seek the bargains found on the counters of the department stores. That books sold at the latter places are often very cheap there is no denying; they are to be had, in fact, at a very much lower discount than it is possible to get at a regular bookshop.

Yet there is something in the lack of a bookish atmosphere that will probably always keep those who love books in all their details from making purchases in these shops—even were it possible to get just the volumes they wish, in just the proper editions. A glance at the counters, where books are piled up like dry goods, where one may be jostled by a crowd, and waited on by clerks who regard books as something to be sold, and know one book from another simply by its binding, makes them turn away sadly, or perhaps they take the first book offered in order to get away. One visit probably is necessary to make them vow new allegiance to their favorite booksellers. We have heard of a collector to whom a rather popular book was once sent at Christmas—a collector who is most particular about editions and all the little book niceties. He was simply horror-struck at finding on the bottom of the title pages, in red ink, the following circular stamp: "This book was purchased at ———." The volume in question was a well-printed, fairly well-bound, copy of "the novel" of the Winter; but the existence of the stamp simply made it hateful to its recipient.

One of the great charms of the small bookshop is undoubtedly the pleasant relations that are at once established with the people in charge, who usually know a good deal about literature in all its departments, and can give little bits of gossip about authors, or particular editions, or new books that are coming out, and often before such news appears in any form in print. In these shops—amid the most delightful surroundings—a collector may browse at his own sweet will. Indeed, the first time one goes into a new shop it is only necessary to state that he simply wishes to look around in order to be given the freedom of the place. In time clerks come to know individual tastes; call attention to books that might otherwise escape notice; write that they have this or that volume in their old book department, which they think might interest the collector, or, perhaps, send him books "on approval"—a delightful line for his eye to meet.

Most book lovers are more or less impecunious, and it is their love of books sometimes that makes them so. They often make the most solemn vows of economy, but let some interesting book (particularly if a rather expensive one) come "on approval," and stern, indeed, will be the self-denial that can send it back. Perhaps the collector really means to send it back and decides just to cut a page here and there, or even to read it without cutting; but before he quite knows what he is doing he has decided to keep the volume "this time," and may be found busying himself in finding a proper place for it on his shelves.

It is easy to see how one who regards books lightly may be willing to buy them at department stores; but those who truly love books, and think them quite as necessary to existence as most other things, would never buy them except amid harmonious surroundings. The large number of books sold in the department stores is presumably due to the fact that their sales are made, one or two books at a time, to a great many people, rather than a number of books to one buyer. In these sales, too, advertising plays a prominent part, and the sale of a particular book is governed more by its general popularity than by its merit.

It would almost seem safe to say that the buyer of as many as a dozen books a year would never think of getting them except from a legitimate bookshop. The average book department buyer probably confines his purchase to two or three books a year. It might seem also that the department stores would be quite willing to accept this condition, as long as their profits are secure; and the profits on a thousand copies of a popular book remain of course the same, even when they are sold to a thousand separate individuals whose connection with that particular shop may begin and end with their one purchase. On the other hand, the regular bookshop has, as a rule, its regular visitors, who are always planning to spend an hour or two in this or that shop; who come in to look about and very possibly carry off half a dozen or more books at a time, when probably they had intended taking only one.

In good bookshops there is no end to the little courtesies that are shown; as for instance, when a more or less expensive book, of a class seldom or never to be found in the department stores, is recommended, and the buyer hesitates a little, wondering whether he really wants it, or cares to pay the price, it is suggested that he take the volume home and read it, and if it is not all that is claimed for it, ("very interesting," "just the book that would suit you," or something of that sort,) he may return it. In that fashion more than one collector got some of his best books. In the case of "The Memoir of Henry Bradshaw," we know of a collector into whose possession it came—that way—a book he would not have missed for much more than its value. The same collector was once turning over books in a little New York branch of a London house. At that time he was quite unknown to the manager, and happened to pick up and examine the American edition of a new book by a favorite writer, which had been subscribed for, but not yet issued in the English edition. Chancing to make some remark about it, the manager insisted upon lending him a copy of the book that it might be read at once.

Instances of this sort might be multiplied. Last Winter there came into this collector's possession three copies of an expensive book—one by purchase and two as gifts from friends. The book was a very delightful one, but one copy was all that was desired. Two of them were accordingly exchanged at its publisher's, at their published value, although they had evidently been bought somewhere else, and they had, of course, been sold originally by the publisher to dealers at the trade discount. So while one can well imagine the most ardent book lover buying a second-hand copy of a book at even the dingiest and darkest of little shops, (at any price from ten cents up,) it is much harder to picture him buying a dollar book for sixty-nine cents at a department store.

DEAN VAN AMRINGE'S LATIN.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

I must confess to being somewhat staggered by the editorial note to my communication the subject of the use of the Latin pronoun "iste." All my life I have been laboring under what I suppose the writer will call a delusion as to that use. What is worse, I have taught—I still teach others, and, pace THE NEW YORK TIMES REVIEW, will continue to teach others to labor under that same delusion. My only consolation is that my former teachers, including two Balliol scholars, one Ireland scholar, both Oxford first class men, a first-class classis of Cambridge, and others of the same rank, labored under the same delusion before me, and distinctly warned me as a schoolboy against Dean Van Amringe's use of "iste." Dr. Benjamin Hall Kennedy, head master of Shrewsbury School, one of the finest classics of his or any other day, in his Latin grammar specially points out that "iste" is used to express a certain amount of contempt—"cum contemptu quodam dicitur" is his phrase, and I see that even the miserable Harkness grammar in general use in this city says pretty much the same thing. Your note endeavors to make a point out of the two quotations from Cicero's Catilini oration. But does not the writer see that in each case, and especially in the first instance, Cicero means to express contempt? "These benches, and particularly those on that side where Catiline had sat" had been defiled and contaminated by his very presence, and thus become despicable. In the second quotation Cicero's inordinate vanity prompts him to compare, with mock humility, his own achievements with those of other Roman Generals, not one of whom he considers worthy to unloose his shoe's latchet. Hence he applies the pronoun "iste," as it to show the latest contempt in which he held all whom men would think of evening with him. I would ask the student of Cicero's characteristics whether this is not the correct and by no means a "novel theory," as to the use of that pronoun in the passage referred to. I would also ask the writer to study well the use of the word "iste" all through the "Oration against Verres." When he has done that he will, I am sure, agree with me that for Dean Van Amringe to have used "istum," when the honorary degree conferred on an honored recipient demanded "ilium"—"that famous" or "distinguished"—was at least unfortunate. ED. R.

New York, June 26, 1899.

We are quite willing to leave our correspondent the last word. If he can really persuade himself that Cicero meant to speak with "latent contempt" (why latent?) of all the victorious Roman Generals, we can but commend to him the trite anecdote of the Lord Chancellor and the confidence man who accosted him in Piccadilly with the salutation: "Mr. Birch, I believe." "Sir," rejoined his lordship, "if you believe that you will believe anything."

POPULARITY OF "DAVID HARUM."

"David Harum" has now reached its one hundred and ninetieth thousand, and is selling as high as 1,500 copies per day. With the exception of the religious novel, "In His Steps," of which, its publishers claim, over 300,000 copies in this country and Great Britain have been sold, "David Harum" has probably sold better than any work of fiction since "Trilby" was the rage.

Many book and department stores have purchased large quantities of "David Harum," and are selling it at a very slight margin of profit in order to attract custom and make a feature of it.

A representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW saw a number of copies in the window of an old book store down town, and upon inquiring the price, was informed that it was only 95 cents.

"How do you manage to sell a new book published at $1.50 for 95 cents?" was asked.

"By buying not less than 250 copies at a time, we get them for 90 cents each and sell them for 95 cents. Of course there is no profit in that to speak of, and we only do it to attract custom. The department stores that advertise it for sale at 98 cents do the same thing.

"You have heard, of course," continued the bookseller, "that 'David Harum' was rejected by several publishers before the Appletons, with great foresight, took hold of it. But have you ever heard that originally 'David Harum' was simply a subordinate character in the book, which was a conventional love story.

"The Appletons saw the possibilities in the story, and took it upon the consideration that David should be made the principal figure and the book named after him. You know what the result has been. Such a book is better than a gold mine to the publisher and author both."

"Hardly to the author in this case," said THE SATURDAY REVIEW'S representative, "as Mr. Westcott, the author, is dead."

"Well, his family or estate will get it then. You can figure it up for yourself. The author's royalty is probably 15 cents per volume. After deducting 1,000 copies for press reviews, imperfections, or damage, 190,000 at 15 cents per copy nets the snug sum to the author's family of $28,500. It may double that before it stops."

Whistler's Perverseness.

A little brochure recently brought out by the publishers of "The National Cyclopaedia of American Biography" reveals the trials and tribulations of encyclopaedic editors, and at the same time throws a side light on the temper of J. McNeill Whistler, the famous artist. One of the greatest difficulties that a compiler of biographies has to contend with is that of securing trustworthy data from the subjects themselves. The subjects, either through modesty or supreme indifference, or from other motives, are not infrequently loath to reply to the polite notes from the editors requesting "the story of their life." It can hardly be said to be a rule that the greater the man the harder he is to approach—for many great men are very particular about the facts of their lives and keep the proper matter constantly on hand. However, if a man be at all peculiar, it is in his reply—if he makes one—to his would-be biographer that his peculiar characteristics are apt to assert themselves.

Take for example Mr. Whistler and the publishers of the Cyclopaedia above mentioned, James T. White & Co. The publishers wrote just twenty letters before they received the desired information. The first three were addressed to Mr. Whistler. No response. Each one was more courteous than the preceding, and each inclosed full explanations, with apologies in the last two intimating that the first epistle had miscarried. Next, these enterprising editors tried Mr. Whistler's publishers, Messrs. Heinemann; then they tried Mr. Whistler again; then they once more tackled the artist. Then they asked Frank H. Norton of this city to write the biography. Mr. Norton found great difficulty in procuring Mr. Whistler's West Point record, and wrote to the Superintendent of the Military Academy for it.

Once more the publishers took a hand, and sent a number of epistles to persons that were supposed to be informed concerning the data of the artist's life. These epistles contained such questions as, "Have you any information regarding the birth and parentage of James A. McNeill Whistler, the artist? None of the books gives his exact birthday." To Thomas Wilson: "In the September Book Buyer appears an article by you on 'Whistler at West Point,' and in the article appears this statement: 'Young Whistler's mother was a Miss Winans of Baltimore, daughter of one of the oldest and most distinguished families of Maryland.' Will you kindly give us your authority for this statement?" Then Whistler's art dealer was appealed to.

At length, after four years of weary waiting, Mr. Whistler, through his London publisher, consented to revise his biography should the proof be submitted to him. But, of course, there was nothing ready. Then very slowly and from many and varied sources the matter began to accumulate. Then more waiting and appeals to John T. Whistler and to Jackson McNeill, in the hope that these gentlemen were related to the imperturbable artist. And at length, after nearly five years had passed since the first note had been dispatched to London, what a sigh of relief must have gone forth from the editorial sanctum as these words were penned to James Abbott McNeill Whistler:

"Dear Sir: Inclosed please find a galley proof of your biography for our cyclopedia, which is now submitted for final revision. Will you kindly have it returned at your earliest convenience."

Such is the story of the attempt to secure only 1,000 words concerning one solitary subject. The question is: If it took nearly five years' time and twenty letters to secure Whistler alive, how long a time and how many letters would it have taken in the case of Whistler dead?

Some Unpublished Hood Letters.

A rich collection of Thomas Hood's letters has just been unearthed in London by Mr. H. C. Shelley, who has an article concerning them in the current number of The Fortnightly Review. The specimens shown certainly intimate that a very charming volume may shortly be forthcoming. Here is the fragment of a letter written during Hood's honeymoon. It is addressed to his wife's sisters:

This morning I took her up to the castle, and it would have amused you, after I had hauled her up with great labor one of its giddy steeps, to see her contemplating her redescent. Behind her, an unkindly wall, in which there was no door to admit us from the level ridge to which we had attained; before her, nothing but the inevitable steep. At the first glance downward she seemed to comprehend that she must stay there all the day, and, as I generally do, I thought with her. We are neither of us a chamois, but after a good deal of joint scuffling and scrambling and kicking I got her down again upon the Downs. I am almost afraid to tell you that we wished for our dear Marianne to share with us in the prospect from above. I had the pleasure besides of groping with her up a little corkscrew staircase in a ruined turret, and seeing her poke her head like a sweep out at the top. The place was so small methought it was like exploring a marrow bone.

BOOK NEWS IN LONDON.

[Copyright, 1899.]
Special Cablegram to THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW.

LONDON, June 30.—There is a rumor current here that among the first fruits of the alliance between Harper & Brothers and the Doubleday & McClure Company will be the announcement of a great encyclopedia superior to anything ever published.

***

Here is an interesting literary clue for your dryasdusts to follow up. A friend of the family tells me that George Meredith's father was a naval outfitter in Plymouth and is mentioned in "Peter Simple." This connection between Meredith and Marryat is very interesting. Of course everybody will remember in connection with this Old Mells in "Evan Harrington."

***

Douglas Sladen has ceased to be the editor of Who's Who and is about to adopt the business of literary agent.

***

A supplementary volume in the Edinburgh edition of Stevenson has been published for private circulation. Only thirty copies are printed. Subscribers will resent this exclusiveness, but the volume is only important as throwing interesting light on Stevenson's life in Samoa.

***

A copy of Charles and Mary Lamb's "Poetry for Children" will be sold at Sotheby's next week.

***

Ashton Ellis has translated for the Wagner Society, for the first time, two little volumes of Wagner's letters to Otto Wessendonck and Emil Henckel.

***

Sarah Grand's new novel is expected in September. She has written the first dozen chapters three times.

***

Max Pemberton is writing a romance of Russian family life, entitled "Princess Falka," telling of a girl banished from society for extravagance and gambling.

***

Morley Roberts's new novel "The Colossus," to be published in October by Edward Arnold, is suggested by the career of Cecil Rhodes.

***

Ernest Williams, the author of "Made in Germany," is writing "The Case for Protection," which Richards publishes in September. H. N.

GEORGE MEREDITH.

An Estimate of His Work in Prose and Verse.

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW by

William Sharp.

After many years of general indifference, Mr. George Meredith has come into his kingdom. To-day he stands foremost in English letters. None disputes his place as our keenest critic of social life; admittedly he is a great writer, with a power over the well-springs of tears and laughter, of irony and tragedy, beyond that of any contemporary. He has, moreover, that intimate sense of romance, which striking as it does through the common ways and familiar routine of life, carries with it an air so convincing that none may gainsay its winsome charm. From first to last, his outlook is at once the most human and searching and the most spiritual and far-reaching.

As romancist, he who disengages the living spirit of youth; as the realist, he who limns the intimate self as well as the mobile features, the mien and manner of actuality; as the comedian, he who looks across the tragi-comedy of life and smiles at its exquisite incongruities; as the tragedian, he who looks across the same tragi-comedy and reflects, as a mirror reflecting shadows, the mystery and dark significance of the unknown, and that terror and despair and sadness of ours which are its ministers, and the poet of the Joy of Earth, of the triumphant Hope of the Spirit, George Meredith is not only a prince of letters, but exercises over the younger generation an influence as fortunate as it is profound.

True, there are the defects of his high qualities wherewith to reckon. His strength is often accompanied by an impetuosity which, with a great number of would-be readers, defeats its own end—not a reinless vehemence, still less a hurried habit of mind, but a controlled impetuosity whereby this magician of words bewilders less swift and agile minds, less nimble understandings. It it, perhaps, in his later poetry more than in his prose that overmuch he delivers himself to his delight in words and subtle but difficult diction—and in verse, as is obvious, any obscurity is more swiftly apparent and more perilous. There are times when this wholly characteristic and native manner degenerates into mannerism; but, with all deference to those who plead, and in the main wisely, for a habitual simplicity, and who resent Mr. Meredith's peculiarities, it surely must be admitted that these difficulties and obscurities have been greatly exaggerated. It is certainly not the case that they are due to willful affectation. Any one who has the honor of knowing Mr. Meredith is aware that he writes as to the manner born; that his phrasings are as natural to him as the "Aye, aye, Sir!" of the sailor or the "Yes, m' lud!" of the barrister, and that, speaking generally, his work is but the reflex of his mind, of the subtlest, most distinguished, and variegated literary temperament of our time. How far from arrogance or the common conceit of the lesser scribe George Meredith stands is revealed in a noble sonnet, where even the subtle use of "we" and "I" is eminently indicative:

> Assured of worthiness, we do not dread
> Competitors; we rather give them hail
> And greeting in the lists where we may fail;
> Must, if we bear an aim beyond the head!
> My betters are my masters: purely fed,
> By their sustainment I likewise shall scale
> Some rocky steps between the mount and vale;
> Meantime the marks I have and I will wed.
> So that I draw the breath of finer air,
> Station is nought, nor footways laurel-strewn;
> Nor rivals tightly belted for the race,
> Good speed to them! My place is here or there;
> My pride is that among them I have place;
> And thus I keep this instrument in tune.

From first to last George Meredith has drawn this breath of finer air of which he speaks; from first to last he has kept his instrument in tune.

It would be easy to dwell upon the unquestionable defects in style, upon the not infrequent lapses from that inward discretion which is the soul of style, of this great writer. But these lie apparent to one and all, if to some grotesquely exaggerated. It is more fitting to turn toward the infinitely greater measure of noble worth, of brilliant comedy, of illuminative insight, of exquisite romance, of intimate knowledge of men and women, and a no less profound intimacy with nature, and to the ever varying revelation of an ever genial and catholic wisdom. It may, however, be as well to add that he or she who would begin the study of George Meredith's writings should certainly not in the first instance take up, say, "One of Our Conquerors," or, in verse, the "Odes in Contribution to the Song of French History." These in due course.

Mr. Meredith, who is now in his seventy-first year—he was born in Hampshire on Feb. 12, 1828—began his literary career early. His first appearance in print was with a poem, "Chillianwallah," in Chambers's Journal, in July, 1849, and his first book, the now exceedingly scarce "Poems," appeared two years later. Nothing is more amazing than his maturity in prose. Before he was thirty he had written "The Shaving of Shagpat," "Farina," and (to this day his most popular and by many considered his finest romance) "The Ordeal of Richard Feverel." The first two are, perhaps, the most brilliant and finished works of their kind ever produced by a young writer; the third is a masterpiece of fiction, already one of the classics of the English language, and admittedly the inspiration of much of the truest romance that has been written since. Robert Louis Stevenson was wont to speak of it as the finest expression of the romantic spirit in contemporary fiction, meaning, of course, the romance of familiar life, not of perilous adventure and hair-breadth escapes.

For many years Mr. Meredith has resided at his cottage home near Boxhill, in Surrey. The cottage has pleasant gardens and shrubberies, and on one of the upper avenues cleared from the adjacent woodland is a small chalet, where nearly all of his recent work in prose and verse has been written. I use the verb advisedly, for all Mr. Meredith's work is composed—to use Rosetti's phrase, is mentally cartooned—out of doors. On the beautiful slope of Boxhill, among the adjacent woodland ways, in the valley of the wild cherry tree so familiar to his admirers, in his sunny garden walks, it has long been his wont to meditate, project, consider, and shape his imaginative work in all its phases. He has ever been a lover of nature in the intimate sense, and he finds continuous stimulus and inspiration, as well as solace and delight, in "the way of the wind, the rain, the brown earth, and ever new revelation of the seasons, the ceaseless kaleidoscopic miracle of the world."

Now that he is turned seventy, it is pleasant to think of him as still well and serenely content in his beautiful Surrey home, where he is often visited by his son and by old friends, and now and again new acquaintances, and where he enjoys the near vicinity of his daughter, the wife of a friend and neighbor.

If it be true what Coleridge says in his "Aids to Reflection," that exclusive of the abstract sciences the largest and worthiest portion of our knowledge consists in aphorisms, and that the greatest of men is but an aphorism, then truly George Meredith, the prince of aphorists, is the greatest of contemporaries. These wonderful aphorisms of his, however, are not by any means merely jeux d'esprit, brilliant coruscations of an electric wit; they are that, but they are much more—for they are born of closest observation of life, profound meditation, and inward wisdom. A wisely made selection of "the wit and wisdom of George Meredith," would reveal him, not only as the keenest observer, but as the profoundest and sanest thinker of our time. He has ever had one aim, the impassioned quest of truth.

> O Sir, the truth, the truth! is't in the skies,
> Or in the grass, or in this heart of ours?
> But O the truth, the truth! the many eyes
> That look on it! the diverse things they see,
> According to their thirst for fruit or flowers!
> Pass on; it is the truth seek we.

When we come to the difficult question as to which is the best, or even which are the best, of George Meredith's novels, each must answer only for himself. The present writer would have it that the three most masterly books are "Rhoda Fleming," "The Egoist," and "Beauchamp's Career," and that those which at all times he can read with ever new delight, in a word his favorites, are "The Ordeal of Richard Feverel," "The Egoist," "Diana of the Crossways," and, speaking personally rather than critically, "The Amazing Marriage." There can be little question, I fancy, that "The Egoist" stands foremost in intellectual power. It is the most searchingly brilliant book in the language. It is equally easy to understand why "The Ordeal of Richard Feverel" and "Diana of the Crossways" are the most widely popular. In literary beauty, perhaps "Vittoria" is the most sustained in excellence of picturesque and vivid style. In every one of these books is a practically inexhaustible store of wisdom, poignant insight, illuminating wit, and the inexhaustible sanity of a supreme gift of humor.

I wonder how many marked copies of "Diana of the Crossways" are in existence. Every one I know who owns the book has special passages marked for remembrance, suggestiveness, stimulus. For a readily understandable reason, it appeals to women in particular; doubtless because here more luminously and continuously than in any other of his books George Meredith shows his deep sympathy with and comprehension of the nature of women. Here are a few passages worthy of note:

"What a woman thinks of women is the test of her nature."

"He had by nature a tarnishing eye that cast discoloration."

"The young who avoid the region of romance escape the title of fool at the cost of a celestial crown."

"To have the sense of the eternal in life is a short flight for the soul. To have had it is the soul's vitality."

"Gossip is a beast of prey that does not wait for the death of the creature it devours."

"She was a lady of incisive features, bound in stale parchment. Complexion she had none, but she had spotlessness of skin, and sons and daughters just resembling her, like cheaper editions of a precious quarto of a perished type."

"Why she married him she never told. Possibly in amazement at herself, she forgot the specific reason."

And this pre-eminently characteristic phrase: "Philosophy bids us see that we are not so pretty as rose pink, nor so repulsive as dirty drab; and that, instead of everlastingly shifting those barren aspects, the sight of ourselves is wholesome, bearable, fructifying, finally a delight."

Everywhere there is the same convincing wisdom of insight and observation. Meredith has been called the supreme interpreter of women; he is not less notable as a true elder brother to all men who think as well as do. On that ever moot question of what women are to men, what wiser saying than this in "The Egoist": "Women have us back to the condition of primitive man, or they shoot us higher than the topmost star. But it is as we please—the poet's Lesbia, the poet's Beatrice. They are to us what we hold of best or worst within."

It is not only in what are admittedly his greatest novels that his intellectual wealth is distributed with the same royal largesse. In "The Tragic Comedians," in the too-labored "One of Our Conquerors," in the infinitely winsome "Amazing Marriage," in a word, in everything from "Farina" and "The Shaving of Shagpat" to "Lord Ormont and His Aminta" and "The House on the Beach," there is the ceaseless record of the keenest intelligence of our epoch. The strength in all is spiritual strength. As he says in "The Tragic Comedians": "It is the soul which does things in life; the rest is vapor."

As a poet Mr. Meredith appeals to two classes of readers—to those who love poetry for its beauty and to those who love it for its rarefied and difficult heights where only strong-winged intellects can soar or sustain their flight. But in all probability his most enduring work in verse will be that wherein the vision of beauty, or, rather, the faculty of seeing and saying in beauty what revelation or sudden glimpse of all beauty has been perceived, is the overmastering characteristic, rather than those poems which are mainly an allure or appeal to the intellect. And here it is, it seems to me, as to others who love his earlier poetry, that he stands far higher than is commonly recognized. There is no more moving love tragedy in verse in the language than his "Modern Love"; no more splendid and barbaric chant than the "Nuptials of Attila," and I know of no nature poems more beautiful and more convincing, both in music and in essential vision and atmosphere. What lovely music in that passionate lyrical rhapsody, "Love in the Valley," something of whose magic retains in even a few severed lines:

> Fairer than the lily, than the wild white cherry:
> Fair as in image my seraph love appears
> Borne to me by dreams when dawn is at my eyelids:
> Fair as in the flesh she swims to me on tears.
> Could I find a place to be alone with heaven,
> I would speak my heart out: heaven is my need.
> Every woodland tree is flushing like the dogwood,
> Flashing like the whitebeam, swaying like the reed.
> Flushing like the dogwood crimson in October;
> Streaming like the flag reed South-West blown;
> Flashing as in gusts the sudden-lighted whitebeam;
> All seem to know what is for heaven alone.

"The Lark Ascending," "The South-West Wind," "Autumn Even-Song," "The Woods of Westermain," and a score other matchless lyrics and longer poems * * * are their names not familiar to all who love beautiful verse? What living poet has written more exquisitely than in these lines from one of the lesser known poems, "Grandfather Bridgeman":

> The day was a van-bird of Summer; the robin still
> piped, but the blue
> A warm and dreamy palace with voices of larks ringing through,
> Looked down as if wistfully eying the blossoms that
> fell from its lap;
> A day to sweeten the juices, a day to quicken the sap.
> All round the shadowy orchard sloped meadows in gold
> and the dear,
> Shy violets breathed their hearts out—the maiden
> breath of the year.

Surely verse like this is the justification of his own fine saying: "The art of the pen is to arouse the inward vision, instead of laboring with a drop-scene brush, as if it were to the eye, because our flying minds cannot contain a protracted description. That is why the poets who spring imagination with a word or a phrase paint lasting pictures."

Although much of George Meredith's poetry, as most of his prose, is in the conventional sense impersonal, in so far as it reflects his spiritual and intellectual rather than his actual life of the day and hour, there are many glimpses of the latter. Perhaps none of his shorter poems is at once more pleasantly intimate and at the same time characteristically fine in individuality of observation and touch than the little lyric called "Autumn Even-song," where the woodlands, "the yellow hill," the steel-gleaming river, the "valley cottage" with its warm light, are those which are daily familiar to the eyes and heart of the great writer.

> The long cloud edged with streaming gray
> Soars from the west;
> The red leaf mounts with it away,
> Showing the nest
> A blot among the branches bare:
> There is a cry of outcasts in the air.
>
> Swift little breezes, darting chill,
> Part down the lake;
> A crow flies from the yellow hill,
> And in its wake
> A baffled line of laboring rooks;
> Steel-surfaced to the light the river looks.
>
> Pale the rain-rutted roadways shine
> In the green light,
> Behind the cedar and the pine:
> Come, thundering night!
> Blacken broad earth with hoards of storm!
> For me yon valley cottage beckons warm.

But it is probably by "Modern Love" that Mr. Meredith has won his way to the laurel wreath of his fellows in poetry. "This great processional poem," as Mr. Swinburne calls it, tells in fifty stanzaic poems of a sonnet kind (sonnets essentially, in compression, self-completeness, and unity of beauty, idea, and effect—though not technically so) the story of the tragic mischance of love that might have grown to finest issues but for the piteous inward fatality which incurred ruin on both sides. "Modern Love" was published at a memorable period in the history of English poetry—four years after William Morris's first, and, in some ways, most remarkable volume, and one year later than Rossetti's first book ("The Early Italian Poets") and Mr. Swinburne's first book. It is doubtful if there be any single modern poem which has had so profound an influence in molding the spiritual temper of the strongest and finest minds among the younger generation. There must be many who concur with the present writer in ranking "Modern Love" and Rossetti's "House of Life" as among the very finest legacies of poetic genius left to us in the latter half of the nineteenth century.

For those who do not know "Modern Love," I may quote two of the shortest stanzas—the first for its haunting music, the second for its deep humanity, its

GEORGE MEREDITH.

(Continued.)

profound definition of what is most characteristic in the genius of this fearless explorer into "earth's great venture, man." (Both are given as in the version of the Collected Edition:)

XLVII.

We saw the wallows gather in the sky,
And in the osier-isle [illegible] heard them noise.
We had not to look back on Summer joys,
Or forward to a Summer of bright dye;
But in the largeness of the evening earth
Our spirits grew as we went side by side;
The hour became her husband and my bride.
Love that had robbed us so, thus blessed our dearth!
The pilgrims of the year waxed very loud
In multitudinous chatterings, as the flood
Full brown from the west, and like pale blood
Expanded to the upper crimson cloud.
Love that had robbed us of immortal things,
This little moment mercifully gave:
Where I have seen across the twilight wave * * *
The swan sail with her young beneath her wings.

XLVII.

Mark where the pressing wind shoots javelinlike,
Its skeleton shadow on the broad-backed wave!
Here is a fitting spot to dig Love's grave;
Here when the ponderous breakers plunge and strike,
And dart their hissing tongues high up the sand:
In hearing of the ocean, and in sight
Of those ribb'd wind-streaks running into white.
If I the death of Love had deeply planned,
I never could have made it half so sure,
As by the unblest kisses which upbraid
The full-waked sense; or, failing that, degrade!
'Tis morning: but no morning can restore
What we have forfeited. I see no sin:
The wrong is mixed. In tragic life, God wot,
No villain need be! Passions spin the plot:
We are betrayed by what is false within.

Perhaps the finest of Mr. Meredith's longer lyrical poems is the noble "Hymn to Color." It is the work of a poet of the highest imagination; it is alive in every line, in every image, in every uplifted thought; it has an austere beauty, a grave ecstasy, such as characterizes Wordsworth's greatest poem, the "Ode to Duty," and in it is the concentrated knowledge and spiritual vision of a long and noble life. I may fittingly end this short appreciation with quotation of the last stanza, with its magnificent close, animate with the profoundest spiritual hope we have:

The song had ceased; my vision with the song.
Then of those Shadows, which one made descent
Beside me I knew not; but Life ere long
Came on me in the public ways and bent
Eyes deeper than of old: Death met I, too,
And saw the dawn glow through.

LITERARY GENIUS IN INCHES.

Recently was published a scroll, having for title "A comparative chart of prominent authors." At a glance you are supposed to find out in what estimation is to be held the illustrious ones of the past and present. On the chart are some 221 names. The standing of each writer is expressed by a perpendicular line. The lines all start from a common base, and you note differences of extension. Just so the market gardener sights heads of asparagus which overtop the bed. The perpendiculars are crossed by diagonal inch lines, and so genius is cramped within a 5-inch space. Above the 5-inch high-tide mark of fame only five rear their exalted heads,—Chaucer, Spenser, Shakespeare, Bacon, and Milton. With a foot rule you determine exact inches and fractions of inches.

Chaucer is 4 1-4 inches, Spenser and Milton are the same, Bacon is 4 1-8, but Shakespeare is 4 5-8, and towers over them all, by, say, a bare 3-8 of an inch. Perhaps convenience in handling the chart, forcedly curtailed dimensions, otherwise 10 inches, or 100 inches, or as many feet, might have best expressed what were Shakespeare's transcendant powers.

To be stretched beyond the 3-inch dimension is an honor allotted to few. Browning and Tennyson are 3 5-8 inches, and Bunyan, Johnson, Burns, Scott, Coleridge, and Wordsworth are 3 3-8. Ben Jonson, Dryden, Pope, Burke, Shelley, Byron, Macaulay, and Thackeray are 3 1-4. The 3 1-8 ones include Keats, Dickens, George Eliot, and Carlyle. The 3-inch ones are Addison. Mr. Browning, Rossetti, Darwin, Matthew Arnold, Swinburne, Ruskin, and Stevenson. Swift is classed as 2 3-8 inches. Miss Austen, Bulwer Lytton, and Kingsley are 2 1-2. Charlotte Bronte, Lamb, and Landor are 2 1-4. Southey, Charles Reade, Trollope, Barrow, Pater, Froude, and Symonds are 2-inch people. But so is Defoe, and one should class the Robinson Crusoe man as a whole foot taller than either Butler or Berkeley. William Morris is 1 5-8, Huxley only 1, and Miss Maria Edgeworth is 1.

The contrasts, as such lines may show, can only give comparative values. One thinks of the line as a geometrical expression, without breadth or thickness, and so those who may study this chart will hold to their own opinions. You may understand mountain elevations, or the lengths of rivers by means of charts, but the demonstrations of a man's brain declines foot rules or tape measures.

Perhaps the principal use of such a scroll will be for the future, when in a century from now a comparison of estimation will be made. Then the tallest of the perpendiculars will shoot up higher and higher. There may be, however, certain altitudes which will not stand the weathering, and a disintegrating process will lower their summits.

Added to this chart is a chronological one which is of the greatest help. It serves as would a long chain, linking together the writers of the beginning of the thirteenth century to those of to-day. The data of this literary map is compiled from Brook's English Literature, and the Macmillan Company publishes it.

IN THE JARGON OF THIEVES.

"The Hooligan Nights" Is a Fresh Contribution to the Literature of Crime.*

What Young Alf, the Hooligan, sometime of the Irish Court, Lambeth, London, "recounts" and Clarence Rook "sets forth," (to quote the terms of the title page,) is a tale of vice basely told in the language of the vicious, and surely it would be befitting to condemn it severely as matter quite unsuited for the reading of the young and impressible if, besides the obvious candor and verity of the book, its plain narrative did not carry with it a moral obvious enough to check one's impulses to rebuke. And the impulse being checked, one may be led to reflect that no tale of vice basely told in the language of the vicious can ever do the harm that can be done by a wicked story endowed with sentimental or theatric glamour, and that the coarsest realism is less objectionable than perverted idealism.

Mr. Clarence Rook, we take it, is a London journalist, given to the study of life in the slums, and whatever story his book contains is a true story of actual happenings, though Young Alf and the author may not have had those conversations in odd corners which are reported from chapter to chapter, and the thief may never have "given himself away" so shamelessly. The story is that of a human being born, in modern London, with its vast array of "institutions" and its organized charity, to a life of sin and crime, and following the line of his natural development in spite of the compulsory education law and the influence of the Board School. Young Alf, at the age of eighteen, is (among his neighbors and friends) a Hooligan of distinction, the term Hooligan being derived from one Patrick Hooligan of Irish Court, a man of mark among London outlaws. The Hooligan belongs to Lambeth. He is a distinct type. Mr. Rook tells us:

> The average Hooligan is not an ignorant, hulking ruffian, beetle-browed and bullet-headed. He is a product of the Board School, writes a fair hand, and is quick at arithmetic. His type of face approaches nearer the rat than the bulldog; he is nervous, highly strung, almost neurotic. He is by no means a drunkard; but a very small quantity of liquor causes him to run amuck, when he is not pleasant to meet.

This Hooligan, therefore, is a development of the type Dickens touched with the hand of genius in the Artful Dodger, rather than that of Bill Sikes. "Oliver Twist" comes to mind frequently as one reads of the adventures of Alf with "beaks" and "cops," but so do Defoe's blunt narratives of seventeenth century London criminals and Henry Nevinson's recent sketches of the cockney slums. But we should hardly care to class Mr. Rook as a literary artist with Nevinson, not to speak of Dickens and Defoe.

Young Alf's story has no sort of poetic quality. The sweet voice of his Alice (whom he weds not too soon and not too graciously) seems a false note. Surely, the "sentimental interest" is quite impossible in so gross a narrative. But Young Alf is unmistakably human, in spite of his seemingly irreclaimable baseness. He was a thief in early childhood. His ambition, his sense of glory, his pride, were all perverted and trained in the direction of knavery. He strove to make himself "class," in the jargon of his calling, and from pilfering took to burglary with much success. He is a sneak thief, a confidence operator, a blackmailer, too; he has not the slightest sense of honor; he does not "fight fair." Yet he is represented not as a demon, and one sees well that environment has much to do with his viciousness. He has been brave at the risk of life and limb, acting upon impulse, of course, as heroes usually do. He has a sense of gratitude. He has a sense of humor, too, though one needs to know him well to be aware of that. For Alf never smiles or laughs, nor is there a smile or a laugh in all the book.

We meet Alf in the byways, by night; we part from him, unrepentant on his wedding morning, driving from the church in a stolen pony cart, having swindled the parson. He may have a long life before him. He is sure to do his "stretch" before he dies, and he may die on the gallows.

That tens of thousands such as Alf are born to crime day by day in the heart of the largest and wealthiest city in the world, and educated to it, and a like proportion in other cities, in spite of enlightenment and laws, churches and University Settlements, is a fact which no book, perhaps, was needed to newly promulgate. This book, however, "sets forth" the fact again with much picturesqueness of phraseology and without exaggeration.

One of its merits, too, is its distinct identification of prizefighting and "slugging," and all the detestable belongings of the "ring," with thieves and cut-throats. There has been a tendency lately in fiction as well as in the daily newspapers toward the idealization of "the noble art of self-defense." Boxing, doubtless, is a manly accomplishment and a useful one for a few of us. But its kinship to prizefighting must ever be in its disfavor.

A few words as to Alf's dialect and the literary quality of the book. The young thief cannot pronounce "th," it seems, using instead an "f" or a "v," so that his jargon sometimes reminds one of nursery babble. Otherwise his cockneyisms are not novel, and his language is never as graphic and expressive as some that Nevinson transcribes. Mr. Rook's task seems to be that of interpreter. So far as he sticks to that his work, for the reasons we have stated, is commendable. His touch of sentimentality about Alice, the thief's favorite female "pal," is, as we have intimated, quite gratuitous, and his wish that he might be able to "set forth" certain things which his artless listener, cannot be set forth, deserves no sympathy. He goes far enough.

*THE HOOLIGAN NIGHTS. Being the Life and Opinions of a Young and Unrepentant Criminal, Recounted by Himself, as set forth by Clarence Rook. New York: Henry Holt & Co. $1.25.

"IF IT WERE NOT FOR THE TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW."

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

While THE SATURDAY REVIEW has always been my most welcome visitor, it has now become, during a long illness, "something to be afraid of losing," even one number thereof, for though—

> Etwas wünschen muss das Herz,
> Etwas hoffen und verlangen,
> Etwas zu verlieren bangen,

the something may be preferably anything else.

Do not change the form. The paper can be manipulated by hands too feeble to hold a magazine. Do not change the character. The magazines, and especially the other book reviews, are nothing but advertisements of their own houses. THE SATURDAY REVIEW alone smells sweet.

If it were not for THE SATURDAY REVIEW we should never have had such a treat as that from our modern Junius who so quickly and convincingly fixed woman's place in literature, or with the shows in retort like the scamperings to escape from a dreadful mouse of sudden appearance upon the floor.

If it were not for THE SATURDAY REVIEW we might have never known how dear, delightful "David Harum" went from publisher to publisher before it found an audience, and that even the firm that did publish it sent it back for alterations and corrections. And we would have never known that a "human" could be so constituted as to "lay for" the man who recommended the reading of it.

Even the "Man with the Hoe" can't help looking up and smiling when Alden, with the right of way, comes thundering down the granite with his big tally-ho four-in-hand, cracking his whip, the top all crowded with people, and parasols like rainbows and bonnets like a field of flowers. Look out there for stray frogs and centipedes! And let all the little dogs bark, too! It all goes together, and as we follow it we forget the tedium of life for a time, and is not this one main object in literature?

What other paper would have dared to tell authors how to make terms with publishers? I prefer THE SATURDAY REVIEW as it is. J. T. W.

Cincinnati, Ohio, June 20, 1899.

RESULTS OF BAD SPELLING IN SHAKESPEARE.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

Why does "John Baxter" find the line "Unhouzzled, disappointed, unnaneld," in the Ghost's speech, as it stands in the "Hamlet" of the First Folio, completely unintelligible? It is a mere matter of spelling. Read, it sounds to the ear exactly as it sounds when printed in all modern editions, viz., "Unhousel'd, disappointed, unanel'd." Theobald may have been the first to change the spelling of "unhouzzled" to the modern and correct form, and Pope may have printed "unnaneld" with one "n" for two. But, surely, neither of these changes made the line a bit more intelligible than it was before. And what, pray, should we gain by Mr. Baxter's proposed alteration, which he himself deprecates as "violent" and "metrically defective"? We should gain nothing in sense, and we should lose everything in sound. Mr. Baxter asks if these faults, of violence and defective meter, are not common. "Aye, Mr. Baxter, they are common, and they seem most particular with thee." If we are to hold Shakespeare unintelligible in every case of bad spelling or difference in spelling from our own fashion, whether in the Folio or in any other edition of his plays, early or late, we shall be in chronic trouble. In this particular instance, it is certain that every one in Shakespeare's audience would have known, without a commentator's assistance, what these words meant. They were of everyday use and came home to men's business and bosoms. If the negative forms, "unhouseled" and "unaneled," are not as commonly met with as the affirmative, it is because there there was less need of them; few people were allowed to die without these offices of the Church. But the affirmative forms are common enough, and good examples of their use will be found in the Century Dictionary. "Unhouseled" is "deprived of the sacrament"; "unaneled" is "unanointed," "deprived of the extreme unction"; "disappointed" is not used in our modern sense—it means here "not properly appointed for his last journey; deprived of the rites and ceremonies that should have accompanied the administration of the last offices of the Church." With these familiar definitions in mind, there can be no reason for a change in the reading of the sonorous and nobly musical line as given in the Folio. C. C.

Fishkill-on-Hudson, June 24, 1899.

A novel from which the publishers, Longmans, Green & Company, expect great things is to be presented next week under the title of "Castle Czvargas"—being a plain story of the romantic adventures of two brothers told by the younger one—edited by Archibald Birt. This is a story of the seventeenth century, and is mainly concerned with the adventures of Daubeney and Frank Nutcomb, sons of a Somersetshire Squire. The elder is sent to Munich, when, fearing that some ill had befallen him, the younger, who purports to tell the tale, is sent after him. He finds that Daubeney is a prisoner in the hands of Count Czvargas, who lives with a band of hired ruffians in an old castle. There is a love story mingled in the theme of adventure, in which the exceptional skill in wrestling, swimming, and swordsmanship of the two brothers is a considerable factor.

CUT AND UNCUT.

"On Cutting New Books."

Suggested by an Editorial Article in The Times Saturday Review.

Let each new book of mine have leaves uncut,
Its flavor, like the kernel of the nut,
Savors far sweeter than elsewise enjoyed,
When labor, ere 'tis gained, needs be employed.

GERARD CHAPMAN.

A Question With Two Good Sides.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

Referring to your editorial article "On Cutting New Books," let me say there are two good sides to this interesting subject. That there is a certain minor pleasure to be derived from the cutting of magazine pages, and with favorite paper knife in hand, to linger over and revel in the happy illustration hidden in the folds of the uncut pages, that comes into view only through the agency of your ivory, silver or pearl cutter, no one who has ever experienced this pleasure will deny, and to those to whom it is unknown, there yet lingers something of charm, that, added to the other pleasures of literature, will serve to make them greater than, with this lack, has previously been the case. You cut and read; and cut again and look at the artistic black and white creation that adorns as well as illustrates the text and the pleasure is increased by far over the rapid turning of machine-trimmed edges. The very delay of hand-cutting prolongs the interest as well as pleasure and gives opportunity for seeing what might otherwise escape attention if the leaves are quickly turned without obstruction. If the magazine you thus read be intended for preservation and binding your uncut edges and tops provide the requisite margin for the binder's trim; whereas, the cut edges being again cut, suggests the appropriate including by blades of binders among the enemies of books. We might, perhaps, better include, in such cases, the purchaser of magazines with cut edges among the enemies of books. There is undoubtedly a great pleasure about cutting magazine leaves as you read, but the knife used exercises more influence than might perhaps at first appear. It must be delicate in size, of pleasing form and with an edge not too dull, to furnish the greatest amount of pleasure. If those who must read at top speed could but realize how much they thus lose, they would speedily reform and enroll themselves among the devotees of the paper knife.

In the case of books to be rebound the same thing applies; but when a book is permanently bound, possibly by a master hand, the case becomes somewhat different. The paper knife cannot always then be relied upon to play its part as it should. The point is not always keen enough to penetrate into the inner fold of the pages and consequently a tear results. The uncut top is scored and ragged, which collects the dust and from which it is not easily removed, no matter how seductively and lovingly the dusting may be done. The gilt top is the thing to dust, with the greatest delight, but the gilt top presupposes cut edges before binding. Deckel edges perhaps give to the book luxury and ornateness; not so the raggedness that results more or less from the paper cutter. It is difficult in any department of life to set up a hard and fast rule from which there must be no departure. This axiom is particularly true of cutting book pages. Some books are best enjoyed with a paper knife and others treated by the binder's knife, so that the pages are perfectly true and rectangular. Those who cut books with their fingers, or with lead pencils, are, of course, barbarians, who deserve no consideration. To cut or not to cut, with paper knife, is not a light and frivolous question. It demands discrimination and judgment. Most book lovers will be able to decide for themselves, while those who are in doubt can study and think over the matter. They can at any time obtain the most diverse opinions, if they will only ask some one whose opinion is already fixed, and continue this among several others who are equally positive.

W. G. BOWDOIN.

Brooklyn, N. Y., June 27, 1899.

"Hopelessly Selfish Luxuriousness."

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

In THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW for June 17, I find an editorial article "On Cutting New Books." It is written from the point of view of one whose ideal in life is luxurious ease. In dealing with the art and literature which illustrate "the man with the hoe," both correspondent and editor are full of sympathy for people who lack opportunity and have to work hard. But it is a sybarite sympathy, which doesn't want its own rose leaves crumpled and would lament the absence of the "man with the hoe" from the landscape because he is a picturesque object. How little of genuineness there is in such a perennial over the woes of the toilers appears in the hopelessly selfish luxuriousness of the demand for books with uncut leaves. You may not see how these come into the same category, but they do. All toilers are not journeyman artisans or agricultural laborers. There are who toil, and who at the same time have aspirations, and hunger of soul, to whom books are a keener luxury than they can be to the idlers who have time to gloat. To such, uncut books are a sore loss and exasperation.

When I was a young man I had the entree of the study of a man of letters, a charming author, whose table was sure to be piled up with the latest publications. The price a few of us favored youth paid for the privilege of listening to his delightful gossip about books and authors and the business ties generally was what he called the "job" of cutting the leaves of his new books for him! He was no dilettante, time-killing, lotus-eating, literary idler; he was a man who created; and he didn't have time to waste at the utterly unnecessary drudgery of cutting leaves.

I plead for a host of men, whom I humbly represent, to whom this mechanical "job" of leaf-cutting, for which machinery is good enough, is a matter of despair. We are men who have cares, responsibilities—life is upon us with pressure of duty, the highest duty sometimes, and, if we must stop to cut the leaves, precious moments, whereof we could make a better use, are lost in an exasperating and unnecessary way. It is very trying when one has a few moments after lunch, or when one takes time from sleep, to find the leaves of those abominable advertisements which degrade our literary magazines, neatly cut and free, and the matter for which we are seeking, and for which we are paying valuable moments, jealously guarded by "uncut leaves." It is waste and hindrance. We can't afford it. My Secretary cuts mine.

Of some books there are "editions de luxe," works of art, in all bravery of paper, print and binding. Do you think that we, who "haven't time to make money" and didn't inherit it, deal unworthily with our favorite authors because we do not indulge in costly artistic editions? Nobody would venture upon the folly of saying so. Very well. The cases are parallel. Send out editions luxurious with the cheap luxury for idlers, which they can find in dreamily cutting leaves, but don't rob busy men, who do more for the world of thought than all these luxurious idlers, of their few golden spare moments by compelling them to do the part that can be better done by the artisans who put the books together.

I had a delightful friend whose "fad" it was to bind his own magazines and pamphlets; and it was most artistically done; and he enjoyed it, and lingered over it, and would have no vulgar wire, no close backs, and tooled his edges beautifully. We might all do that, as well as cut the leaves, and smell of the newness, and dream, if time were not so precious. STUDIOSUS.

Concord, N. H., June 27, 1899.

Dean Hole's Book on Gardening.*

Dean Hole's book is the least pretentious of volumes, full of amusing stories and light comment with a little pertinent preaching, but the horticulturist who gets hold of it knows that he is in the presence of an expert, whose advice should not be disregarded. The Dean naively insists upon his warrant in a passage of some biographical interest to those who are not aware of the honor in which he is held in his own country as an authority upon gardening:

"'And who are you?' I hear the critic say, 'with your—'
'I am Sir Oracle, and when I speak,
Let no dog bark!'"

"Who made you Lord Chamberlain to the Queen of Flowers?" I make answer—because he who would guide others must show his credentials—"If you please, Mr. Critic, I am the man who invented Rose Shows, and won many cups, and wrote a book about roses, and am the President of the National Rose Society; and for fifty-four years I have admired and studied the rose." As a gardener, the Dean's taste is emphatically against "rectifying Nature."

"I have watched with great interest attempts to improve nature," he says. "I remember an under-gardener, who carved flowers with his pocket-knife out of turnips, chiefly the ranunculus, the camellia, and the tulip, and colored them with stripes and spots of the most gorgeous hues; and I recall a day when, passing by the potting shed in which he was exhibiting his splendid achievements to a friend, I heard him say, 'They whacks natur'—don't they, Dobbs?' And Dobbs replied, 'They whacks her ea—sy.'" Few of the contrivances by which nature is whacked seem to him truly felicitous, and his attractive ideal for a garden in which to enjoy the Summer day includes flowers and shrubs chosen not for their rarity or costliness, but for beauty and fitness; but not confined in an aviary, but flying in freedom; and excludes all incongruities in the shape of tubs for trees, tiled arbors and "walks of powdered bricks and slates, cockles, and colored sands," &c.

The formality of gardens in which uniformity is the chief aim of the gardener recalls to him the delicious story of Lord Selkirk, who had a Summer house at either end of his terrace. Walking there one day he found a boy in one Summer house, imprisoned for stealing apples. In the other Summer house he found his gardener's son. Meeting the father, Lord Selkirk expressed his sorrow, supposing that the boys were accomplices. "Nae, nae, my Lord," said the gardener, "my laddie's no thief, but I just put him there for symmetry."

In the chapter on "The Component Parts of a Garden," practical details are given concerning plants, trees, and shrubs, with lists of those most suitable and beautiful. Moved by compassion born of experience for those who have been persuaded to plant "quite hardy" varieties, promptly to find them too tender to survive, he has made a careful selection of such as may be depended upon according to his own observation of many years and in many gardens, "from the Land's End to the Border." He has little sympathy, however, with the gardener who is easily disheartened, and relates with justifiable pride his experience in growing tea-roses at fresco through the most rigorous Winters. The famous English lawn enters, of course, into his plan for any garden, large or small, since though flowers may come and flowers may go, the lawn, like the yew hedge, goes on forever; and he agrees with Lord Bacon in thinking nothing more pleasant to the eye than "green grass kept finely shorn."

In the chapter on the rose garden we naturally look for the most distinctive expression of Dean Hole's horticultural wisdom. He advocates for the rose a garden of its own, although he recommends also the introduction of this most satisfactory flower wherever it can be put—in the main garden, on the walls of the house, and the herbaceous border. In fact, it is to have the freedom of the grounds and a private dwelling-place in addition. In its special sanctuary nothing else would be permitted. The only intruder should be the master, and for him in some convenient corner should be provided a bower, "boarded and roofed and floored, with seats and table, containing drawers for catalogues and tools, and a cupboard for the crockery of 5 o'clock tea."

Other chapters of special interest are those on the rock garden and the cottage garden. The interest of the latter to the occupant of a small home is particularly emphasized. "Every laborer," the Dean says, "should not only have this bit of brightness about a home, which looks so bare and cold without it, and should be taught to appreciate and to maintain its beauty, but to combine also that which is good for food with that which is pleasant to the eye, the kindly fruits of the earth in due season. He should have apple tree, plum tree, and cherry tree, his bushes of gooseberries and currants, his potatoes and greens, in addition to his garden of flowers. He should refresh his mind with the ornamental, and his body with the useful, not imitating the rigid economy of one of our Nottinghamshires squires, who, being asked why he no longer kept deer in his park, replied, 'They clip no wool.'" In this country we have no county councils and few "great landed proprietors" to advocate and make allotments to the tenants of rural districts, but our agricultural laborers are rapidly finding out for themselves the value of suburban plots and homes in which they are owners, not tenants.

*THE HADDON HALL LIBRARY. Edited by The Marquis of Granby and Mr. George Allen. Illustrated. OPEN GARDENING, by E. T. Cook. 8vo. New York: The Macmillan Company. 66 Fifth Avenue. Price, $1.

The First True Museum in New York.

The title of a pamphlet reads as follows: "Catalogue of the Natural Productions and Curiosities which Compose the Collections of the Cabinet of Natural History, opened for Public Exhibition at No. 33 William Street, New York. New York: Printed by Isaac Collins & Son, No. 189 Pearl Street. 1804."

From researches made in regard to this particular collection, it looks as if it were the first of its kind ever exhibited in New York City. Without doubt there were what we call to-day "shows" exhibited in New York long before 1804, but they were of a nondescript kind, and not, as was this one, arranged on a scientific basis.

In an introduction of four pages, which is signed "Delacoste," the writer says: "There is scarce a city or town of any importance in Europe that is not possessed of a cabinet of that kind; but in the United States of America, the variety of whose productions and their dissimilarity from those of the Old World offer ample field for the researches of the naturalist, there is scarcely a collection deserving the name, excepting the one in Philadelphia belonging to Mr. Peale, whose indefatigable researches and laudable exertion to promote the knowledge of natural history entitle him to the gratitude of every friend of science."

Delacoste wishes to make his establishment "permanent in this city, [New York;] to augment his collections in proportion to the encouragement which he will receive, * * * and binds himself, if enabled by an adequate support, to travel through the whole continent of North America for the purpose of securing a skeleton of that anonymous animal called the mastodon, * * * so that the cabinet in New York might in an inconsiderable time rival not only the above-said museum, (the one in Philadelphia,) but all institutions of the kind."

To further his plans, Delacoste asks for subscriptions, and these range from $3 to $1. Admission is 25 cents. "Subscriptions are received at the Cabinet, at Messrs. Isaac Riley & Co.'s Library Store, City Hall, Broadway, and at Messrs. Ezra Sargeant & Co.'s Library Store, No. 129 Water Street."

The catalogue, made up of 568 numbers, shows a thorough acquaintance with the scientific nomenclature, as in use at the beginning of this century, following Pennant and Buffon. There are quadrupeds, reptiles, birds, not less than 361 specimens; fish, &c. One excellent division is devoted to botanical objects. In addition, there are the warlike and domestic implements of the natives of the coast of Guyana.

For the time when this collection was brought to New York, it was an excellent one, and some curiosity is awakened as to Delacoste, its originator. Inquiry was made and a letter addressed to the Museum of Natural History, in New York, about this particular collection, but no answer was vouchsafed. Writing to the Smithsonian Institution, at Washington, Mr. Richard Rathbun, Assistant Secretary, at once replied in the most courteous manner. He wrote that nothing was known by the Smithsonian in regard to Delacoste or his collection, and that Delacoste's name did not appear in the notes made by the late Assistant Secretary George Brown Goode, who had been compiling a history of museums in the United States. Further inquiry placed that fact, as presented by the pamphlet of 1804, was entirely correct, and some months ago a letter was written to Delacoste, addressed to the care of Peale's Museum, which was then in Philadelphia, but no answer was received.

Following up the subject "The History of the New York Academy of Science" (1887,) was examined, but it contains no reference to any collections made in New York prior to 1817. In the call for subscriptions, the name of Delacoste is associated with that of Curling—as "Delacoste and Curling." Consulting the New York Directory of 1804, "Delacoste & Curling, Cab. of Natural History, 33 William St.," were found. In the next volume of 1805 "Delacoste Cabinet of Natural History, Federal Hall," can be read. After that the name disappears. Looking over The New York Advertiser of Jan. 4, 1804, a clue was found. E. Savage advertises:

A very large and valuable collection of Quadrupeds, Birds, Fishes, Insects, Reptiles, and Natural Productions of Cayenne, on the coast of Guyana, in South America, lately imported into this city, is just open for Exhibition in one of the departments of the museum, No. 20, Greenwich Street. This collection, unrivalled in the United States, has been made by a gentleman of science during his residence in Cayenne, and consists of upwards of 3,000 articles of Natural History in the highest state of preservation. * * *—The above collection, which was originally put up for a Cabinet in St. Petersburgh, would be sold here, if any purchaser should offer, and in case of the contrary will be forwarded next Spring to its first destination.

Among the subscribers found in the catalogue are many of the names of leading New York people of the beginning of this century, as the Clintons, Hamiltons, Depeysters, Hosacks, Livingstons, Primples, Seymours, Rutherfords, Van Dykes, &c. One subscriber is Jérome Bonaparte.

Returning to Delacoste, everything indicates that he was a Frenchman. The advertisement seems to show that, and in the catalogue there are many translations from the French. Who then was Delacoste? What became of the collection? Perhaps some of our readers may furnish the required information, and so provide what was unquestionably one of the first beginnings of the extensive study of natural history in the United States.

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1,135 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

WRIGHT COLLECTION.

Great Prices for Dickens Books and Others in London.

Messrs. Sotheby, Wilkinson & Hodge sold recently in London the Wright collection. Among the objects of greater interest were: J. Boaden, "Life of Mrs. Jordan," 1831, extended from two volumes octavo to five in folio size by the insertion of about 500 additional portraits, views, colored caricatures, 130 autograph letters, upward of 50 rare playbills, &c.—£185; (Jackson.) P. W. Hawkins's "Life of Edmund Kean," extended from two to eight volumes folio, by the insertion of about 200 portraits and plates, 225 autograph letters, 200 rare playbills, pamphlets, sale catalogues, cuttings, &c.—£200 5s.; Barry Cornwall's "Life of Edmund Kean," 1835, extended to four folio volumes by the addition of about 200 portraits and views, 75 autograph letters and upward of 70 rare plays, cuttings, pamphlets, tickets, &c.—£130; J. Boaden, "Memoirs of the Life of J. P. Kemble," including a history of the stage from the time of Garrick to the present period, 1825, extended from two to eight volumes folio by the addition of about 700 portraits and prints, upward of 170 autograph letters, about 500 rare playbills, &c.—£170; J. Boaden's "Memoirs of Mrs. Siddons," 1827, extended from two to six volumes folio by the insertion of about 400 portraits, views, &c., about 100 autograph letters, and about 90 playbills—£126.

The sale also included the following: A highly finished miniature portrait of Mrs. Edmund Kean, with a lock of her hair, and also a lock of her husband's hair, £15 5s.; a uniformly bound series, in 55 volumes, of the works of Charles Lever, all first editions, £80; an interesting collection of autographs, tickets, squibs, handbills, &c., relating to the State lotteries of Great Britain, £22 10s.; a similar collection relating to Marylebone gardens, 1659 to 1778, and including portraits, views, &c., £60; the following works illustrated by T. Rowlandson, W. Combe's "Dr. Syntax in Search of the Picturesque," 1812-21, first edition of the three series, £33; W. Combe, "The English Dance of Death," 1814-16, complete in the original parts, £22 15s.; "Eccentric Magazine," by G. M. Woodward, 1806-8, £20; "Microcosm of London," 1808-10, complete in the 26 original parts, with all the wrappers and advertisements, £30; works, &c., by W. M. Thackeray, "The Gownsman," 1836, the 11 numbers complete in the original boards, excessively rare, £29; "The Second Funeral of Napoleon," 1841, in the original pictorial cover, £29; "The Irish Sketch Book," 1843, first edition, presentation copy with inscription in half-title, "Mrs. Carlyle, with Mr. Titmarsh's grateful regards," £61; "Vanity Fair," 1848, first edition in the original parts as published, with the wrappers, &c., £38 10s., and three original drawings by Thackeray, "Mrs. Bunion," the title page to "Dr. Birch and His Young Friends," and "The Pastor," signed "Michael Angelo Titmarsh, del Paris, 1838," £106; "The Theatric Tourist," a collection of views with accounts of all the provincial theatres in the United Kingdom, with the 24 plates, the 24 original drawings of the engravings, and 66 original and unpublished drawings of other provincial theatres, £47; a collection in nine volumes folio, of original drawings, 470 portraits, views, rare prints, 180 autograph letters, &c., illustrative of the history of Vauxhall Gardens from its commencement in 1732 to its final closing in 1859, £180.

Among the autograph letters there were a very interesting letter on literary matters from Lord Byron to S. T. Coleridge, March 31, 1815, in which occurs the following sentence: "You mention by satire, lampoon, or whatever you or others please to call it; I can only say that it was written when I was very young and very angry, and has been a thorn in my side ever since, more particularly as almost all the persons animadverted upon became subsequently my acquaintances," &c., £17 10s.; an exceedingly rare epistle from Mrs. Susannah Cibber to David Garrick, £16 10s.; a very fine specimen letter from Mrs. Kitty Clive, the actress, to Garrick, Jan. 10, 1776, £26 10s., and a very curious letter from Gainsborough the artist to Garrick, expressed in the artist's usual vigorous manner relative to a "chalk scratch" which "shall be in Southampton Street as soon as yourself," £17.

Among these books was a unique Dickens collection. The important items, with the prices, were as follows: Forster's "Life of Charles Dickens," inlaid in folio size, each page surrounded by an artistically colored border, extra illustrated with portraits, views, autograph letters, Dickens's manuscripts, play bills, &c. The autographs number 482 letters of celebrities, including 110 by Dickens, and there are 445 portraits of literary celebrities, including 100 of Dickens. Among the rare pamphlets is "An Account of the Origin of Pickwick, by Mrs. Seymour, Mr. Thackeray, Mr. Yates, and the Garrick Club." Altogether the collection is one of the finest ever put together; £600; a petty cashbook, kept by Dickens when in the office of Mr. Edward Blackmore, lawyer, of Lincoln's Inn Fields. The first entry in Dickens's handwriting is dated Jan. 5, 1828, and the last March 16 of the same year. According to an entry in this book, Dickens's salary was 13s. 6d. per week. It is curious to note that several of the names occurring in this book were subsequently used, with slight alterations, by Dickens in his novels—£95; a presentation copy of the first edition of "Nicholas Nickleby," with inscription, "J. P. Harley, Esquire, from his friend Charles Dickens." Inserted is a letter from Dickens addressed to "My dear Mrs. Hall," dated from Doughty Street, Dec. 29, 1838, £60; "The Posthumous Papers of the Pickwick Club," first edition, complete in the original parts, 1836; "The Strange Gentleman," first edition, with the rare frontispiece by "Phiz," in the original wrappers and uncut, £84; the original autograph manuscript of the "Battle of Life," written on fifty quarto pages. The alterations and interpolations throughout are numerous, and in some places paper with fresh matter is pasted over the original. It varies in many parts from the printed version—£400; "The Posthumous Papers of the Pickwick Club," first edition, complete in original parts, with all the wrappers and advertisements as published, an unusually fine and clean copy, £85; "Oliver Twist," first edition, presented by the author to "Mr. Serjeant Talfourd, with the best regards of Charles Dickens." On the flyleaf is written, in the autograph of Mr. Serjeant Talfourd, "A Sonnet to Charles Dickens, Esq., on reading the Completed Oliver Twist," £50; "A Christmas Carol," first edition, a presentation copy, with inscription, "Mrs. Henry Austin, From Charles Dickens, Devonshire Terrace, Friday, Dec. 22nd., 1843," £71; "Mrs. Gamp with the Strolling Players," the original manuscript on three and a half quarter-pages entirely in Dickens's handwriting, £78 15s.

First and early editions of Dickens's works brought good prices: "Sketches by 'Boz,'" 1839, fine copy, £46; "Village Coquettes," 1836, £36 10s.; "Strange Gentleman," 1837, £84; "Pickwick," in original parts, 1837, £105; another copy, in parts, £85; "Oliver Twist," 1838, £50; "Nicholas Nickleby," 1839, £69; "Sketches of Young Couples," 1840, £32; "Master Humphry's Clock," 1840-1, £22; "American Notes," 1842, £61; "Martin Chuzzlewit," 1844, £35; "A Christmas Carol," 1843, £71; "The Chimes," 1845, £66; "Cricket on the Hearth," 1846, £26; "The Haunted Man," 1848, £27; "Pictures from Italy," 1846, £15; "David Copperfield," 1850, £38; "Bleak House," 1853, £25; "A Tale of Two Cities," 1859, £28; "Great Expectations," 1861, £20; "Our Mutual Friend," 1865, £28.

At this same sale there were also sold: Dr. Doran, "Their Majesties' Servants," annals of the English stage from Thomas Betterton to Edmund Kean, edited and revised by R. W. Lowe, in three volumes, extended to five, inlaid to folio size and extra illustrated by the addition of 700 plates, 100 autograph letters and signed documents, and 90 rare play bills, &c., £151; "Memoirs of the Life of David Garrick, Esq.," by J. Davies, interspersed with characters and anecdotes of theatrical contemporaries, &c., two volumes, inlaid, extra illustrated and extended to four by the insertion of about 300 portraits, chiefly mezzotints and views, 116 autograph letters, of which over 20 were written by David Garrick, 54 play bills and scarce pamphlets, music cuttings, &c., £200; "Life of David Garrick," by Arthur Murphy, two volumes, extra illustrated and extended to four by the insertion of 60 autograph letters, 150 portraits, many colored, play bills, &c., £101; "Memoirs of Joseph Grimaldi," edited by "Boz," extra illustrated and extended to four volumes by the insertion of 125 portraits, many of which are original drawings, 70 autograph letters, caricatures, &c., illustrating the lives of Signor Grimaldi, Joey Grimaldi, and Young Grimaldi, £102; first edition of Goldsmith's "Vicar of Wakefield," in original calf, £63.

An Important Coming Sale—Three Copies of Kipling's First Book.

Beginning next Monday Sotheby, Wilkinson & Hodge will hold, in London, one of the most interesting sales of the season. No less than three copies of Kipling's first book, "Schoolboy Lyrics," privately printed in Lahore, India, in 1881, will be offered at this sale. For a long time a copy now owned in this city was thought to be unique. But few nineteenth century books exist in unique copies, however, and the inevitable second copy recently occurred for sale at Sotheby's and fetched £135. Now three others have turned up, each in the original brown wrapper, and it will be interesting to see what effect their sale will have on the rare book market. Two of the three are presentation copies, one having been given to a friend by Kipling's mother, and bearing this inscription: "Jeanie, from Alice." The other was presented to Major Harcourt by Kipling's father.

The same sale includes one of Kipling's manuscripts, the first to be sold at auction. This is "The Legs of Sister Ursula," and is a signed autograph manuscript of four folio pages very closely written. Another feature of the sale is the original manuscript of Stevenson's "Markheim," in thirty small quarto pages, all in his handwriting, and signed by him in full at the end. This is the most important Stevenson manuscript that has yet come upon the market. An interesting item is the manuscript of Disraeli's "The Young Duke," in the Earl's autograph and written on both sides of the paper. It was in 1831 that "The Young Duke" was published, and in 1853 Disraeli wrote, it may be recalled, as follows in a preface to a new edition: "'The Young Duke' was written nearly a quarter of a century ago, and, therefore, is entitled to the indulgence which is the privilege of juvenile productions. Though its pages attempt to portray the fleeting manners of a somewhat frivolous age, it is hoped that they convey a moral of a deeper and a more permanent character."

The manuscript journal of Burgoyne's expedition from Canada in 1777 and the campaign in Canada under Sir Guy Carleton in 1776, which, though anonymous, was presumably kept by an officer of the Forty-seventh Regiment, is among the items of importance in next week's sale. The first part of the manuscript is entitled "Campaign in Canada Under G. Carleton, 1776," and begins on April 20, 1776, when the Forty-seventh Regiment sailed from Halifax to the relief of Quebec. The second part, comprising pages 26 to 126, is headed "Campaign Under Lieut. Gen. Burgoyne, 1777," and begins on May 8, when Burgoyne arrived at Quebec, appointed to the command of a detachment from the Canadian Army to join that of Gen. Howe. The fortunes of the ill-fated expedition is followed by the writer of the journal day by day with graphic descriptions down to the final surrender at Saratoga. Together with this valuable manuscript is an historical document relating to Mary Queen of Scots, one page folio, referring to A marriage with the Dauphin of France, and also an album of autograph letters addressed to John Hollingshead of the Gaiety Theatre, London, including thirty unpublished letters from Charles Dickens, 1857-61, dated from Gad's-hill, Tavistock House, the offices of "Household Words" and "All the Year Round," and 3 Hanover Terrace. The volume also contained six unpublished letters by Thackeray.

The copy of Shelley's "Queen Mab" to be sold next week is the first offered since the Frederickson sale, in 1897. It is of the genuine first edition, with the title page and imprint, and in the original boards. Among other rare books of this century are the following: Dickens's "Barnaby Rudge," 1841, inscribed, "Augustus Dickens, a wedding present from his brother, the author"; Burns's "Poems," 1786, the Kilmarnock edition, taken to pieces for binding and uncut, a good copy, measuring 8¾ by 5¾ inches; Swinburne's "Queen Mother" and "Rosamond," 1850, original cloth, the first issue, with the suppressed Pickering title page; Swinburne's "Siena," 1868, calf, uncut; Kipling's "Echoes by Two Writers," (Rudyard and Beatrice Kipling,) 1884, and "Departmental Ditties," 1886; Browning's "Gold Hair," 1864, morocco, uncut; Byron's "The Giaour," 1813, inscribed, "To my dearest sister Augusta Mary, from her friend and brother, Byron, July 7, 1813," and also with the autograph of Augusta Mary Leigh on the title page; Lamb's "Poetry for Children," 1809, much of the early portion of each volume in fac simile, but the only copy offered since Mr. Foote's, in 1805; Arnold's "Strayed Reveller," 1849, cloth, uncut; Dickens's "Nicholas Nickleby," 1839, inscribed, "Lætitia Austin, from her brother, Charles Dickens"; Christina Rossetti's "Verses," London, 1847, one of two copies on large paper; Yates's "Mr. Thackeray, Mr. Yates, and the Garrick Club," 1859, the rare pamphlet; Lamb's "Album Verses," 1830, presentation copy to the "Rev. Derwent Coleridge, with C. L.'s kind regards," and S. T. Coleridge's "The Friend," 1818, the author's own copy, with many notes.

Among the rarities of other centuries, the most interesting, in some respects, is Montaigne's "Essays," Paris, 1588, the first complete edition, with a printed and not an engraved title page, and thought to be unique in this state. "Le Grant vita Xpi" of Ludolphus, printed in Paris by Verard about 1500, is also to be offered, and an Indulgence, printed by Wynken de Worde about 1525, and previously undescribed, will doubtless excite interest among lovers of examples of the first presses. A number of valuable pieces of Americana are in the sale, including the "Mundus Novus" of Vespucius, 1504, the first dated edition; Lawson's "Carolina," 1709; Wilson's "Carolina," 1682; "A Good Speed to Virginia," 1609; "Nova Britannia," 1609, and Lechford's "Plain Dealing," 1642. Altogether so many books of rarity and value figure in the sale of the coming week that it will rank as one of the most important auctions of the season.

A Volume of Verse.*

In her volume entitled "An Ode to Girlhood and Other Poems," Alice Archer Sewall reveals herself as a writer who is possessed of much warmth of feeling, but who has not yet mastered the art of clear and strong expression. Without clearness there can be no strength, for that he who runs must read is a truth which applies to poetry as much as it does to prose. Turgidity is the common fault of young poets, yet it is no more turgidity than awkwardness of phraseology which mars the work of the writer now under consideration. In the first place, the lady does not choose her words always with the finest appreciation of their pictorial value, and this is a serious shortcoming in poetry. In the second place, she is too fond of bothersome inversions. These, too, can be avoided in the composition of verse, and they should be. It is not possible to write poetry which shall have that air of firm and free expression essential to perfect art if the words do not flow freely and with an air of spontaneity. The workman should not seem to be hampered by the tools. Miss Sewall frequently appears to go whither the words will let her rather than where she wishes to go. The result is a lack of smoothness in her versification as well as a want of clearness in expression. Here is an example of the faulty manner taken from the poem which gives the book its title:

> For what we know is conquered and beneath.
> 'Tis the Unknown that leads us, and for this
> To you does Heaven bequeath
> Frailty eternal, which to even kiss
> Is to destroy
> Once more first joy.

It requires the exercise of considerable ingenuity to discover the exact meaning of that passage. The whole of the ode to girlhood, indeed, is obscure in expression, and the reader is sometimes tempted to wonder if the writer was quite sure of her own meaning. Yet the poem is undoubtedly one of fine feeling, even if it does seem at times to be the attempt of a very young writer to realize her own youth. Turning to the other poems, one finds that they suffer from the same turgidity of thought and the same vagueness of expression. We venture to predict that when this poet is ten years older, she will not write this sort of thing about a white rose:

> Thou art so full of the blood of love
> It beats in thy stem with its purple stain;
> And burns thy leaves with the heat thereof,
> And softens and weakens thy thorns with pain.
>
> The white of thy heart is singed with it.
> Thy smooth cheek-petals are pale for him.
> His signet-kiss is on them writ,
> Its sweetness runneth over the brim.

No doubt the young poet is just recovering from the usual attack of Swinburnitis. She will outgrow this sort of writing, for there is evidence in her volume of feelings that in the course of time will find a truer and more beautiful expression.

*AN ODE TO GIRLHOOD AND OTHER POEMS. By Alice Archer Sewall. New York: Harper & Brothers.

GAMBLING.

Anecdotes of Experience—Mysteries and Iniquities.*

Contact is had in the present volume with a great company of people of motley character, and with many of the queer haunts of hazard and speculation. To many people the gambling world is fortunately an unknown world, and yet, even to such people, the cunning goddess of Fortune has more or less attraction. Dice, cards, and roulette in repose exercise little or no influence, but in action, in practice, when one is a participant, when treasure and the title to and possession thereof rests upon dice thrown, cards played, or the turn of a roulette wheel, gaming becomes fascinating and the worship in the temple of Fortune feverish. "Your gamester is extremely lean in his principle; he hopes to trade upon the most unreasonable terms imaginable, and to carry off a man's property without giving anything in exchange. This is the case, unless you'll take his company for an equivalent, or the fatigue of ill-luck for a valuable consideration." This view of the case is, for the most part, entirely forgotten and swallowed up in the hope of personal success, in the frequently vain hope of favor at the hands of the notoriously fickle goddess of Fortune. The lower animals follow man in many respects. They have joys and sorrows, they play, they work, but man alone gambles. In this respect man is unique among the animals, over which he is the master. The African negro uses shells as dice; the Greenlander gambles with a board and revolving finger-piece, the player toward whom the finger points taking the stakes. Even children gamble, if they have nothing but paltry marbles or buttons to play with. The schoolboys of ancient Rome, Pompeii, and other Italian towns used to amuse themselves by guessing the number of beans or almonds which one of them held in his closed hand. Almost everything a man may undertake is a gamble. His commerce, his industry, his art, all are risks incurred, not knowing whether they will turn out to his profit or his loss.

A man takes a shop, but it may chance to be one of the unlucky ones whose owners never prosper. The underwriters insure a ship, which may safely arrive in port, or be lost at sea, the insurance is altogether a gamble. A man writes a noble book; it may bring him fame and fortune or it may fall flat; its merits have nothing whatever to do with its success or non-success. Two hostile armies stand opposed to one another, for two Kings are engaged in a big gamble, and though the pieces they play with are human souls and bodies, yes, intelligent creatures some of them, the issue may be decided by the timely blunder of a drummer or the unfortunate misapprehension of a dispatch. Gangs of politicians, missionaries, diplomatists, and soldiers overrun a continent and engage in a gigantic and swindling struggle for the funds supplied by the great banker, nature. Who will in the end retire the winner? It is nothing but a gamble and scramble carried on by whole nations, encouraged by their masters, who, if they gain nothing more substantial, win at least an accession of political and dynastic influence.

No one who lives entirely by play—and many adventurers there are who thus live, in the lap of luxury—but who adopts sooner or later the simple expedient of cheating. It may safely be said that gamblers, to live by their pursuits, must cheat. This is axiomatic. However pleasant gambling may be as a recreation, the life of the gambler who is that and nothing else, is wretched, and ends, and can only end, in despair, the poorhouse, or suicide. The gambler's systems are in the end delusive and his superstitions, never certain, are at last but vanity.

Playing at dice has an antiquity exceedingly remote. That gambling was prevalent in India we learn from the many denunciations against it in the Hindu code. The Jews were great gamblers, and in casting their frequent lots the use of dice obtained certain use. In Persia, dicing was a fashionable diversion. Mohammed's severe injunctions against gambling (by means of dice, cards, &c.) in the Koran indicate unmistakably that the Arabs were not free from the practice. Among the Japanese, Chinese, Huns, and even the savages of America diverse gambling habits prevailed in which dice were frequently used. Dice are said to have been invented by Palamedes during the siege of Troy. The Greeks employed dice in divination. With the Romans the highest possible throw—and they played with three dice—was called Venus, and the lowest canis, whence possibly our expression of "going to the dogs." The Spaniards were great gamblers, and the Italians were not behind other nations in their rage for play. Dice were used in France as early as 1180, and in England some time previous to 1463. Pepys records their use in England under date of Jan. 1, 1667-8.

The earliest use of cards, which are credited with Indian origin, was for divination. They became in gypsy hands what we know

*THE GAMBLING WORLD. Anecdotic Memories and Stories of Personal Experience in the Temples of Hazard and Speculation, with Some Mysteries and Iniquities of Stock Exchange Affairs. By Rouge et Noir. With an appendix by "Blue Gown" on turf gambling and bookmakers' practice; also, portraits of the author and sketches at Monte Carlo, drawn by Paul Renouard. Rubricated title. Crown 8vo. Pages 373. Decorated cover, gilt top, uncut edges. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $3.50.

as tarots, and were then, as they frequently still are, used for fortune telling. The use of cards in England appears from the records to have been current as early as 1463. The Puritans called the pack of cards the devil's prayer book, though even they indulged at times their secret passion for gambling. With the French priests the pack of cards was the devil's soul-traps. They admitted, however, that the name given to a thing may alter its character. A French soldier once, so runs the story, on going to church at Brest with others, pulled out a pack of cards instead of a Prayer Book, and turned them over and over, with apparent great devotion. Being taken to task for his scandalous conduct, he, laying the cards on a table, explained thus:

The Ace is the Eternal One; the Two represents the Old and the New Testaments; the Three the Trinity, the Four the Evangelists; the Five the virgins watching at the Master's door; the Six the days of creation; the Seven the Lord's Day; the Eight the inmates of the ark; the Nine the lepers cured by Christ; the Ten the Ten Commandments; for the Knave he has no exact explanation; the Queen represents the Queen of Sheba; the King the Ruler of the world; the whole pack of fifty-two stands for the weeks of the year; the spots amount to the number of days; the Diamond reminds us of the earthly riches we should shun; the Heart of duties to be performed; the Club of the strife we should avoid, and the Spade of death we must all meet. The Colonel to whom this explanation was made was satisfied, "but," said he, "you have not explained the Knave." "That," replied the soldier, "was the Sergeant who brought me before you."

The two beaus, Nash and Brummell, were both great gamblers. Roulette was first heard of at the end of the eighteenth century, and was then of two kinds—the German apparatus and the French. The latter has now altogether superseded the German. One would think that with a wheel, constructed as the roulette is, and as it is now used at Monte Carlo, fraud would be impossible, but such is not the case. Fraud and gambling go hand in hand, and roulette does not escape the taint. There are many games into which cards enter as incidental requisites, as trente et quarante, baccarat, and a long list of other games.

The place filled by lotteries in the gambling world is a very large one, and lingered until very recently, even among us. We can all remember the recently suppressed Louisiana State Lottery and its drawings. Lotteries were once instituted by Governments, and in early Colonial times they obtained frequent use in the furtherance of many public works. Betting is one of the forms of gambling for which there is least excuse. The bettor risks his money blindly, and thus acts the fool, or, "betting upon a certainty," he, because of superior knowledge or special information, takes unfair advantage of the other man, and is thus a rogue. Betting is not by any means confined to men, but many women even among the factory classes are subject to its pernicious influence and harmful practice. Some persons who chance to be brokers will not feel pleased to find the Stock Exchange included among other gambling forms, and yet, why not? The lamb substantially bets that the stock he buys or sells will rise or fall. According as it does or does not do so he gains or loses. It is hazardous in any event. Company promoting is the same thing under another form. There have been many recent revelations as to the fraud and trickery that enter likewise into this form of gambling. Commercial manias, of which the tulip mania, which raged in Holland in the seventeenth century, is a type, is a feature of the gambling world. The South Sea frenzy is another notable example in this department of gambling, in which panics also find place.

The book cannot be said to offer any allurements that will entice the unwilling victim into the toils of the gambling world, into which the entrance is easy and the safe exit difficult, but rather to point out the pitfalls that are spread for the unwary. The sketch of Monte Carlo is a faithful as well as an interesting one. The one fact that remains as a result of the perusal of the book is a repetition of the story of the moth and the flame. If by any means gambling could be eliminated something would be sure to rise in its place that might be much worse than that which would thus be replaced. Barnum was right, after all, when he remarked that the people love to be humbugged. The appendix is full of interesting material; which can with equal truth be said of the whole book.

Gambling in England.*

A certain irresistible and charming fascination lurks in the art of gambling that lends a universality to it that seems to be inherent in human nature. Early in antiquity it arose and flourished. Very early Egyptian paintings there are, in which gambling is faithfully portrayed, as it was known and practiced among the Egyptians. The possible chance of gaining a treasure at play pandered to avarice and greed. It was sufficient to make the possibility of loss seem very remote to the interested gambler whose losses, even though long continued, taught him nothing. Reason, prudence, and thrift are words that find no place in the gambler's vocabulary. What, in this respect, was true in the earliest antiquity, is, after the lapse of countless ages, equally true in our own time, and once the madness of inveterate gambling has seized upon a victim he is lost to the voice of virtue, honor, and responsibility, charm they never so wisely. Gambling was looked down upon in ancient Rome, at Pompeii, and other places, but it flourished notwithstanding. The Koran denounces gambling, as it also does the use of wine.

The use of dice in England is of great antiquity, and dates from the advent of the Saxons and the Danes and Romans. The ancient Germans, and, indeed, all the northern nations were passionately addicted to gambling. There were from time to time many legal enactments against the vice, but dicing went on in England as well as other countries in spite of legal fulminations until Elizabeth's time, when we probably hear more of it, owing to the greater dissemination of literature in that reign. False and loaded dice were not unknown and found frequent use.

The origin of playing cards, that were used as well as dice, as gambling devices, is involved in mystery. The Chinese claim to their invention is granted by some authorities. The date assigned is A. D. 1120, and the first use of playing cards was for the amusement of Chinese wives and other women. If playing cards be not of Chinese origin, the generally received opinion is that they are of Oriental extraction, and that they were brought into Europe by the gypsies and were first used in Spain. The time and circumstances under which they were introduced into England are not known.

English card playing finds mention as early as Feb. 7, 1661. From the restoration of Charles II. to the time of Anne gambling was common, but in the reign of this latter monarch it either reached a much higher pitch or else in that Augustan age of literature we hear more of and about it. Steele writes of female gambling in The Guardian (No. 120) under date of July 29, 1713. Pope, in his "Rape of the Lock," (Canto III.,) also touches upon the same subject, and gives his readers a graphic word picture of a gambling lady. In Oliver Goldsmith's life of Beau Nash is to be found many anecdotes connected with play, Nash himself being by profession a gambler. Gossiping Horace Walpole likewise gives us many anecdotes of gambling in his time, scattered among his letters to Sir Horace Mann, &c. Not only in London was gambling rife at this period, but it equally polluted the quieter resorts of men and at fashionable watering places like Bath it was rampant. The gaming table was the constant resource of despair and indigence and the frequent ruin of opulent fortunes. People of fashion and needy adventurers met on a common footing around the gaming table, frequently to the advantage of the latter, who had everything to gain and but little to lose. Hanger speaks of gambling at the clubs, but in his time there were very few of them, the oldest of all being "White's" in St. James Street. Originally a chocolate house, established in 1698, it was the rendezvous for the Tories in London. It was destroyed by fire on April 28, 1733, a fact which is immortalized by Hogarth in his sixth picture of the "Rake's Progress." Many stories of high play are current, and sums ranging from 1,000 guineas to £700,000 are recorded as having changed hands at the gambling table with no other consideration than the accidental turning of a card or the chance throw of dice.

Wagers and betting add one more form to gambling. The early Greeks betted, as Homer records in the Iliad. As did the Greeks, so did the Romans, upon the testimony of Virgil. In Shakespeare's time betting was common, and the practice of giving and taking odds was well known. We catch glimpses of it in "Hamlet," "Cymbeline," and other plays of his. In No. 165 of The Spectator (Aug. 16, 1711) is a letter about the prevalence of laying wagers. Many interesting and historic wagers find a place and are quoted in the present book. Following wagers and plain betting, the author describes horse racing, of which he says:

> But this style of betting is harmless compared to that curse of England of our time, betting upon horse racing, which can be compared to nothing but a social cancer, eating into the very vitals of the nation; and it is especially a pity that so noble an animal as the horse should be made the unconscious medium of such a degrading passion as gambling. Still, the fact exists, and horse racing from its commencement must be treated in a history of gambling in England.

In 1539 private matches by gentlemen, who were their own riders, were very common, and during the reign of James I. public races were established at various places, where the discipline, mode of preparing the horses for running, &c., were much the same as is the case to-day. Olivier Cromwell kept "running horses," but there is no mention of his having used them for purposes of betting. Charles II. was a great patron of racing, and not only kept race horses, but ran them in her own name. She also gave one-hundred-pound gold cups to be raced for and encouraged the sport in other ways. From horse racing the art of bookmaking arose, and quickly passed from a mere pastime into a science, in which the advantage always and ever lies with the bookmaker. Horse racing has many scandals, and even in the early part of the present century a fair race was hardly known for the St. Leger.

The lottery was another popular form of gambling. Its application was far-reaching and extended to the disposition of rare jewels, rich armor, the supply of water to the metropolis, &c. There was a lottery, in which the subscription was a penny and the capital prize £1,000, drawn on Oct. 19, 1698, at the Dorset Garden Theatre, Fleet Street. The first Westminster Bridge was partially built through the instrumentality of a lottery in 1740. Frauds crept in here, as well as in other gambling forms, and at least twice in the year 1775 were the blue-coat boys, who drew the tickets from the lottery wheels, tampered with. Promoters and projectors, stock jobbing, the South Sea, and similar "bubbles" all are well included under the comprehensive term of gambling. The railway mania came also under this head. Even marine, fire, and life insurance is a kind of gamble that differs only from the other noted forms in being not only permissible but necessary. A man would be considered culpable, or, at the very least, negligent and indiscreet did he not insure, and yet to insure is to gamble. Frauds find frequent place here also, and the instances noted by the author are multiplied in the experience of all those who read the daily papers.

The present book covers the history of gambling in England with considerable fullness. It will do good in attracting the attention of many to a subject with which they have not previously been familiar, and it will create a new sentiment against gambling and the tendency toward indulgence therein. Were it possible to eliminate fraud from gaming, there might possibly be some practicability in the contention of skill against chance, but as long as human nature has its present frailties, the time will never come when such elimination would be possible. Were it otherwise, Dickens, when he compares life to a game at cards, in the following letter, would have had a greater analogy in his comparison: "Life, my young friend, is like a game at cards, the hands we hold being alternately good and bad, and the whole seems at first glance to depend on mere chance. But it is not so, for in the long run the skill of the player counteracts the casualties of the game." The book is a good one and merits a careful reading.

*THE HISTORY OF GAMBLING IN ENGLAND. By John Ashton, author of "History of the Reign of Queen Anne," &c. Cloth, 8vo. Pages 350. Price, [illegible]. London: Duckworth & Co. New York and Toronto: Scribner's Sons.

Books Received.

HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY.

Cosimo D'Medici. By K. Dorothea Ewart. 12mo. New York: Macmillan & Co. 75 cents.

Source Book of American History. By Albert Bushnell Hart, Ph. D. 12mo. New York: The Macmillan Company. 60 cents.

Heroes of the Spanish-American War. By Theodore F. Price. 12mo. New York: Private.

Gettysburg Then and Now. By J. M. Vanderslice. 8vo. New York: G. W. Dillingham Company. $3.50.

The War for the Union; or, the Duel Between the North and South. By Kinahan Cornwallis. 16mo. New York: Wall Street Daily Investigator.

The Conquest of Mexico and Peru. By Kinahan Cornwallis. 16mo. New York: Wall Street Daily Investigator.

Alaska: Its History and Resources, Gold Fields, Routes, and Scenery. By Miner Bruce. 8vo. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $2.50.

Kuba und der Krieg. By Von J. Herrings. 8vo. New York: Charles Wildermann.

The Life of Maximilien Robespierre. By George Henry Lewes. 16mo. New York: Charles Schibner's Sons. $1.50.

The Life of Freidrich Schiller. By Thomas Carlyle. 12mo. (Imported.) New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

A History of England from the Landing of Julius Caesar to the Present Day. By H. O. Arnould Forsler. New York: Cassell & Co. 12mo. $2.

The Social History of Flatbush. By Gertrude Lefferts Vanderbilt. New York: D. Appleton & Co. 16mo.

Notes on a History of Auricular Confession: H. C. Lea's Account of the Power of the Keys in the Early Church. By the Rev. P. H. Casey, S. J. Philadelphia: John J. McVey. 12mo. 25 cents.

Eugenie, Empress of the French. By Clara Tschudi. Translated by E. M. Cope. New York: The Macmillan Company. 8vo. $3.

Side Lights on American History. By Henry W. Elson, A. M. New York: The Macmillan Company. 16mo. 75 cents.

Plutarch's Lives. In ten volumes. Vol. VI. English. By Sir Thomas North. New York: The Macmillan Company. 18mo. 50 cents.

Lady Louisa Stuart: Selections from Her Manuscripts. By the Hon. James Home. New York: Harper & Brothers. 12mo. $2.

RELIGION AND SCIENCE.

What Shall We Think of Christianity? By William Newton Clarke. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. 16mo. $1.

Landscape Gardening as Applied to Home Decoration. By Samuel T. Maynard. New York: John Wiley & Sons. 12mo. $1.50.

Ornamental Shrubs for Garden, Lawn, and Park Planting. By Lester D. Harris. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. 8vo. $2.50.

Our Native Trees and How to Identify Them: A Popular Description of Trees, Shrubs, and Woody Vines Indigenous to the Northern States. By Romyn Hitchcock. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. 12mo. $1.50.

Helps to Godly Living. The Most Rev. Frederick Temple, D. D. 18mo. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.25.

POETRY.

The Works of Lord Byron—Poetry. Vol. II. Edited by Ernest Hartley Coleridge, M. A. 12mo. Imported. Charles Scribner's Sons. $2.

Milton's Comus, Lycidas, and Other Poems, and Matthew Arnold's Address on Milton. Edited by Andrew J. George, M. A. 18mo. New York: The Macmillan Company. 25 cents.

Childe Harold's Pilgrimage. Lord Byron. Edited by Andrew J. George, M. A. 18mo. New York: The Macmillan Company. 25 cents.

An Ode to Girlhood, and Other Poems. Alice Archer Sewall. 12mo. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.25.

FICTION.

In Vain. By Henryk Sienkiewicz. Translated by J. Curtin. 16mo. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $1.25.

A Cosmopolitan Comedy. By Anna Robeson Brown. 16mo. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.

The Strong Arm. By Robert Barr. 12mo. New York: F. A. Stokes Company. $1.25.

Yesterday Framed in To-day. By Mrs. G. R. Alden (Pansy.) 12mo. Boston: Lothrop Publishing Company. $1.50.

The Heart of Miranda. By H. B. Marriott Watson. 12mo. New York: John Lane.

The Stories Poliy Pepper Told. By Margaret Sidney. 16mo. Boston: Lothrop Publishing Company. $1.50.

Shine Terrill: A Sea Island Ranger. By Kirk Munroe. 16mo. Boston: Lothrop Publishing Company. $1.25.

Lucifer: A Theological Tragedy. By George Santayana. 18mo. New York: Herbert S. Stone. $1.25.

A June Romance. By Norman Gale. 18mo. New York: Herbert S. Stone. 75 cents.

The Carcellini Emerald, with Other Tales. By Mrs. Burton Harrison. 16mo. New York: Herbert S. Stone. $1.50.

Vengeance of the Female. By Marion Wilcox. 16mo. New York: Herbert S. Stone. $1.50.

Sim Butler: A Comedy of Nickname Land. By Thomas Pinkerton. 12mo. New York: John Lane.

Of Necessity. By H. M. Gilbert. 12mo. New York: John Lane.

A Man From the North. By E. A. Bennett. 12mo. New York: John Lane.

A Lost Lady of Old Years. By John Buchan. 16mo. New York: John Lane.

The Hooligan Nights. Edited by Clarence Rook. 12mo. New York: Henry Holt & Co. $1.25.

Captain Jackman. By W. Clark Russell. 16mo. New York: F. M. Buckles & Co. $1.

Uncle Earle's Monopoly. By Anne Frances Cole. 12mo. Editor Publishing Company. $1.25.

Out of Nazareth. By Charles R. Hardy. 12mo. New York: F. Tennyson Neely.

The Ides of March. By Florie Willingham Pickard. 12mo. New York: F. Tennyson Neely.

The Betrothed. By Sir Walter Scott. 18mo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. (Imported.) 80 cents.

The Talisman. By Sir Walter Scott. 18mo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. (Imported.) 80 cents.

Woodstock. In Two Volumes. By Sir Walter Scott. 18mo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. (Imported.) $1.00 for two volumes.

Vacation Incidents. By A. Paul Gardiner. 16mo. New York: A. P. Gardiner.

The Yellow Wall Paper. By Charlotte Perkins Stetson. 16mo. Boston: Small, Maynard & Co. 50 cents.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Greek Sculpture with Story and Song. By Albinia Wherry. 12mo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. (Imported.) $2.50.

Two Women in the Klondike. By Mary E. Hitchcock. 8vo. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $3.

The Young Volunteer. By Joseph E. Crowell. 12mo. New York: F. Tennyson Neely.

In the Land of the Loon. By Kimball Scribner and Earl W. Mayo. 16mo. New York: F. Tennyson Neely.

The Land of Song. Three Volumes. By Katharine H. Shute and Larkin Dunton, LL. D. 12mo. New York: Silver, Burdette & Co. $1.44 for three volumes.

La Terre Jui Meurt. By René Bazin. 16mo. Paris: Calmann Levy. 3f. 50c.

Les Chimères de Marc Le Praistre. By Henry Rabusson. 16mo. Paris: Calmann Levy. 3f. 50c.

Studies of Life and Its Variations. By C. J. Bayer. 16mo. New York: J. S. Ogilvie Publishing Company. $1.25.

Higher Life for Working People. By W. Walker Stephens. 12mo. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $1.25.

Henrik Ibsen; Björnstjerne Björnson Critical Studies. By George Brandes. 8vo. New York: The Macmillan Company. $2.50.

What Women Can Earn. By various authors. 12mo. New York: The F. A. Stokes Company. $1.

Alaska and the Klondike. By Angelo Heilprin. 12mo. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $2.

The Dictionary of Dainty Breakfasts. By Phyllis Browne. 12mo. New York: Cassell & Co.

Plane Geometry. By G. A. Wentworth. 16mo. Boston: Ginn & Co.

Vedanta Philosophy; Lectures on Raja Yoga and Other Stories. By Swami Vivekananda. 12mo. New York: The Baker & Taylor Company.

The Pedagogues; a Story of the Harvard Summer School. By Arthur Stanwood Pul. 16mo. Boston: Small, Maynard & Co. $1.25.

Puerto Rico, Its Condition and Possibilities. By William Dinwiddie. 12mo. New York: Harper & Brothers. $2.50.

The Century Illustrated Monthly Magazine. Volume LVII. New Series, Volume XXXV. November, 1898-April, 1899. 8vo. New York: The Century Company.

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NOTES AND NEWS.

Items Gathered During This Week's Tour of the Publishing Houses.

D. Appleton & Co. will bring out simultaneously with Elder & Co. of London the new story by G. Colmore entitled "The Strange Story of Hester Wynne, Told by Herself." Mr. Colmore is the author of "A Conspiracy of Silence," "Concerning Oliver Knox," and "A Daughter of Music," but nothing has come from his pen for some time. The qualities of this writer appear to be an assured grasp of motives, and the maintenance of deep interest in character.

Within three weeks of its publication 20,000 copies of "Richard Carvel" have been sold. Mr. Winston Churchill's book is now in its fifth edition, and a sixth has been ordered for next week, the last having been taken up in three days.

An important new book on the Soudan will make its appearance next week from Longmans, Green & Co., entitled "The River War," by Mr. Winston Spencer Churchill, son of the late Lord Randolph Churchill, and author of "The Story of the Malakand Field Force" and a romance, "Savrola," now running as a serial in The Macmillan Magazine.

That serial known as "The Etchingham Letters," by Frederick Pollock and Mrs. Fuller Maitland, which has been running in The Cornhill Magazine and The Living Age, will be presented in book form in the early Autumn through the press of Dodd, Mead & Co. These "Letters," which are a supposed correspondence between a brother and a sister concerning the polite life of England, have created considerable talk on both sides of the ocean. It is the general comment that not since Edward Fitzgerald and Stevenson have such delightful letters been written.

John Lane of the Bodley Head will publish next week a new novel by A. E. J. Legge, entitled "Both Great and Small"; "Defender of the Faith," a historical romance with three portraits after Holbein, by Frank Mathew, and a new novel by T. Baron Russell, entitled "The Mandate."

The new novel by the author of "Dear Faustina," entitled "The Game and the Candle," will be presented on July 14 by D. Appleton & Co. Miss Rhoda Broughton's work has long excited high praise on both sides of the Atlantic by discriminating critics, who dwell particularly upon the author's art in the presentation of landscape, as well as upon her skill in construction and fertility of incident. The same firm will present on July 28 "Dr. Nikola's Experiment," by Guy Boothby, author of "The Marriage of Esther" and "Dr. Nikola."

The thinly veiled celebrities who appear in "Tristam Lacy" are exciting a considerable amount of comment in London. Their actual individualities have already been revealed in these columns. A new edition of the novel is announced by the publishers, the Macmillan Company.

Anna Katharine Green's latest detective story, which G. P. Putnam's Sons are publishing, concerns a weak but amiable young man, an adventuress who holds him in her power, a friend who has an instinct for solving mysteries, a good young girl, an aged, wealthy lady, who is killed by a knife thrust, and this lady's servant. The book begins with the discovery of the crime, and only ends when the hand that wielded the knife is surprisingly revealed. As has been announced, the title of the tale is "Agatha Webb."

D. Appleton & Co. have in preparation the following books, which are of particular interest to the young: "The Sun and His Family," by Edward S. Holden; "Some Great Astronomers" and "Stories from the Arabian Nights," also by Mr. Holden, and Montaigne's "The Education of Children," selected, translated, and annotated by L. E. Recter, Ph. D.

The librarian of a certain subscription library in a Massachusetts town recently wrote to a New York publisher requesting a list of the latest and best 100 books for general reading, in order that selections might be made for the library. The gentleman to whom the letter was addressed immediately forwarded a copy of THE TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW of June 24, which contained the list of Summer-reading books, and suggested to his correspondent that the latter could not do better than to follow literally the list presented.

Charles Scribner's Sons have now ready their popular series of copyright novels before referred to in these columns. Among the titles not hitherto announced, however, are "Valentina, a Historical Romance," by W. W. Astor; "A Wheel of Fire," by Arlo Bates; "That Lass o' Lowrie's," by Mrs. Frances Hodgson-Burnett; "Face to Face," by Robert Grant, and Frank R. Stockton's "Rudder Grange" and "The Lady or the Tiger?" There are in all thirty-three novels in this series, of which more than 2,000,000 copies have already been sold in the regular original cloth bindings.

The first volume of the American Citizen series entitled "Outline of Practical Sociology, with Special Reference to American Conditions," by Dr. Carroll Wright, will be presented next week from the press of Longmans, Green & Co. This series will be edited by Prof. Albert Bushnell Hart of Harvard University.

Cassell & Co. are about to publish the "Royal Academy Pictures for 1899," in one volume. This series has occupied a unique position since its first issue, quite as much on account of the excellent character of its reproductions as well as to their selection. Particular pains have been taken in the light of the dictum of the London art critics to make the selection authoritative and comprehensive.

"What Shall We Think of Christianity?" by Prof. W. N. Clarke of Colgate University, recently published by Charles Scribner's Sons, is arousing much comment no less from narrow churchmen than from the liberal-minded. Prof. Clarke treats his theme in a broad fashion, examines the historical development of the Christian people, the Christian doctrine, and the Christian power, and presents the results of his investigation in the light of known facts.

D. Appleton & Co. publish this week "The Races of Europe," a sociological study, by William Z. Ripley, Ph. D.; a popular edition of Edward Bellamy's "Looking Backward," with portrait frontispiece and biographical sketch; "Plant Relations," by John M. Coulter of the University of Chicago, and revised editions of Appleton's "General Guide to the United States," and Appleton's "Canadian Guide Book."

Owing to subsequent arrangements, Mrs. Gaskell's "Life of Charlotte Brontë," which Mr. Shorter is to edit, will not appear as announced from the press of Dodd, Mead & Co., but will be published in the new edition of the Brontë novels in preparation by Harper & Brothers.

An important historical-biographical work is being prepared for Longmans, Green & Company by C. Sandford Terry of Aberdeen. It is entitled "The Life and Campaigns of Alexander Leslie, the First Earl of Leven," the able ally and afterward opponent of Cromwell's.

"Outing" for July is a fiction and travel number, with particularly appropriate illustrations. The notable literary features include "On a Pennsylvania Trout Stream," by E. W. Sandys; "Hunting Alaskan White Sheep," by Dall De Weese, and "Gold Clubs of Chicago," by A. J. Colman. The complete story is "A Surrender at Discretion," by Kent Warfield, and Capt. A. J. Kenealy has an article on "The Launch of Columbia."

A new edition of "The Social History of Flatbush and Manners and Customs of the Dutch Settlers in Kings County" by Gertrude Lefferts Vanderbilt has just been issued from the press of D. Appleton & Company. Several chapters, together with some new material in the appendix, have been added, thus augmenting the first edition. The present history recounts the gradual change from Dutch to English in language and customs, and gives a description of the interior and exterior of Dutch houses, the furniture, the domestic service, as well as manners of dress, and wedding and funeral customs.

An addition will be made in the course of a week to the Fin, Fur and Feather Series published by Longmans, Green & Company. It will be entitled "Perch and Pike," by William Senior.

A series of seven volumes on the History of the Church of England is announced by The Macmillan Company. The Very Rev. W. W. Stephens, Dean of Winchester, is the general editor of the series, which will present a record of the development of the Church from the landing of St. Augustine to the present day. The first volume, which is written by Dr. William Hunt, will bring the work down to the Norman Conquest. Writers of the other volumes are the Dean of Winchester, the Rev. Canon W. W. Capes, James Gairdner, LL. D., the Rev. W. H. Frere, the Rev. W. H. Hutton, and the Rev. Canon J. H. Overton.

Paradoxical as it may seem, "Her Ladyship's Elephant" is lighter than "The Gadfly," and therefore uncommonly lively in the Summer season. Its publishers, Henry Holt & Co., report that it has just gone into its seventh impression. "The Gadfly" is not downcast, however, but proud of its seventeen impressions. It is announced that Mr. Stuart Robson, chiefly known to fame in the part of Berty, the Lamb, is to play "The Gadfly" in the Fall. We had not exactly thought of the "Gadfly" as a "Lamb," but we must remember that Nathan Hale and Nat Goodwin seemed rather far apart at first.

The Sewanee Review of the University of the South, edited by Prof. William P. Trent, will hereafter bear the imprint of Longmans, Green & Co. The July number will contain an address on "Cosmopolitanism and Partnership," by the editor, and an article on Halberg, the Danish Molière, by Mr. W. Morton Payne.

Bernard Capes's new novel, just finished, will be entitled "Our Lady of Darkness," and will be presented in this country by Dodd, Mead & Co. and in England by Messrs. Blackwood & Son. Mr. Capes, it will be recalled, is the author of "The Lake of Wine" and "The Comte de la Muette."

The demand for French magazines has lately proved so large in this city that Meyer Brothers & Co., by special arrangements with the Parisian publishers, are enabled to offer them at the same price that is asked for them in Paris. This firm has lately acquired the exclusive American agency of La Vie Illustrée, La Vie Scientifique, La Lecture Illustrée, and Le Rire. The latter, which is among the foremost comic papers of Europe, presents the work of such artists as Léandre, Forain, Ibels, Caran d'Ache, Bac, &c.

The promise of the editors of Lippincott's Magazine that the July number would be a "New Lippincott," has been fulfilled. The periodical begins a new career with a lot of interesting matter, which at once places before it a high standard for future issues. The distinguished mark of the old magazine—a novel every month—has been retained in the new. In the current number a romance of Japan is presented, "The Fox-Woman," by John Luther Long. Among the other features, possibly the most marked, is "The Teller," by the author of "David Harum." The fiction of the number is further strengthened by "Marta's Inheritance," by Mrs. Schuyler Crowninshield. It may be deemed proper at this time to tell what the "old" Lippincott did in the line of story telling. Kipling's first long and sustained piece of fiction, "The Light That Failed," was first published in its pages. Gilbert Parker's "The Translation of a Savage" was first presented here. Novels have also been published from the pens of Mrs. Frances Hodgson-Burnett, Brander Matthews, Amélie Rives, A. Conan Doyle, Fred Harris, Richard Malcolm Johnston, and Paul Leicester Ford. This is a fine record; it is not every magazine that can so well combine enterprise with prophecy.

"How to Swim," by Capt. Davis Dalton, which was presented this week from the press of G. P. Putnam's Sons, is a practical treatise on the art of natation, together with instruction as to the best methods of saving the drowning and of the resuscitation of those apparently drowned. The author a few years ago won widespread fame by swimming across the English Channel in twenty-three and one-half hours, during which he was carried out of his course sixty miles. Capt. Dalton, who is Chief Inspector of the United States Volunteer Life Saving Corps, has saved 281 persons from death by drowning. The volume is adequately, even profusely, illustrated by drawings taken from life.

It is not a little strange that at this time a history of Alexander the Great should appeal to the popular taste. Yet that is what Prof. Benjamin Ide Wheeler's work is doing in The Century Magazine, if the numerous letters of varied appreciation and criticism that have been called forth be any criterion. Prof. Wheeler was a member of the Cornell Faculty, and has just been elected President of the University of California. He is a distinguished philologist and Greek scholar, and was for some time Director of the American School at Athens. He has written several volumes on the subject of his special study, but, according to eminent criticism, his "Life of Alexander the Great" is destined to outlive them all. One critic even goes so far as to say that "the great soldier has waited over two thousand years to be accorded his due as a man and an empire builder."

ART AT HOME AND ABROAD.

The late Augustin Daly left a large and valuable collection of art objects. There was not a trip which he made to Europe in which he did not return with an extensive assortment of old furniture, arms, and armor, ceramics, paintings, and prints. His judgment of pictures and engravings was hardly that of an expert, but he possessed a good knowledge of furniture, and in his home in this city were many fine pieces of genuine Chippendale and Sherraton, besides old carved Flemish cabinets and specimens of Buhl and marqueterie work.

It is a curious fact that many of the finest and most complete collections of art objects in this country are unknown, not only to the general public, but also to collectors and connoisseurs. How many persons are aware, for instance, that John Caldwell, Treasurer of the Westinghouse Air Brake Company, has, at his home near Pittsburg, probably the most complete sets in the world of Meryon's etchings and Whistler's prints? Mr. Caldwell was among the first collectors in this country, with means to make extensive purchases, who appreciated Whistler's work, and he secured many prints which are now absolutely unobtainable at any price. So complete is his collection that recently simply because there were no more prints, either by Meryon or Whistler, for him to acquire, or even better states of those he already possessed to be sought for, he turned his attention to something else, and has now obtained a remarkable gatherings of first editions of the English poets.

There has stood, for several years, in a down-town office in this city, an important and undoubtedly genuine work by Claude Lorraine. It belongs to a lawyer, an ex-Confederate soldier, in whose family it has existed for a century and a half. A number of picture buyers have seen it, but so little demand is there in these days for works by the great landscape painter that nobody is willing to pay the price demanded. It is a curious commentary on the changes in picture fashions. Fifty years ago a genuine Claude would have been as quickly snapped up as a Burne-Jones or Fortuny at the present time.

Judging by the published photographs of the "Nymphs" designed by the pupils of a Chicago art school, and placed in a waterless fountain on the lake front, the protests against their permanent location there are well justified. It appears that the question of their artistic value has not been considered by the Chicago critics, but on this ground alone it would be imagined that quite enough could be said. Perhaps it is unfair to judge by the more or less exact photographic process blocks, but apparently the work of the young women is pitifully immature and incorrect. One or two of the figures are posed well, but there is absolutely nothing else that can be said in their favor.

After all, Chicago has done something for art recently. It is, naturally, commercial art, and is of no very high standard, but it provides those who can afford nothing better with pictures which are a great improvement upon the average commercial product. The market has lately been flooded with carbon photographs from the old masters, produced in the Windy City. They are sold for a few cents apiece, and, if they are not equal to autotypes or the Berlin Company's productions, they at any rate retain some of the qualities of the originals, and, when framed, make fairly pleasing decorations.

We do not make much use of the looking-glass in the art of to-day, but the old Dutchmen, as you Delft, de Hoogh, and others, had a fondness for it. It was a pretty trick, because by the reflecting of objects in a room, ideas of space became in a measure possible. Overbold painters today sometimes make a woman looking into a mirror, with her back to you, and you see the reflected face.

Somehow the impression is always a disagreeable one, because there arises a kind of mental puzzle. You want to turn the figure toward you, so as to compare the actual face with the reflection. Perhaps we have the same instinct as the dog who, looking at himself in a glass, wants to fight his semblance.

A nice story is told of Alma Tadema, showing his closeness of observation. He had been studying a Van Eyck. There was the mirror trick, showing an orange only. But on a table in the room, in addition to the orange there were apples. Van Eyck first must have painted in the fruit on the table, after that he worked up the mirror. In the meantime, as Mr. Alma Tadema supposes, somebody who was hungry ate the apples. Anyhow it is an Eve, Adam, and apple mystery, as Van Eyck expressed it.

In England Arabella Kenealy, L. R. C. P., having written a first article opposed to athleticism for women, follow.ng it up in The Nineteenth Century with a second paper, art matters being broached. Some one with good reason asked whether the Venus of Milo was not "an example of perfectly developed muscle."

Dr. Arabella Kenealy is forced to confess that this, as shown in the statue, is a fact, but she hedges in this way: The Venus, as far as being the grandest woman in stone, shows herself as a goddess, having "slow and dignified movement." She is imposing because she has had plenty of time for repose. To quote the lady: "She (Venus) would be as incapable of the hurried, eager motion characteristic of the modern gait as her limbs are unlike the sinewy attenuated or the strongly sturdy limbs of the woman athlete."

Dr. Arabella Kenealy then has a word to say about the maidens, nude or otherwise, who figure in the pictures of to-day. She does not like them. "Some of these show well-made limbs and shoulders, but certainly 90 per cent. are characterized by such pelvic and hip degeneration as would lead a surgeon to suspect incipient hip disease. * * * These poor, ill-developed persons, with their puerile hips and shallow moldings, on whom the artist must rely for models, lack every noble line and strength of curve which make the most beautiful dignity of the truly womanly body."

Are we to suppose that the models of today are ruining their figures by bicycling? Did Albrecht Durer, when he made that famous print his lusty "Fortune," have the wheel in his mind? He certainly shows a wheel. What are artists to do? Strange it is that there are tendencies shown in many drawings from life studies to follow the hipless forms of the Japanese women. Then, again, there seems to be per contra a liking for the obesities of the Spanish female figure. Who so bold to-day as to follow "those mountains of flesh" Rubens delighted in?

Despite Dr. Arabella, who is down on athletics in women, we see no reason why the fair sex should not indulge in golf without impairing their natural grace.

The wretched costumes American women have adopted, the exaggeration of the perfectly impossible fashion plate, tend toward showing that the fair sex do think a hipless woman beautiful. Is both the sinewy and sinuous woman due to over athleticism, as Dr. Arabella intimates it is?

A most preposterous idea seems to have been entertained in Detroit, and it is to make a skyscraper monument which will represent in statue form Cadillac, the founder of Detroit. The figure, so it is proposed, is to be 250 feet in height. From the feet of the figure to the top of its boots the distance is some 25 feet, and taking advantage of this, the elevator service is to be carried on through the legs. As the drawing shows numerous buttons on Cadillac's doublet, these might be utilized as windows. The head of Cadillac might be made into a restaurant, and the cane he holds in his hand might be used as a chute for cinders, &c. A colossal statue is not out of the way, but to turn it into a building is simply disgusting.

In the front room of the Boston Museum there is an exhibition of the etchings of Goya. These prints were presented to the museum by Mr. Horatio G. Curtis. As a painter Goya is to be classed among the first of modern artists. There are some fine Goyas in the gallery of the New York Historical Society, which were almost overlooked until Mr. Feuardent rediscovered them some twenty years ago.

Who would have thought that Josef Israels would write a book? But he has, and the work has for title "Spanje," which is the Dutch for Spain. Israels went to Spain, not as a student of character, but to look

at the pictures, and he comments on them, quietly, gravely, but in no didactic manner. His remarks are scarcely to be considered as criticisms; they are appreciations only. You are at liberty to side with Josef Israels or not—just as you please.

He gives, however, to Rembrandt a higher place than to Velasquez, and cites the "Night Watch" as the masterpiece of painting. Looking, however, at the Velasquez pictures in Madrid, Israels is dumfounded as it were, because we do not produce such superb work to-day.

This "Spanje" is the most natural, the most unassuming of books, and, like Israels's own pictures, there is nothing assertive in it, but you side with him because he is so honest. One remark of his is, "Dutch painters are strange travelers; they admire their own countrymen most."

There is something touching when Josef Israels tells what he did just before leaving Holland. He went home and wandered over his house, from top to bottom; lingered for a long time in his studio, so as to fix on his mind all the pleasant impressions, and, fortified by them, then the dear old artist went out into the world, bound for "Spanje."

In Mrs. Ritchie's last volume there is the reproduction of a water color painted by Chinnery in 1814. It is a curious example of British art at the beginning of this century. It represents Thackeray's father, his mother, and the great romance writer of the Victorian age when he was a baby. Thackeray as an infant looks very much wiser and older than his parents. Thackeray of course laid great store on this picture, but he used to say "that if his father had risen from his chair he would have been above 9 feet tall."

What might have been the dimensions of that forge Vulcan used when he fashioned thunderbolts for his patron Jupiter? Poetical assumption has it that he called into play volcanic fires. But the actual Greek forge must have been but an insignificant thing, hardly on a par with the rivet-heating, portable forge of to-day.

When Bellerophon drove his war chariot, what was the nature of his death-dealing equipage? A New York steam fire engine tearing through the streets would have put to flight actually and in a spectacular sense entirely any turnout Mars could have brought into the battlefield.

The Greek had no idea of what was the magnificence of mechanical forces. As they did not exist, how could the Greek artist draw or paint or sculpture them? He made for us the individual strong men Hercules and Atlas. He may have imagined what was the power of an Archimedes, since there is a famous saying attributed to this great mechanician. Though there may have been a Colossus of Rhodes. It could not have been typical of the force of nature, subservient to man's will.

Such comments will occur to any one who looks at Mr. Douglass Tilden's model for a fountain to be erected in San Francisco. All idealism is knocked on the head because it represents a huge punching machine. The fountain, in bronze, will be twenty-one feet high and the base, in granite, six feet, and the whole resting on a forty-foot basin.

The action of the punching machine is carried on by means of five figures, some eight feet tall. Two are feeding in the boiler plate, while three other men are pulling at the lever. The figures are nude, and the conditions permit of all the accentuations of muscular energy. The punching machine is particularly massive.

Due credit must be given to Mr. Douglass Tilden for originality in treatment and for an art conception which is essentially novel. But whether an artistic temperament, somewhat conservative, will accept this punching machine without reservation, is questionable.

It looks too much like the ordinary letter-paper embossing or check stamping machines used on desks, and so the effect is minimized. The men pull so hard that one of them hangs suspended, so as to add his weight to the lever. You are in doubt as to whether the punch will cut its hole through the three-quarter-inch boiler plate. It is a fight between man power and a machine, a good enough topic, after all, since man must be the victor.

Somehow, idealism and realism are in direct clash when machinery becomes an art topic. A Nasmyth steam hammer, a pile driver, are grand in their action, as indicative of force. We think, however, that in the introduction of machinery into art they never can occupy but a secondary position.

Models are, however, always difficult things to criticise. Another opinion of Mr. Tilden's work may be formed when the actual work is presented in bronze. Anyhow, in San Francisco there will be, we trust, a fountain which will represent the very newest departure in art.

Last week at Lexington, on the occasion of the alumni day of the Virginia Military Academy, Mr. Moses Ezekiel's model for a statue was accepted. It is a bronze figure, with a pyramidal group, mounted on a high pedestal. The [illegible]

who has been in Rome for several years. A rough woodcut of this work does not give any opportunity of judging of the merits of the statue.

In Arts of America, this most excellent Chicago publication gives due prominence to the work of Edward Ertz, an American artist. A number of years ago those who gave more than a passing glance at magazine illustrations may remember the fine quality of Mr. Ertz's engraving, as shown in The Century. In 1888 Mr. Ertz went to Par's and studied painting, at the same time devoting some of his time to etching. In 1892 he took charge of the class in water colors at the Académie Delecluse. In 1895 Mr. Ertz had awarded him the gold medal at the International Exhibition at St. Etienne, and in 1896 obtained the grand prize at Rouen. Americans familiar with art circles in Paris are loud in their expressions of praise when describing Mr. Ertz's work. The Arts of America has many illustrations of this artist's pictures, which show strength in design and exceeding versatility.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

From Saratoga Springs F. E. H. writes, asking where this sentiment can be found: "All men are mosaics of the men whom they have met."

E. G., a Chicago correspondent, writes that Frank L. Stanton's "Just a Heaven for You" may be found in his volume of poems, "Songs of the Soil." New York: Appleton, 1891.

Charles E. Savage writes: "I notice an omission in to-day's SATURDAY REVIEW. Referring to 'The White Man's Burden,' by Major W. P. Drury of the Horse Marines, will you allow me to state that the Horse Marines are known as the Royal Horse Marines? It would be a pity that such a distinguished body of men as the Horse Marines should not be referred to by their full and honorable title, the Royal Horse Marines."

J. H. Holmes of 647 West One Hundred and Fifty-second Street, incloses part of "The Lights o' London," asking for the entire poem and the author's name. It was written by George Robert Sims born in 1847, the London journalist and dramatist, a contributor under the name of "Dagonet," to The London Referee, and to Fun, The Weekly Dispatch, and other periodicals. He has published, among others, the following: "Dagonet Ballads," 1879; "Ballads of Babylon," 1880; "The Land of Gold, and Other Poems," 1888, and the "Dagonet Reciter and Reader, in Prose and Verse," 1888. "The Lights o' London" will be found in the last-named book.

THE LIGHTS O' LONDON.

The way was long and weary,
But gallantly they strode,
A country lad and lassie,
Along the heavy road.
The night was dark and stormy,
But blithe of heart were they,
For shining in the distance,
The lights of London lay!
O gleaming lamps of London, that gem the city's crown,
What fortune lie within you, O lights of London town!

With faces worn and weary,
That told of sorrows' load,
One day a man and woman
Crept down a country road.
They sought their native village,
Heartbroken from the fray;
Yet shining still behind them,
The lights o' London lay!
O cruel lamps of London, if tears your lights could drown,
Your victims' eyes would weep them, O lights of London town!

The names of the following friends are to be added to the list of the correspondents who have informed us that Mrs. Kinsley's sought-for lines are in Bailey's "Festus": James N. Dickey of Newburg, N. Y.; W. Williams of 217 Schermerhorn Street, Brooklyn; O. T. C. of Flat Rock, N. C.; L. K. J. of Maywood, N. J.; R. H. P. of New York; E. Mackey of 706 East One Hundred and Forty-third Street, New York; H. J. F. of New York and Laura P. Smith of Warren, Ohio.

Dinah Sturgis calls A. D. Keller's attention to Rhoda Broughton's "Cometh Up as a Flower," "Not Wisely but Too Well," "Joan," and "Belinda," which the Appletons publish, and also to her "Scylla or Charybdis," Appleton, 1895.

Lawrence Veiller writes from Oakwood, S. I., that the poem called "The Invocation" which E. L. Warner asks for, is by Thomas Bailey Aldrich, and may be found in the Household Edition of his poems.

Rudolf Tombo, Jr., of No. 2 Ridge Place, New York, writes: "I have in my possession twenty-three numbers of THE REVIEW, dating anywhere from Feb. 13, 1897, to Oct. 8, 1898. It has occurred to me that some of your readers might be desirous to obtain one or the other of these copies for the purpose of completing their files. If so, I shall cheerfully supply them where desired."

From West New Brighton E. W. Winthrop sends this communication: "Mr. F. C. Frederick of the Illinois University will find in Charles Reade's 'Christie Johnstone' a very interesting account of St. Ives in Cornwall. It induced me and my party to go there when in Cornwall some time ago, and we were lucky enough to happen on a great 'catch' of herring and to see 'the liners' stationed on the surrounding hills, and the distant shoal approaching as there related."

L., a Boston reader, asks: "Please give the source of this poetical quotation: 'Some mute inglorious Milton here may rest, Some village Hampden that with dauntless breast The little tyrant of his fields withstood, Some mute inglorious Cromwell, guiltless of his country's blood.'" The quotation is to be found on Page 97 of Volume II. of the "Biographies of John A. Quitman."

Edgar J. Smith of 98 Sumner Street, Jersey City, wishes to know what writer the following books belong to: "Sacred Love and Literature, Fifty Years Ago," published by Cassell & Co., and "Sacred Love and Literature, Fifty Years Ago," published by Cassell, Petter, Galpin & Co. [illegible]

of "Blackbeard," published by Carey & Hart, Philadelphia, in 1839; "The Last Revel in Printz Hall," published in Harper's Magazine, September, 1879; "America," a dramatic poem, published by Anson D. F. Randolph, New York, 1863.

The correspondent who is looking for "Hieronymous Jobs" can obtain a copy reasonably by addressing George H. Baker of 294 Manhattan Avenue, New York.

John J. Harrigan of 206 East One Hundred and Fifteenth Street wishes to find a poem called "The Legend of the Limerick Hills," and also the entire translation of Beranger's poem, "The Prisoner and the Swallow," of which the following is a verse:

Captive, bowed beneath a Moorish chain,
Pining on the shore a warrior cried:
"Gentle birds, I welcome ye again,
Ye who cannot Winter's cold abide."

From Birmingham, England, Edward Baker writes: "I have just discovered the rare little book by Thackeray, 'The Second Funeral of Napoleon,' published in 1841. This copy was one of the earliest sent out. It has the following inscription: 'The editor of The Manchester Chronicle, from Simins Dinham.' The name is not very legible, but I believe it is a pseudonym Thackeray adopted at the time. Can any of your readers say if he adopted any such name in 1841?"

We are obliged to I. M. F., a Brooklyn friend of THE SATURDAY REVIEW, who sends the following communication in answer to two correspondents:

"'Ignoramus' asks about 'Countess Potocki.' There is a fine line engraving with this title, the painter 'unknown,' in the 'Souvenirs of Madame Vigee Le Brun,' (New York, Worthington, 8vo, 1880, Page 125.) She writes that at Rome (1790?) 'I took the portrait of a Polish lady, the Countess Potocki. * * * The engraving, does not, perhaps, bring the Countess inquired about, but might lead up.

"I have been told," says A. I. Brown of Boston, "that John Foster was the first printer here, and that Increase Mather's 'The Times of Men Are in the Hand of God, 1675,' was his earliest imprint. What are the facts in the case?" The pioneer press of Boston was established in 1675 under a license of the General Court, by John Foster, who was graduated from Harvard in 1667. According to Dr. Samuel A. Green, Foster began as a printer with the encouragement of Increase Mather while yet a young man, though he was not bred to the business, nor especially acquainted with the art. Dr. Green has said that Foster was the earliest engraver in New England, and "perhaps the natural connection between the arts of printing and engraving, strengthened by his own tastes, prompted him to take up the calling." It was long believed that Increase Mather's "Times of Men Are in the Hand of God," a sermon occasioned by the blowing up of a vessel in Boston Harbor "the 4th day of the 3rd month, 1675," was Foster's first printed book, but it was preceded by the same author's "Wicked Man's Portion. A Sermon Preached at the Lecture, the 18th day of the 1 Moneth, when two men were Executed who had murthered their Master." The preface to the latter is dated "15 of 2 moneth," (April 15, 1675,) and the preface to the former is dated "9th of 4th month," (June 9th, 1675. Foster died in Dorchester Sept. 9, 1681, at the age of thirty-three. He printed about thirty-five books.

Walter Scott Jarvis of 75 Jefferson Avenue, a SATURDAY REVIEW reader and subscriber since the day of its first publication, sends this communication: "In my youth I remember an old family residence which stood on the block bounded by Broome and Delancey Streets. At the time I was told it was the old Willett mansion. Referring to Albert Ulmann's article on the Marinus Willet Tablet. I would be pleased to learn if the old house I knew was the home of Marinus Willet, and if it is still standing."

Alfred A. Newman of Buffalo asks if an autograph of Milton has not been lately sold somewhere. A deed of mortgage of land in Reigate, Surrey, between John Woodman and George Caffey, signed by John Milton and others, and dated 1657, was sold in London on April 27 for £13.

"Benton" asks for a list of books relating to the history of the New York stage from 1840 to the present time. While there is no complete and authentic history of the New York stage covering this period, the following will be found of value: Ireland's "Records of the New York Stage," from the earliest period to 1860, in two volumes, brings about $20 at auction, large paper copies being more valuable; Col. T. Allston Brown's "History of the American Stage," New York, 1870, brings $4; Laurence Hutton's "Plays and Players," New York, 1875, $5, and his "Curiosities of the American Stage," New York, Harper & Brothers, 1891, $2.50; H. B. Phelps's "History of the Albany Stage," about $4; William Winter's "Shadows of the Stage," New York, Macmillan, 1891 and 1893, two volumes, 75 cents each; his sketches of Mary Anderson and Irving can be had at second-hand book stores for a dollar or two, and "Memoirs of Daly's Theatre," by E. A. Dithmar, privately printed in 1898. Mr. Winter's "Life and Art of Edwin Booth," New York, 1893, can be had from Macmillan & Co. for $2.25; his "Ada Rehan: A Study," was privately printed in 1891, and can only be had by chance. Col. Brown published in The New York Clipper several years ago sketches of all the New York theatres, giving lists of players, plays, &c. These records have not been republished, though they were to have been.

"Cycle II." inquires: "Where is the man who would not prefer a weekly of thirty-two pages [illegible] to one of sixteen pages at $3 a year? Please find out [illegible] Please find out [illegible] Please find out [illegible]

STEVENSON.

A Book on His Edinburgh Days That Tempts to Quotation Everywhere.*

Miss Eve Simpson, the author of this book, is a sister of "Cigarette," who was Stevenson's companion in "The Inland Voyage"; her father being well known to us as the discoverer of chloroform. Miss Simpson has written several Stevenson articles for the American magazines, all of them interesting and in some way giving us the most intimate pictures we have of the man Stevenson, and especially in his earlier days. The first of these articles we remember to have seen was "R. L. S.: Some Edinburgh Notes," published in The Chap Book for March, 1895, and the last, "Notes of Stevenson's Childhood," an illustrated article in The Book Buyer for May of the current year.

The Simpsons lived near the Stevensons in Edinburgh, and common studies and the Speculative Society brought about an intimacy between Stevenson and Sir Walter Simpson, (whom the former always called "The Bart.") This led to a gradual friendship between the families, so that Miss Simpson met Stevenson continually, and knew his life in all its minutest details. Besides possessing this requisite knowledge, the former has a very pleasing style, and the book is, as a whole, a distinctly valuable addition to our Stevensoniana.

Robert Lewis Balfour Stevenson, who afterward wrote his name Robert Louis, was born at 8 Howard Place, Edinburgh, when that street was in the northern outskirts of the town, where formerly stood old country houses with fine gardens. Facing his house was the Corstorphine Hill, where Allan Breck and David Balfour parted to meet again at Silvermills. From his earliest days, Stevenson loved Edinburgh. "I will say it fairly," he writes, "it grows on me with every year; there are no stars as lovely as the Edinburgh street lamps." A descendant of a strong, sturdy race, he lacked physical strength, but was endowed with the greatest endurance and pluck. Miss Simpson says: "We have seen where he gleaned his mettlesome bravery, but we know not which of the many threads and fibres of his being can account for his unique, unnational look, for never could he persuade an official he was a Briton, much less a Scotchman. He was, he complained, cast into dungeons as a spy, arrested as a vagrant peddler, and looked at askance when he went to cash checks at strange banks, and his passport was even most suspiciously scrutinized. It is curious, too, that the descendants of the gentle-blooded Balfours and the even-going Stevensons had such 'gangrel feet,' which made him long to wander like any genuine gypsy. His whole being yearned for brilliancy of coloring and the sunshiny heart of the South. 'There is one of Nature's spiritual ditties,' he wrote, 'that has not yet been set to words or human music, the Invitation to the Road, an air continually sounding in the ear of gypsies and to whose inspiration our nomadic fathers journeyed all their days.'"

Mr. Thomas Stevenson, his wife, and son were always closely united, having many common tastes and jests, besides the ties affection would naturally create. The whole book is full of recollections of the happy home in Heriot Row—"the kindly, clever head of the house; the bright, pleasant wife and mother, and the fragile, imaginative boy, who was afterward to become so famous." After Thomas Stevenson's death, in 1887, his son brought out "Memories and Portraits," which he dedicated to his mother. In a copy of this book he afterward wrote the following:

> Much of my soul is here interred,
> My very port and mind.
> Who listens nearly to the printed word
> May hear the heart behind.

The chapter on Thomas Stevenson in these "Memories and Portraits" will show how he was loved and honored by the son who did not always agree with him, in matters of opinion. Miss Simpson, after speaking of the father's favorite books, adds: "To these select few Thomas Stevenson added two more. They lay on a small table in his dining room, and were known by his family as 'his luncheon bibles.' After breakfast he gathered his household for worship, and for this purpose a big volume of the Book stood ready; after his midday meal he liked a printed page to ponder over. His two favorite luncheon bibles became 'An Inland Voyage' and 'The Travels with a Donkey.'" Speaking of Mrs. Stevenson, Miss Simpson says that every one spoke of her good looks even during her last days, "for, besides her clear-cut features, her cultivated mind, her genial address gave her a perennial beauty of expression that outlived the bloom of youth. Her buoyancy of spirit, her complacent serenity in regard to the inevitable, her pleased contentment with her environment, all these Louis borrowed from her." She adds, speaking of Mrs. Stevenson's youthfulness, that she and her son were both much amused and flattered on going out to dinner together, to be announced as Mr. and Miss Stevenson.

After her son's death and Mrs. Stevenson's return to Edinburgh, she went to every lecture on her son she saw advertised. Miss Simpson adds: "There were many, for he had given us a host of lifelong friends. To him we owe the requisition of honest Allan Breck and his companion, David Balfour; of many a clever scoundrel and bold dame, of Archie Weir, and his 'owre true' father, and lastly, that daring daredevil, St. Ives, who took us over the Castle Rock and led us to further intimate acquaintance with Swanston. * * * 'Folk come here aperrin' about young Stevenson sin' he is dead,' said the present gardener at Swanston, speaking of pilgrim Stevensoniana, who bother him with questions, for Thackeray, with his knowledge of human nature, says truly: 'We all want to know details regarding men who have achieved famous feats, whether of war or wit, or eloquence or knowledge.'"

The chapter on Allison Cunningham, Stevenson's Nurse "Cummy," is a most interesting one, especially when we remember her sweet, capable face, as it is pictured in the Book Buyer article. Miss Simpson says, "Cummy had enjoyed a solid education such as falls to most of her kind if they have the good fortune to be born Scots. She came of a family of fair worldly means and position, and belonged to the good old days when domestic service was not scorned as menial; when it was considered a more fitting and honored calling than service behind a counter." Allison Cunningham now has a house on the south side of Edinburgh, where "her sunny parlor, like her heart, is full of mementos of Robert Louis Stevenson." Cummy is full of stories of her boy, which she delights in telling. How at four, he swore her to secrecy and told her, "I've got a story to tell, Cummy; you write it." How at six, he wrote an essay on Moses, for which his uncle had offered a prize, but although this essay was illustrated, it did not win it. She tells how he "played through life on the skirts of death, about the verge of the valley of the shadow his feeble steps seemed always to hover, but he looked down into the unfathomed depths smilingly and inquisitively. His rod and staff throughout his life was a readiness to meet his fate with lips and eyes full of hopeful sunlight." "Be good to yourself; make others happy," says his mother, "is the Gospel according to Robert Louis Stevenson."

One of Stevenson's early ventures was the starting of a school magazine, in which he had an editorial interest. The Sunbeam was in manuscript, largely written by Stevenson himself; one number having a colored illustration, a portrait of a cousin, lessons neglected, books thrown aside, and quite unconscious of his master looking over his shoulder. What a find some of these old numbers would be!

When Stevenson was about fifteen, he began literary work seriously. He writes of himself: "Sooner or later, somehow, anyhow, I was bound to write a novel. Men are born with various manias; from my earliest childhood it was mine to make a plaything of imagining series of events, and as soon as I was able to write, I became a good friend of the paper makers. Reams upon reams must have gone to the making of "Rathillet," the "Pentland Rising," the "King's Pardon," "Edward Doren," a "Country Dance," and a "Vendetta in the West," and it is consolatory, these reams are now all ashes, and have been received again into the soil." "The Pentland Rising" was not the slim, green pamphlet we know so well, but a bulky historical romance.

In "A College Magazine" Stevenson tells us how he, who could write such a charming "Apology for Idlers," was in reality always busy, having constantly with him two books, one to read and one in which to write. "It was not so much that I wished to be an author as that I vowed I would learn to write." In 1873 he made the acquaintance of Sidney Colvin, who became his literary advisor and gave him introductions to editors. The latter writes of Stevenson: "He was at that time a lad of twenty-two, with his powers not yet set, nor his way of life determined. But to know him was to recognize at once that here was a young genius of whom great things might be expected. A slender, boyish presence, with a graceful, somewhat fantastic beauty and a singular power and attraction in the eyes and smile, were the signs that first impressed you, and the impression was quickly confirmed and deepened by the charm of his talk, which was irresistibly sympathetic and inspiring, and not less full of matter than of mirth."

Stevenson's first paper, "Roods," signed L. S. Stoneven, was published in The Portfolio, and the second, his delightful "Ordered South," in Macmillan's. It took him three months to write the latter, and he also tells us whole chapters of "Prince Otto" were rewritten five or six times, so eager was he for perfection.

One of Stevenson's early Edinburgh intimacies was with Prof. Fleeming Jenkin, whose influence was of the greatest possible importance to his boy friend. Once, when the latter was in a critical mood, finding fault with the literary work of others, the former quoted to him Prof. Blackie's words: "All criticism worthy of the name is the ripe fruit of combined intellectual insight and long experience. Only an old soldier can tell how battles ought to be fought. There is no more sure sign of a shallow mind that the habit of seeing always the ludicrous side of things."

One of Stevenson's college friends says of him: "As they walked out into the muddy-streeted, cold town, he varied the monotony of the way down to Prince Street by 'supposings.' If you were walking along the street with him and the most trivial thing struck his eye, he would start supposing; in fact, there was no end to his supposings, and I suppose that is how he got to the top of the tree in fiction."

Miss Simpson has many delightful stories to tell of Stevenson's odd ways in talk, manner, and dress, an especially interesting one being about his "angel clothes," quite too long to quote, however.

Many of Stevenson's novels and tales are more of less autobiographical, at least in so far as the description of houses, landscapes, and surroundings are those in which he and his had borne a part. As, for instance, David Balfour borrows his mother's family name, and when Davie visited his cousin, the Laird of Pilrig, he describes the house as in much the same condition as Stevenson's grandfather, Dr. Lewis Balfour, knew it in his younger days.

It is hard, indeed, to leave a book almost every page of which tempts one to quotation, but space will allow no further extracts, and we can only hope the book will have the wide circulation it deserves—and wonder, too, why so interesting a work has never appeared in an American edition.

*ROBERT LOUIS STEVENSON'S EDINBURGH DAYS. By E. Blantyre Simpson, author of "Sir James G. Simpson." London: Hodder & Stoughton, 27 Paternoster Row. 1898. Six shillings. Charles Scribner's Sons, importers. $1.75.

"Wild Eelin" by Wm. Black.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

There is embalmed in the rhythmic sweetness of Scott's poetry much of what is attractive about the Scottish chieftains and their tribes. This clanship, like the feudalism of olden Europe, seemingly made a compact for the recognition and reward of all heroism and courage. The noble feeling of loyalty was their inspiration and the mainstay of their valor on many a field of battle. In "Wild Eelin," a new novel by William Black, there is power, unity, and charm from cover to cover. If an author disposes over the canvas of his scene the majesty of crag and mountain, and transfigures the lovely tarn with the glimmer of Tradition's tale he has done enough. But if he interweaves the reality of beautiful human figures into each landscape he touches the realm of Art, and is no longer a scene painter. In this book there is spun the finely-woven web of affection that eventually entangles the ambition of a sub-editor's assistant and the philanthropy of a Canadian railroad king. The interest in Wild Eelin, who is the heroine of the story, changes from the occasional to the dominant, and finally to the superlative degree, so artfully does the author prepare each climax for the expression of her personality. She disdains the small proprieties, and her transcendent beauty becomes a star of hope to the poor and rudely born, as its glory irradiates each humble hut. She is an almoner to the sick and suffering, and every masculine eye that can perceive her goodness makes its owner an aspirant or devotee at her shrine. It is one of the poignant sorrows of life that women like her, whose hearts are ever alive to sympathy, have often to battle with indigence and financial trouble themselves. They are abundant, nevertheless, and we meet them everywhere, bearing not only the trials and burdens of their own circumstances and afflictions, but assuming the responsibilities and cares of others cheerfully through a sense of bounden duty.

J. F. F.

New York, June 12, 1899.

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